

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



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21/ SABHA DEBATE

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, April 12, 1989/Chaitra
22, 1911 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members it is my sad duty to inform the House of the demise of two of our former colleagues, namely Sarvashri Dharam Bir Sinha and Ghayoor Ali Khan.

Shri Dharam Bir Sinha was a member of the Fifth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1971-77 and 1980-84 representing Barh constituency of Bihar. Earlier, he was member of the Bihar Legislative Assembly during 1967-69 and 1969-71.

A journalist by profession, he was an active social and political and political worker and was associated with several institutions in various capacities. He was a member of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists delegation to World Conference of Journalists at Vienna in 1961. He also served on the National Council of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists in 1962.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Sinha served with distinction as Minister of State for Labour, Information and Tourism in the

Bihar Government in 1970. Later he served as the Deputy Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Union Council of Ministers during 1971-77. He was also a member of the Privileges committee, Seventh Lok Sabha.

Shri Sinha passed away suddenly at Bombay on 6th April, 1989 at the age of 57.

Shri Ghayoor Ali Khan was a member of the Fourth and Seventh Lok Sabha during 1967-70 and 1980-84 representing Kairana and Muzaffarnagar constituencies of Uttar Pradesh, respectively. He was also a member of Rajya Sabha during 1976-80. Earlier, he was a member of Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly during 1957-62.

An agriculturist by profession, Shri Khan evinced keen interest in rural upliftment schemes and always championed the cause of the peasants.

A well known social worker, Shri Khan was associated with a number of educational and social institutions in various capacities.

Shri Khan passed away at New Delhi on 7 April, 1989 at the age of 80.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Reduction in Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers

*595. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industrial workers from Bombay and Maharashtra held strong agita-

tions and demonstrations against sudden reduction in the Consumer Price Index for industrial workers after introduction of the 1982 series; and

(b) the details of complaints made by these trade unions to Union Government regarding the reduction in dearness allowance in spite of the rise in prices?

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

STATEMENT

Representations have been received from some workers organisations pointing out the decline in the Consumer Price Index (base 1982=100) for industrial workers in respect of Bombay centre for the month of December 1988, as compared to November 1988. The trade unions have pointed out that this has resulted in the reduction of DA paid in respect of rise in the prices. A month to month comparison in levels of CPI is not a satisfactory method of tracking variations in an Index. It would be more meaningful to assess variations on a longer period than one month, say on a quarterly basis, or on a longer period, say an annual period. It is well known in India that there are seasonal factors which significantly affect prices of items like foodgrains, vegetables, edible oils, sugar etc. It is equally well known that in the post-harvest season, and especially after the kharif season, prices generally tend to be stable or lower than in preceding quarters. Taking the October-December quarter, the average variation in this quarter from year to year for the last five years, the position is as below:-

Variation in CPI, October-December Quarter

Month	1984	1985 (variation over previous Year)	1986 (Variation over previous Year)	1987 (Variation over previous Year)	1988 (Variation over previous Year)
1	2	3	4	5	6
October	615	647 (32)	709 (62)	787 (78)	173(886)* (99)
November	618	654 (36)	726 (72)	798 (72)	174(891)* (93)
December	612	658 (46)	728 (70)	802 (74)	169(865)* (63)
Average of the quarter	615	653 (38)	721 (68)	796 (75)	172(881) (85)

Figures in brackets denote variations, month to month/quarter to quarter.

* Indices estimated on base 1960 from 1982 series with the help of linking factor of 5.12 of Bombay centre.

It would be seen from this table that the average variations in the October-December 1988 quarter compares well with the variations of the same quarter in previous years.

At Bombay, in October-December 1988 quarter, the variations in the months of October and November have been comparatively higher in relation to previous years. This may partly account for the relatively large decline observed in the month of December 1988, as compared to November 1988. However, this has to be seen in relation to how the CPI (base 1982=100) has behaved in other centres in December 1988, as compared to November 1988. This reveals that in 53 centres out of 70 center covered in the 1982 series, there have been decreases at 10 centres by 1 point ; by 2 points at 12 centres; by 3 points at 18 centres; by 4 points at 9 centres; by 5 points at 3 centres; and by 6 points at one centre. In other centres in Maharashtra also, e.g. Sholapur, Nagpur there were comparable decreases in the index of December 1988, as compared to November 1988, i.e. by 4 points respectively. If the October 1988 and February 1989 index figures is taken, the relative movement in the Maharashtra centres are as follows:-

Bombay	(-) 3
Sholapur	(-) 1
Nagpur	(-) 2
Pune	(+) 3
Nasik	(+) 3

The price collection procedure adopted for certain major groups in the index is as follows:-

(a) Rice and Wheat:

For both rice and wheat the availability from Fair Price Shops (FPS) system, and the prices in the FPS are taken. For rice, in addition, the prices of two varieties in the

market, one a superior quality (basmati) and the other a medium quality are ascertained. The prices of rice that figures in the index is worked out following a 3 stage procedure, i.e. average of the open market prices, and the average of the FPS variety prices and combining these two in the ratio of the availability from the FPS and the balance requirement of consumption from the open market. As for wheat, only one quality is taken for price collection on the same principle as that of rice, i.e. availability from the FPS system and the balance from the open market. The final price appearing in the index is a weighted average of the two prices i.e fair price and market price.

The prices are taken from 13 markets and from at least 2 shops in each market.

(b) Edible Oils:

For edible oils, the availability of Palmolene from FPS system is taken, and if the availability falls short of the requirement, the balance is distributed over the other edible oils like Groundnut oil, Coconut oil, etc.

(c) Clothing:

For items of clothing, the prices of cotton sarees and dhotis, cotton shirting, synthetic trouser cloth, synthetic sarees, etc., are taken from shops of leading mills, e.g. Shriram Mills, Khatau, Bombay Dyeing Mafatlal, Morarji Gokuldas, NTC, Phoenix Binny Tata. It is not correct that only one mills prices are taken

(d) Sugar:

In respect of sugar, since FPS supplies both levy and imported sugar, quantities actually made available for these varieties are taken, at the price sold in FPS and if this falls short of requirement, the balance is taken at market price.

(e) Pulses:

Pulses are not supplied through FPS system. Open market prices only are taken.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, Government is very intelligent in replying to this question. You are about 6' 2" tall.

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am 6' 3" tall.

DR. DATTA SAMANT: But, Sir, this Government has bought a new foot-rule from the black-market which is 13". So you will lose height by 5" if they measure you with this foot-rule. The same thing has been done in the new 1982 series for calculating the dearness allowance for a few crores of industrial workers, shop establishment workers and the minimum wage workers. A new series has been introduced without properly consulting the trade unions. As per this I have made calculation if you introduce old and new series in 1985 All India Index will be down by 20 points; Kanpur by 14 points; Bombay by 2.6 points and Hyderabad by 23.10 points. In the new series you have taken from 171 to 226 items and the new items added are; Dry fruits, cashew nuts, country liquor beer, refined liquor refined cloth of Bombay Dyeing, Mafatlal and Khatau, Radio and Television, etc. Such types of items are added for composition of the dearness allowance. In Bombay the workers get only Rs. 900 and still you have added these things. They have added the cost of metro-deposit in the electric bills so that the variation of electric bill will not go up. In the cities like Bombay the accommodation expenses have gone down in 1982 compared to 1960 because they say the standard rent is implemented. Nobody can get the house at standard rent in Bombay. In 1962 and 1982 the number of workers, households and the market measured are the same. This shows how inadequate it is. In the children education the expenses on the notebooks and the transport are not shown in this composition. I say that this composition of the new index is so absurd and, as such, I appeal to the Government that while introducing this 1982 series all those loopholes should be corrected and new series should be properly studied and introduced because a few crores of workers are involved. I would like to know whether Government is going to do that or not?

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new series based on the year 1981-82 had a wider coverage and it was introduced after wide consultations. Prior to it a study was undertaken in 1970-71. Later on the representatives of the Central Trade Union said that the coverage under the series taking 60 as the base was very limited and it could be extended and more items should be covered. Then Shri Neelkanth Rath committee was constituted, which included representatives of all the index users and the employees. This committee recommended that price connection mechanism should also be improved and its coverage should be made wider and it should be introduced after due consultation. After that new study was made, first in 3 sectors and then in 7 sectors taking 1982 as the base. The study was initially carried out in mining, plantation and factories and later on it was extended to seven sectors viz. factories, mining, plantation, railways, electricity, transport, dock and port workers. Similarly, the number of centres were increased from 50 to 70 and the number of families under study were increased from 21.23 thousand to 35 thousand. Similarly the items included in the basket were also increased. The discussed the items included in the basket. Representatives of some workers had questioned the taking into account the prices of coarse variety of cloth and grains supplied through F.P.S. in case of series based on 1960 and suggested that the weighted average should be taken because these were not available in the market when people wanted to buy them. Similarly we take into account the price of coarse cloth because multiplying factor has to be calculated. During the course of study this matter was discussed. It was also submitted that a new study should be undertaken in place of the old one. Rath Committee had asked us to extend the coverage. Government made elaborate study and increased its coverage. As regards consultation. A meeting was held at the Central level in 1987 in which representatives of all the Central Trade Union Organisations were invited. Thereafter

people wanted further discussion. Then regional level meetings were held and this took 6 to 12 months. Then a national workshop was organised. After that a meeting was held under my chairmanship in October, 1988, in which the point of dispute related to ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please tell me one thing, who suggested serving of liquor?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one thing that then the workers said that the common variety of rice available in the market was not consumed on all the days by them and they purchased sometimes Basmati rice as well, so it should also be included. To avoid multiplying factor going down, it was demanded that all varieties of goods used by the poor, not just the coarse and cheap varieties should be taken into account. I have been one of them and therefore, I know all these things. Keeping in view all these things, conferences were held at regional levels to discuss the recommendations made by the Rath Committee. Two meetings were held at the central level. Taking into consideration all these things, a decision was taken to change the series and it in no way affected the Consumer Price Index. As regards the point raised by the hon. Member about Bombay, let me make it clear that consumer price index did register a change in the month of December and there was a sharp fall in the prices of foodgrains and related items. The Consumer Price Index is based on consumer goods. When prices of goods went down, Consumer Price Index also dropped in the month of December, then it increased by one point in January and it remained stable in February. Therefore, I feel no change is called for.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Sir, this is a very serious problem. The hon. Minister has talked about Bombay. In Bombay, in the month of December and January, the DA received by the industrial workers is less by Rs. 30 to Rs. 150 per month. There is a

sudden fall. The workers in Bombay have lost about Rs. 50 crores because of this sudden fall and this money goes to the big industrialists. This is an advantage for the black marketeers. The prices in the ration shops are not taken for calculation though the prices in the ration shops went up by 20 paise.

Basmati is only for computation. I have the record with me. These figures show the fall in prices from November, 1988 to December, 1988. Basmati price has fallen from Rs. 8.51 to Rs. 8.12 wheat price has fallen from 3.27 to 3.08 gram dal price has fallen from 13.51 to 12.22. sugar price has fallen from 8.47 to 7.58; Bombay Dyeing saree has fallen from 135.77 to 100.81; and synthetic Bombay Dyeing has fallen from 181 to 153.85. Synthetic shirting from Rs. 33.00 to Rs. 20.91. Then they claim that the prices of groundnut oil, tomato, milk, potato, cauliflower, coconut etc. have come down. According to them, there is a sudden fall in prices of 21 items. The cinema tickets have also gone down by Re.1 Such is the extent of manipulation. We have lost about Rs. 50 crores and the same has gone to the industrialists and the mill-owners. There were a number of demonstrations by all parties against this. It appears that the Government has been misinformed to save the industrialists and the big mill owners.

This is going to affect all the country. I would like to know, whether what has been done in Bombay in December, 1988 will be reconsidered by the Government and the Government will study the whole system afresh. Till the required corrections are made, the 1960 series should be continued.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is not the case with Bombay alone. The price of commodities and Consumer *printer* Index in all the Metropolitan Centres registered a decline in the month of December and the main reason therefor, as already stated by me, was good monsoon. Anticipating good Kharif crop, the trad-

ers released in the market the stock piled up by them. They started this exercise in November and the prices—foodgrains, edible oils and other consumer goods came down in the month of December resulting in fall in the consumer price index not only in Bombay but also in Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur and other places. Since it went up by one point in January, the question of manipulation in Bombay does not arise. After all price collectors will also be affected and then the State Government employees are also involved in collecting the prices and the officers of labour bureau reconcile and scrutinise the figures. Therefore, it is not proper to say that prices were brought down in Bombay through manipulation.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: A few crores of workers are suffering monetarily as their DA has been reduced. In protest, I walk out.

Dr. Datta Samant then left the House

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: He is staying a walk-out. He is free to do so.

[English]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: The rationale given in the statement for changing the series and introducing the 1982 series is not very convincing to anybody. The Government has no wage policy even after forty-two years of independence. At least, you can have a policy for dearness allowance. It is very clear from various records that after the introduction of the new series, the dearness allowance in Bombay has been reduced ranging from Rs. 45 to Rs. 50. I would like to know whether the Government would reconsider the 1982 series. This is an yardstick and that should never be changed. Even if it is wrong, you continue that so that there is continuity. If you include several items which had not been included earlier, it upsets the

whole thing. Has it come to the notice of the Government that workers of several organisations have threatened to go on general strike on this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir I do not think that there is any thing in this to cause resentment amongst the workers. The concept of variable dearness allowance is based on the market prices. Variable dearness allowance will increase as and when the prices increase, as the consumer price index goes up with it. If the market prices go down, it will bring down the consumer price index and will affect variable dearness allowance accordingly. The market prices fell in the month of December, consequently the consumer price index, as also the variable dearness allowance, came down. This is a natural corollary, there is absolutely no cause for resentment. If it increases, they are satisfied but there is no guarantee that it will go on increasing. The rise or fall depends upon the trend of prices. How does the question of national wage policy arise in it? The wages and dearness allowance are totally different issues. The concept of variable dearness allowance is based on the principle of granting protection of wages against fluctuation in market prices. That is why it has been provided.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, the apprehension that this new series of Price Index would seriously hit the working class was expressed by all national trade unions. It has become true now. While deciding about this series the Government of India neither consulted the trade unions or listened to their advice and nor the unanimous recommendations of Rath Committee were considered. The Government of India violated the unanimous recommendations of the Rath Committee and also violated the norms of the International Labour Organisation.

So, may I know from the Minister whether the Government of India will fully honour the norms of ILO, which has recommended for consultation with the trade unions before deciding on a new series of price index and also whether the unanimous recommendations of the Rath Committee will be implemented? In view of this will the Government of India review and restore what was there in the previous series of price index?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, the ILO recommendation is that the Family Living Studies, i.e. the studies for income and expenditure of industrial workers would be made at least once in 10 years. The Rath Committee recommended that it should be made every five years. We have not violated the norms of the ILO. We have also not violated the norms fixed by the Rath Committee. We had wide range of consultations with the Central Trade Unions. I myself held a meeting where all the important representatives of the Central Trade Union Organisations were present and on the basis of the consensus this series has been introduced.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: There was no consensus. They are protesting against it.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Yes, there was a consensus.

Reservation in Allotment of Government Accommodation for SC/ST Employees

*596. **SHRI R. P. SUMAN:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria under which reservation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in allotment of Government quarters has been fixed at ten per cent in Type 'A' and 'B' and at five per cent in Types 'C' and 'D'.

(b) whether Government propose to

raise the percentage of reservation SCs and STs in all the types of quarters;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Reservation in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees has been prescribed on the basis of the percentage of satisfaction in the different types of accommodation being allotted.

(b) to (d). At present 10% of the clear vacancies in Type A and B and 5% of the clear vacancies in Type C and D are allotted to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in the ratio of 2:1 respectively. Moreover, the SC and ST employees are also entitled for allotment of accommodation as per their date of priority. Since the interests of the SC and ST employees are adequately protected, Government does not consider it necessary to raise the percentage of reservation.

[Translation]

SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in her reply to Part (a) of the question that the reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees in allotment of Government quarters has been prescribed on the basis of the percentage of satisfaction in the different types of accommodation being allotted. I could not understand as to what is implied by the term satisfaction here. When the constitution provides for 15 per cent reservation for Scheduled Castes and 7.5 per cent for the Scheduled Tribes, why is it so that in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation, the reservation for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees has been fixed at 10 per cent in Type 'A' and Type 'B' categories and 5 per cent in type 'C' and Type 'D' categories? I cannot understand the purport here. What is the reason behind such disparity? As your

are aware that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees have to face a lot of difficulties in getting Government quarters, so it is no clear as to what is meant by percentage of satisfaction in this matter. This is not relaxation as such. It has been guaranteed in the constitution that their special rights should be protected and due assistance should be extended to them. Therefore, will the Government act as per the constitutional guarantee and make arrangements for allotting Government accommodations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees on priority basis and on the basis of percentage of reservation made for them in the allotment of quarters?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this kind of reservation did not exist from the very beginning. It was felt in 1969 that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees were facing difficulties in getting the allotment of Type 'A' and Type 'B' accommodations. Consequently, 5% reservation was made first of all in the Type 'A' and 'B' quarters in 1969. Thereafter it was observed in 1973 that 5 per cent quota was not sufficient to meet the growing demands and hence it was increased to 10 per cent. In 1975, 5 per cent reservation was also made for Type 'C' and Type 'D' accommodations. In this way, they have a separate reserved quota in the matter of allotment of Government accommodation. In addition, they are also entitled for allotment of accommodation as per their priority list. Suppose a priority list of 50 are drawn up in which 7 or 8 persons, belong to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes, these persons will get the allotment as per their own priority in the general list. The 10 per cent reservation is in addition to this facility. So far we have not received any such representation in this matter. As regards Government accommodation, it is true that 10 per cent satisfaction is not feasible. However, efforts are made to satisfy the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees on the basis of the available number of quarters. The position is very satisfactory in some areas and so far we

have not received any complaints from any quarter.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN. I am not satisfied with the reply of the hon. Minister. I have widely travelled and nearly converted all the States during the past two years and I have met a large number of scheduled caste and scheduled Tribe employees during the past two years and they have complained that they are not able to get allotment of quarters and they are not getting the accommodations as per the quota fixed for them. So how can I accept that this quota is an additional facility. Besides, what is being termed as the additional facility is not being fulfilled. Therefore, the question of calling it additional facility does not arise. Untouchability still prevails in all parts of the country about which we receive complaints quite often and which we convey it to the concerned Ministry. I would also like to submit that if a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe officer or employee happens to get a private accommodation, the house owner throw him out as soon as he comes to know that he belongs to these classes. This is the sort of situation prevailing in the country today which I have myself observed. I mean to say that the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are living under deplorable conditions and it is essential to encourage them by allotting them Government quarters. Their financial position is very weak and it is not possible for them to take an accommodation on rent in the big metropolitan cities. Therefore, will the Government by giving priority to these classes increase the percentage of allotment of quarters and make necessary announcements in this regard?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have stated earlier that we have not received such kinds of complaints so far and neither has the hon. Member written to us in this regard....(Interruptions) Sir, the interests of the officers and employees belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being fully safeguarded. This point has also been never raised in J.C.M's meetings. However, it will be ensured that they are not put to any

inconvenience. There is an acute shortage of Government quarters and apart from this constraint, we shall try to fulfil all other requirements. The Government does not have a rigid attitude in this matter and we will definitely make efforts to increase the quota if such necessity arises. I mean to say that this point was not raised even in the J.C.M. meetings and neither have we received any representation in this regard. The States have also been directed to make reservation of Government accommodations on this basis and look into the various cases which are in this connection.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems as if the Government is gradually making arrangements for reservation of Government accommodations arbitrarily. Whereas it ought to be done on the basis of constitutional provision made in this regard. I would like to know as to what is the difficulty in making reservations as per the provisions made in the constitution?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: This matter relates to Government accommodation. It is possible to follow the Constitutional provisions in this regard. But the point which I want to emphasise is regarding the shortage of quarters. Sufficient number of quarters are not available to satisfy everybody. Sir, I would like to illustrate from the figures. The Government is not opposed to making arrangements as per the Constitutional provisions. But because we think that the quota is appropriate, we are not doing anything more. Still we shall give it due consideration and if possible we will definitely do it. If in the case of type III quarters, there are 4 thousand people in the general list, the Scheduled Tribes employees obviously get priority over them. The Scheduled Caste employees also get a similar jump. If there are 4 thousand or 2,372 persons in the general list, the Scheduled Caste employees get preference. Suppose in the case of type II accommodation, their number is 294 as per the general list, they automatically get a jump to the top of the list. Therefore, I have no objection to reservation from the point of view of satisfaction. But the allotment of

quarters is subject to their availability. We cannot enhance the quota because we do not have sufficient number of quarters for this purpose.

SHRI PIYUSH TIRAKY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, shops and godowns were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during last September or October. Not a single shop or store was allotted to the members of the Scheduled Tribe. 20 or 25 of us gave a joint petition to the Government but we did not receive any reply. If the rules were followed, the Scheduled Castes could not have taken the entire benefit. They have occupied all the shops and stores. Now the Scheduled Caste people are exploiting the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Tribes have not been able to occupy even a single shop. The hon. Minister has also not replied to the representation. Will the Government order enquiry into the matter as to why even a single shop or store was not allotted to the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question under discussion, relates to Government accommodation. ...*(Interruptions)* It is true that shops and stores are also my responsibility and I am not shirking it. You have written to me about the shops complex and I will see as to what I can do about it.

[English]

Enquiry Commission Against Companies Supplying Sub-Standard Drugs and Equipments

*598. **SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Enquiry Commission against companies which supplied drugs and medical equipments for their hospitals, dispensaries and other organisations during the last three years and the supply was found sub-standard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up such a Commission?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The existing laws contain sufficient provisions to deal with such cases.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is my question so simple that it is being disposed of with the typical reply "question does not arise or is being looked into in accordance with the rules." Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that sub-standard drugs and medical equipment are being supplied and the use of such equipment has resulted in the deaths of so many patients. In a recent reply, the Government had stated that in Delhi 16 companies were found to be manufacturing sub-standard drugs, but no action was taken against them. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had also given the ruling that action should be taken against them. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what action was taken against those 16 companies which were found to be guilty in Delhi? Will the Government set up a Commission to take action against these companies?

The second part of my question relates to medical equipment. Sterilisation machines, leproscope, K.L.I and Ushering tablets required for family planning measures are imported from an American Company named Kevot. I would like to know whether these tablets have proved useful in the rural areas. Was any study ever conducted about it; if so, what was its outcome?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has asked two to three question at a time. First he asked about 14 com-

panies in Delhi against which complaints were received. He desired to know as to what action was taken against them. If a manufacturer is found guilty of manufacturing spurious drugs, it is not the responsibility of this Ministry to punish him. There are separate legal provisions for this and the defaulter is punished under these provisions. This question is about sub-standard drugs and you may recall that a similar question was asked last week also. In reply to that question, we had stated that:

[English]

"Sub-standard drugs are those are not conformed to the standard laid down under Drugs and Cosmetics Act and rules made thereunder. Sub-standard drugs are classified into two categories."

[Translation]

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I would like to know the names of these 14 companies.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: One of these companies is Ashoka Liquid extract, the second is P.L.I. It is a long list. I shall place the list on the Table of the House which the hon. Member can see.

MR. SPEAKER: All right, you place the list.

SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: I want to know which Government agency is handling the directions issued by the W.H.O. under family planning and other schemes? Is there a committee for this purpose? If so, who are the officers in this committee and who are its Members?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: A committee has been constituted for this purpose, but I do not have the name of its Members at the moment. If the hon. Member so desires, I can give him the names later.

[English]

DR. D.N. REDDY: Are you aware that

there has been a sudden spurt in the supply of sub-standard drugs and intravenous fluid in the country? You have been reading about these cases in the papers and also seeing them in the media there are many more of such cases in the rural areas. Is the hon. Minister aware that even very recently a few deaths were caused by intravenous fluids? The wife of a doctor who had been stationed in Delhi was Pregnant and blood had to be given to her. That fortunate man had the sense to refer to an expert to examine the sample of blood. On examination it was found that there was AIDS infection in the blood. Is the hon. Minister aware that the present rules are not sufficient to control this sort of abuse? I think, either the hon. Minister is very ignorant about it or very complacent about the avoidable distress cases and avoidable deaths. Very recently, intravenous fluid was given to a patient in Delhi itself and a sample of a company in the South was seized and sent for examination. It is six months since the sample sent and the result has not yet come. And still the cases go on. And yet the Minister says that the present rules are sufficient. Will the Government consider setting up an inquiry commission and take strict measures against the drug companies for the lapses on their part?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Hon Members have mentioned about the news items that appeared in the newspapers recently. About that, I would like to mention here that samples of six batches of the IV ringer lactate solution from the Safdarjung Hospital have been sent for testing. The member mentioned something about AIDS. I know about that case. In that case we have already taken action and whatever vials were being sold in the market have been seized from the market and the Government is looking into the rest of the things.

DR. D.N. REDDY: There has not been even one single case where action has been taken against the supplier of these drugs. Will the Minister give me a few cases where stringent action has been taken?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Apart

from the incidents which I have mentioned here, recently, as I said, there was some news item in the papers and about that we have already taken action. We have taken the sample and we sent it for inspection to the Ghaziabad laboratory here.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The other day also this controversy was there. My suggestion given that day was to bring the subject of drug control, which is now under the Department of Chemicals, under the Ministry of Health so that the Health Minister cannot simply shift the responsibility to the other Ministry. But that was not accepted. Of course, the joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers is there. The hon. Minister had mentioned on the floor of the House that it would take two or three months to get the results of the tests. We know very well—and the House knows—that it does not take so much time. Within five minutes the test can be made in the AIIMS or in the Safdarjung Hospital. There are so many types of tests. Thousands of people are dying in the country and we are waiting for the result of the tests conducted in the Ghaziabad laboratory. So, will the Minister categorically answer to my particular question whether a person died because the ringer lactate solution in the Safdarjung Hospital was contaminated? There are testing laboratories in different hospitals, but that is not sufficient, because out of 100 samples they will test only one and that may be all right. But thousands of people are dying, as it happened in the last six months. The supplier, Osiers Pharma, has not been blacklisted so far. No action has been taken against the producer of that ringer lactate solution and other things. Even a lay man can see that it is contaminated. Why has action not been taken against those pharmaceutical companies? Instead of taking some concrete steps the Government is waiting for the results of the test of an outdated and obsolete laboratory at Ghaziabad and the Minister is still mentioning about rules and regulations and Acts, while the damage continues in the whole country. We are supposed to have Health For All by 2000 AD. If such lapses are allowed what will happen? The hon. Min-

ister may answer and I want to know whether a CBI inquiry will be instituted against the Drug Controllers who have committed these lapses, to thoroughly enquire and apprehend the black-marketeer, and all those people? I request the hon. Minister to take action and I will give all the evidence at my command, against all those pharmaceutical companies. Will you, Sir, ask the Government to institute a CBI inquiry against the drug controllers of Delhi, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: The hon. Member has made certain observations about the functioning of the drug controllers and others. I am grateful to him that he has brought to my notice all these things. I can assure the Members that I will definitely look into the whole matter and see that this kind of things will not recur in future. Regarding the Ghaziabad laboratory, about the delay, the hon. Member was very much annoyed. I may say that it is a statutory laboratory...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: That is an obsolete one. The entire doctor community is blamed in the country*(Interruptions)*

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Test like Sterility test, Toxicity, will take some more time. I think, it will take around two to three weeks. I can assure you that after two to three weeks, we will be able to tell the report on these tests.*(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: If you send it to Safdarjung Hospital, they will give you the answer within a minute.

Mega Transport Collapse

*599. **SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in "The Times of India", New Delhi edition, dated 17 March, 1989 about a study report of the Central Institute of Road

Transport, Pune on Urban Transport system in India predicting a 'mega transport collapse' due to transport bottlenecks and resultant chaos which would cripple movement in the urban areas by the turn of the century;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps to avoid transport collapse; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): (a) to (c). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Government is aware of the problem of acute congestion in urban transport and attaches high importance to strengthening the Public transport systems. Work on the construction of metro-rail systems in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras is already in progress. A part of the system in Calcutta has already become operational. It is proposed to undertake a detailed feasibility study in respect of a selected corridor of the proposed metro system in Delhi. As for some other metropolitan cities, feasibility studies are at different stages. Implementation and progress of all these schemes will depend upon the availability of resources in the coming years. The road transport has been strengthened in some of the cities with urban transport projects assisted by the World Bank. Recognising the importance of urban transport sector, a Study Group has been set up by the Planning Commission for suggesting suitable measures which will be considered at the time of finalisation of the Eight Five Year Plan in the light of the national priorities and overall availability of resources.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am happy to know that the Government is aware of this problem of acute congestion in urban transport and attaches high importance to strengthening the public transport

systems. The research in this direction shows that at present two-wheelers, which take maximum road space per unit output of transport, numbering about 35 million, will form 81.8 per cent of the total number of vehicles of the country. And really speaking the bus transport which takes minimum space per unit output of transport and also consumes least energy, are only taking two per cent of the total number of vehicles. Therefore, will the Government take specific steps and give special attention for developing the bus road transport in important metropolitan cities like Bombay and Delhi?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the urban transport is growing at an alarming scale. Its population was 41 per cent in 1940, which was at par with the rate of population growth in the whole country. But by the year 1981, it rose sharply and was 25 per cent more than the total population. It is estimated that by the turn of this century, it might reach the staggering figure of 34,000. With the steep rise in urban population, the problems are also growing at the same speed. A Commission was set up by the Government of India under the Chairmanship of Shri Charles Korea. He made a deep study and made some very important recommendations. Shri Dighe is quite right when he says that the problem in big cities is a gigantic one. We have tried and are taking steps to see that road congestion is reduced in major cities. For this purpose a mass rapid transport system such as the metro in Calcutta is needed. The Manipur-Belapur project in Bombay has also been started. A similar project in Madras is underway. The World Bank has also awarded a number of projects for the repair of roadways and purchase of buses. Maharashtra (Bombay) is also included in it. The World Bank has taken up large projects there. Similarly, the bank has tried to extend the same facilities to Madras and Calcutta so that road transport could be set right in any case. These projects include transport projects also.

[English]

which was completed in 1986 at the total project cost of Rs. 339.14 crores. Financed procurement of 700 buses and related chassis component construction of three bus depots.

[Translation]

The World Bank has taken up 3 such projects. It financed Rs. 108 crores for the purchase of buses and construction of depots in Calcutta. As everybody knows, Delhi is a peculiar city where people can be transported from one place to another mostly by buses. A study report is being prepared as to the system which would suit Delhi. Whether it would be the light railway or the heavy railway will be decided only after the feasibility report is completed. We will take some decision on the basis of that report.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Similarly, another public transport system i.e. metro rail system has made such progress in Calcutta. But as far as Bombay is concerned, still feasibility studies are going on for a number of years. Will the Government take immediate steps to introduce the underground metro rail system in the city of Bombay to reduce this congestion of transport?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, so far as the question of metro system for Bombay is concerned, nothing can be said before the feasibility report is received. That area is very much congested and a major part thereof constitutes the coastal area. It is difficult to take underground rail especially through the coastal area. Secondly, I feel that if there is any best suited system in India, it is the metro system. But from our experience in Calcutta, we find that it is very costly proposition. Keeping all these factors in view, it is difficult to say anything about it right now. However, we are awaiting for the feasibility report.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Nobody in Bombay likes any underground activities.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: But it is Bombay where maximum underground activities are carried on. Bombay is known in the world for its underground activities.

[English]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRAS. DEO: Calcutta and Bombay have already reached a point of saturation. As the hon. Minister has rightly put it, it may not be possible to have this kind of project i.e. metro rail, etc. in cities which have reached the point of saturation. But for instance, in a place like Delhi which is supposed to be one of the most spread-out cities, the congestion over the last 10 years has been phenomenal, which is causing pollution and several other bottlenecks. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when the Government will come forward with a proposal to have an alternative transport system in Delhi because if you keep on having these teams to give a report after 10 or 15 years, we would also have reached the stage of Bombay and Calcutta and a decision will never come. So what are the various alternatives you are thinking of for a place like Delhi whether it is metro rail or tube rail or mono rail? It may be costly but ultimately you will have to meet the demand. Is there any time bound frame by which you are expected to clear these projects?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I fully agree with the hon. Member. I am also of the view that whatever system we may take up particularly for Delhi, its planning should be for at least 50 years instead of being for 10 to 20 years because the population of Delhi is increasing at a fast pace. Particularly, the number of migrants is increasing alarmingly. Every year about one and half lakh of people are added to Delhi's

population from outside. First of all, we had conducted a survey for this in 1974, but no decision has so far been taken in this regard. As regards the report about which the hon. Member has asked, as I have already said, the Delhi Administration, the Ministry of Urban Development and the D.D.A. are jointly taking it up. This work has been entrusted to RITES, the first report of which is expected by August, the second report by November and the third report by December. I shall make every effort to see that a decision in regard to Delhi is taken at the earliest.

[English]

SHRI ATAUR RAHMAN: This question of urban transport has been raised but we are not paying enough attention to what is causing congestion in the urban transport. The vehicles and various types of transport that are coming into the cities are causing all these transport bottlenecks. And this problem is not going to be solved unless the Government is very clear in its mind. The Home Ministry is also responsible for this because it has not been able to introduce a system of imposing fines on road offenders by giving enough powers to the gazetted police ranks at least. Otherwise cases are never tried in courts. Thousands and thousands of cases are pending in various courts in the country. As a result, indiscipline is increasing. I would suggest that the representatives of the Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Urban Development and the Ministry of Home Affairs should sit together and think about the answers to the various problems that are arising in our country. I think Commission should go into it. For example, I will tell you that in a State like Assam, one thousand trucks are entering from the western part of the outlet. People are unable to drive on that route. So, unless the rural traffic is also taken into consideration, no improvement is possible. Therefore, I would like to ask the Minister whether they are thinking in

terms of rural transport as well or not.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question of urban transport is still crusing concern for us and we have to take a decision about it. It is a fact that all modes of transport ply on the road of India, particularly in Delhi and we cannot help in this regard, because all types of people live here. If some people have three wheelers, others have two wheelers. It is a fact that there has been 116 per cent growth in Delhi's vehicle population whereas in Calcutta and Bombay the growth has been comparatively less. With the running of vehicles on the roads in such a staggering number, problems are bound to arise. We are, therefore, making efforts to curve out by-passes so as to reduce congestion. We have also constituted a consortium fund which will help in the preparation of feasibility reports on urban transport in respect of small cities. We are hopeful that the Planning Commission will give us more assistance for this work.

MR. SPEAKER: The most important thing is to check the migration of people from rural areas to urban areas. For this, it is necessary to mould the village environment in such a way that the villagers are not forced to leave their villages. Then only, it will serve some purpose.

[English]

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Sir, I am afraid, from what the hon. Minister has said regarding the cost of Metro Railway, an impression has been created that the cost of this Metro Railway in Calcutta has been exorbitant. I can assure you that it is not. When it was started, whatever the initial estimate was, it was very low and it was done in a very unrealistic fashion. But before it was started it was Rs. 250 crores. Now the discounted—

or whatever it is—current estimate of the Railway is that it will be Rs. 430 crores. So, it has not increased to that extent as people seem to be getting the impression from the Railways and others. That is why in one Report of the PAC on Calcutta Metro Railway, it has been recommended that the expertise which has now grown up, has been at the cost of Calcutta and now this should be at least utilised and not allowed to run waste. It can be utilised in Delhi or Bombay or any other city. I am just drawing the Minister's attention to it. But what we have come to know is that so far as the Calcutta Metro Railway is concerned, there were three lines. The other two are not going to be constructed. This line should be extended over the ground, on surface. That is how the metro railways are constructed all over the world. It come from a distance on the surface, then goes underground in the centre of the city for about 12-15 kilometres, and then again goes on the surface. About this surface portion, questions have been asked. The Railway Ministry is saying that this is the jurisdiction of the Urban Development Ministry. The ball has been thrown in their court. So, will the Minister tell us whether they are going to construct the extension of the Metro Railway on surface or not?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Sir, I am not talking about the Metro Railway of Calcutta, I am talking about the system. This Metro system is definitely costlier than the overground railway system. That is why I was pleading for that. But we are proposing this type of system here in Delhi, that is, somewhere underground, somewhere overground and somewhere elevated. So, these are the systems which should be looked into and whichever system is suited to our country, we can adopt that.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Proposal to set up Institutes for Standardisation of Control and Immuno- logicals

* 597. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-
LAM:

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

(a) whether Government propose to set up a national institute for standardisation of control and immunologicals in the Capital for testing all the Indian and imported vaccines and blood products;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up similar institutes in other also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The National Institute for standardisation and Quality Control of Immunobiologicals, to be set up near Delhi, will undertake the testing of both indigenously manufactured and imported vaccines and blood products.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Government Housing Complexes

* 600. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representations have

been received regarding poor maintenance of Government housing complexes of civil servants in New Delhi by the CPWD authorities;

(b) if so, the rules regarding inspections to be carried out periodically and whether Senior Officers of the CPWD conduct the required inspections; and

(c) the steps being taken to streamline the administration?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (c). Representations received from time to time in this regard are examined carefully and necessary action taken. The rules provide for regular periodic inspections by the Junior Engineers, Assistant Engineers, and Executive Engineers. In addition, senior officers of the department also carry out inspections. Meetings are also held by them with the residents' associations. Besides house to house surveys are conducted by the department so that problems are solved even before the allottees come up with complaints

Steps Taken to Monitor Professional Blood Donor

* 601. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a study by Pune's National Institute of Virology showed that 5 per cent of the professional blood donors are infected with the human immuno deficiency virus; and

(b) what measures have been taken to monitor the professional blood donors?

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

(a) No, Sir. There is no such study of N.I. V. Pune showing 5% sero-positivity to HIV antibodies among professional blood donors.

(b) A phased programme of screening of blood donations, including donations by professional donors also, has been initiated.

Anti-Ulcer Properties in Bananas

*602. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-ulcer properties were discovered in bananas by some research scientists abroad during 1984;

(b) if so, whether any research in this regard is being done in the country also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). As early as 1961, a team of Indian scientists led by Dr. A.K. Sanyal of the Institute of Medical Sciences, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, had reported about the anti-ulcerogenic activity of banana. In experiments on guinea pigs, they had shown that administration of unripe banana extract resulted in a marked reduction of gastric ulceration and perforation induced by repeated injections of histamine. It has also been shown by studies made on guinea pigs that unripe banana pulp could protect them from gastric ulcers induced by phenylbutazone. There is also evidence from tests on rats that unripe banana protected them against ulcer induced by psychological stress.

Pay Fixation of Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D.

603. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the benefit of fixation of pay in accordance with the concordance table is being implemented in the case of ad hoc Executive Engineers in C.P.W.D. by the authorities concerned;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the decision of the Central Administrative Tribunal in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (c). It has been decided to extend the benefit to fixation of pay in accordance with the Concordance Table to all the Executive Engineers in the Central P.W.D., where promotions from the grade of Assistant Engineer were made on *ad hoc* basis, for purely technical reasons, against long-term vacancies prior to 1-1-1986.

In petitions filed by a few *ad hoc* Executive Engineers in the Central P.W.D. the Central Administrative Tribunal had directed the extension of the benefits of fixation of pay to them in accordance with the orders of the Ministry of Finance vide O. M. F. 12/21/74-IC dated 14-11-1975.

Desert Biosphere Reserve at Barmer and Jaisalmer

*604. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 900 lakhs for the establishment of Desert Biosphere Reserve at Barmer and Jaisalmer;

(b) whether Government of Rajasthan has given clearance for this project if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the further steps being taken by Union Government in the matter?

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

(b) and (c). A project Report for setting up a Biosphere Reserve at Thar Desert in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts of Rajasthan has been prepared and referred to the government of Rajasthan for their concurrence.

The matter is under the consideration of the State Government.

Manpower Export

*605. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation in their report have opined that unlike South Korea and China, India has not made any serious efforts to manage, plan or canalise manpower export; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Adulteration in Foodstuffs

*606. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:

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

(a) whether there are reports about large scale adulteration in foodstuff and other consumer articles;

(b) whether there has been a mushroom growth of small scale factories in Delhi and other metropolitan towns manufacturing

articles used for adulteration in foodstuffs;

(c) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard in big cities like Delhi, Bombay, Madras and others; and

(d) if so, the outcome of such survey and the remedial steps taken or contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). A recent press report appeared in The Hindustan Times dated 11th march, 1989 about adulteration in food stuffs. No report has been received from the Prevention of Food Adulteration Authorities of States/U.Ts about the growth of units manufacturing articles for adulteration in foodstuff.

The Prevention of Food Adulteration enforcement authorities of the States and Union Territories do undertake random inspection of manufacturers/wholesalers/retailers and draw samples of food articles including adulterants. Annual reports on the working of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act based on random sampling of food articles as received from the States and Union Territories for the years 1983 to 1987 show adulteration in 10 to 14 per cent of the samples.

The States/Union Territories have been urged upon to strengthen their Prevention of Food Adulteration enforcement machineries and create consumer awareness for tackling the problems of food adulteration.

Recruiting Agencies for Jobs Abroad

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

(a) the particulars of recruiting agencies that have been given licences for recruiting more than 1,000 workers per year for manpower export to Arab and other foreign

countries during the last three years;

(b) whether complaints have been received against these agencies alleging malpractices during the year 1988 and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the manpower export procedure?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY) (a) and (b). The particulars of Recruiting Agents who were given licences for more than 1,000 workers for manpower export are given in the Statement below. During 1988 two complaints were received against two Recruiting Agents. one complaint relates to conducting of recruitment business and interviews from a place other than the registered office. passports, medical reports and bio-data and other documents were seized from the spot. The other complaint relates to demand of money by the Recruiting Agent in excess of the prescribed charges.

(c) A number of steps have been taken to improve the manpower export procedure. These include.

- (i) Simplification and streamlining of the existing procedures and enlargement of the categories of persons eligible for Emigration Check Not Re-

quired' by inclusion of all graduates and all diploma holders.

- (ii) The Territorial jurisdiction of Protectors of Emigrants has been defined.

- (iii) Wider publicity of prospective emigrants regarding salient features of the Emigration Act, 1983.

- (iv) Administrative streamlining of the Offices of the Protectors of Emigrants with a view to minimising the scope for vested interests to establish or grow, and undertaking of inspection of these offices.

- (v) A Memorandum of Understanding with Jordan was signed on 22nd october, 1988. An agreement concerning the organisation of Manpower Employment between India and Qatar was signed on 11.4.1985. These provide that workers shall be employed on the basis of a contract which will include terms and conditions of employment i.e. wages, duration of employment, accommodation and other details.

STATEMENT

	1	2	3
Year			
1986.			
1.	M/s Tayseer Consultants (P) Ltd.	403-A, AVG Bhavan, M-3, Connaught Circus, New Delhi- 110001.	
2.	M/s Western India Enterprises Ltd.	Sahyadri Sadan, Tilak Road, Pune- 411030.	
3.	M/s West-Asia Exports & Imports (P) Ltd.	5, Moores Road, Cathedral, Madras- 6.	
4.	M/s Qureshi Enterprises	289/91, Nagdevi Street, 4th Floor, Room No. 12, Bombay- 3.	
5.	M/s Radico Hebatulla International	29, 2nd Hasanabad Lane, Santacruz (W), Bombay- 54.	
6.	M/s A.G. Enterprises	R. No. 202, 2nd Floor, Air Condition Market, Tardeo Road, Bombay.	
7.	M/s Ocean Exports	52/1384, Adrash Nagar, MIG, Worli, Bombay.	
8.	M/s VISCO	421, Tulsiani Chambers, Nariman Point, Bombay- 21.	
9.	M/s Amar Enterprises	89, Mohammed Ali Road, Bombay- 3.	
10.	M/s Syed's Travel & Tour	No. 225, 1st Floor, Khaleel Shirazi Estate, Pantheon Road, Madras.	

1	2	3
Year		
1987.		
1.	M/s Everest Enterprises, New Delhi.	49, Najafgarh Road, New Delhi- 35.
2.	M/s Abdul Aziz & Associates Manpower Consultants, Bombay.	309, Embassy Centre, 3rd Floor Nariman Point, Bombay- 21.
3.	M/s Emmar Enterprises, Bombay.	612/613, Raheja Centre, Nariman Point, Bombay- 21.
4.	M/s A1-Karim Overseas Consultants & Trading Co. Pvt. Ltd., Bombay	C-2, Shivkutir, Opp. Hotel Amigo, Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay.
5.	M/s A1-Rehman Associates	Didwana, Distt. Nagore (Raj.)
6.	M/s Sky King Travel Service.	Shop No. 23 & 23A, Super Bazar, Station Road, Santacruz (W), Bombay- 54.
7.	M/s Starlite Fedai Manpower Agency	Gurukripa Building, 2nd Floor, 2/3652, 53, 54, Nansari Bazar, Behind Police Gate, Surat, Gujarat.
8.	M/s Shawan Travel Agents Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.	518, Mohatta Market, 6th Floor, Palton Road, Bombay.
9.	M/s Rohini International, Bombay.	Flat No. 2, 2nd Floor, Kulsom Terrace, Walton Road, Colaba, Bombay- 39.

	1	2	3
Year			
1988.	1.	M/s Hari International,	37, 5th Floor, Tardeo, Air-Condition Market, Nariman Point, Bombay- 21.
	2.	M/s Jaizal Enterprises,	218, Tulsiani Chambers, Nariman Point, Bombay- 21.
	3.	M/s Ama Travels, Madras	P.B. No. 1999, 152, A.N. Street, Madras- 1.
	4.	M/s Rahee Travels,	Shop No. 14, Rizvi Nagar, Subway Road, Near Milan, Santacruz (W). Bombay- 54.

Development of Small and Medium Towns in Orissa

*608. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Athagarh and Paradeep towns in Orissa have been selected for development under the Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns; and

(b) if so, the amount earmarked for each of these towns for the year 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Only Paradeep towns has been selected for the purpose.

(b) Central assistance amounting to Rs. 18.00 lakhs was given for Paradeep town during 1988-89. It will be eligible for further Central assistance upto a maximum amount of Rs. 42.00 lakhs depending upon formulation of schemes and progress of work.

Beedi Workers

*609. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that in some States the beedi manufacturers are not following the provisions of the Central Acts relating to service conditions and benefits to the beedi workers; and***

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to constitute a Central machinery to ensure implementation of the provisions of these Acts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The Central Government is the appropriate Government

in respect of the implementation of

- (1) Beedi Workers' Welfare Fund Act, 1976;
- (2) The Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act 1952.

In respect of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976 it has been occasionally reported that the employers were reluctant to issue identity cards as required under Rule 41 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Rule 1978. Instructions have been issued that officers of the Central Labour Welfare Organisation may issue identity cards and the executive authorities of the local bodies under the State Government may also be empowered to issue the same.

Other Central Acts including the Beedi and Cigar workers (Conditions of Employment) Act 1966, Minimum Wages Act 1948, Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 etc., are enforced by the respective State Governments who are the appropriate Governments under the said Act. any instances of violation of the provisions of such Acts are brought to the notice of the State Governments.

(b) No, Sir.

[Translation]

Approval of Sanjay Sagar (Bank River) and Mogha Dam Irrigation Project

*610. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has provided all the details to his

Ministry in regard to the Sanjay Sagar (Bank river) Project and Mogha Dam Irrigation Project pending with Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No proposal called Sanjay Sagar (Bank River) project has been referred to this Ministry so far. However, a proposal entitled Sanjay Sagar (Bah) project was referred to this Ministry and was rejected in May, 1988 and the additional details sought from the State authorities in January, 1989 regarding Catchment Area Treatment, Compensatory Afforestation, Rehabilitation and Command Area Development have not yet been furnished.

The Mogha Dam Project was rejected in January, 1989 due to non-availability of the Action Plans on Rehabilitation and Catchment Area Treatment which have still not been furnished.

[English]

Report of Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalists Newspaper Employees

*611. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Wage Boards for Working Journalists and Non-Journalist Newspaper Employees have submitted their reports to Government;

(b) if so, the broad details of the recommendations made by the Wage Boards; and

(c) by what time the recommendations of the Wage Board are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Effluent Treatment Facilities in Industries

*612. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the industries located along the banks of Ganga river were directed to install effluent treatment facilities last year;

(b) if so, whether all these industries have introduced the effluent treatment facilities; and

(c) if not, the particulars of the defaulting industries?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) During the last year, i.e. 1988, the Ministry issued notices for direction of closure under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to 25 industries situated along the bank of the Ganga, as they were not meeting the prescribed effluent standards. On examination of each case on merit, final directions for closure of the units were confirmed in seven cases. In the balance eighteen cases, directions were given for installation of effluent treatment plants within a given time frame, failing which they were to close down the units.

(b) and (c). None of the seven units against which closure directions were issued has yet provided effluent treatment facilities.

Of the six cases in which stipulated time frame has expired, one unit has put up the effluent treatment plant; the five units which have not yet set up the effluent treatment plants are

- (1) Panki Thermal power House, Kanpur, U.P.,
- (2) Nandganj Sihori Sugar Mill, Ghazipur, U.P.
- (3) Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory, Cossipore, West Bengal,
- (4) Kesoram Rayon, Nayasaria, West Bengal and (5) Supreme Paper Mills, Nadia, West Bengal.

In case of the remaining twelve units, the stipulated time has not yet expired.

Letter of Intent for New Vanaspati Units

*613. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will

the Minister of Food Civil Supplies be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vanaspati manufacturing units in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number out of them which are in the public sector, private sector and co-operative sector;

(c) whether Government are considering to review the policy regarding grant of letter of intent for establishing new vanaspati units in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). The number of Vanaspati manufacturing units in the country at present State-wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	No of Units.
1	2	3
1.	Haryana	4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	3
4.	Punjab	10
5.	Rajasthan	7
6.	Uttar Pradesh	15
7.	Chandigarh	—
8.	Delhi	2
9.	Andhra Pradesh	6

1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	6
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Tamil Nadu	5
13.	Pondicherry	—
14.	Assam	1
15.	Bihar	4
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	—
18.	Nagaland	—
19.	Orissa	2
20.	Sikkim	1
21.	Tripura	1
22.	West Bengal	6
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
25.	Mizoram	—
26.	Gujarat	11
27.	Madhya Pradesh	5
28.	Maharashtra	15
29.	Goa, Daman & Diu	—

Sector-wise number of vanaspati units.

Sector	No. of Licensed Units
Co-operative	11

Sector	No. of Licensed Units
Public	4
Joint	10
Private	84

The policy regarding the grant of Letter of Intents for establishing new vanaspathi unit in the country will be reviewed at the appropriate time.

Buffer Stock of Rice

*614. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock position of rice in the central pool and the relative needs of the various States;

(b) the steps being taken to build up a buffer stock of rice in view of the bumper crop reported to have been harvested during this year in the various rice growing States; and

(c) the quantity of rice planned to be imported during the current year in view of the sinking central stocks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The stock position of rice in Central Pool as 1.3.1989 is estimated at 41.95 lakh tonnes. The demand of rice made by the States/UTs from the Central Pool for their Public Distribution System was 12.29 lakh tonnes for April, 1989.

(b) All out effort are being made to maximise the procurement of rice during this year to meet the operational needs of the PDS, poverty-alleviation programmes etc. and to build up the buffer stocks.

(c) The position regarding Central Stocks is kept under constant review and option of import of rice is also kept open in case the need is felt.

Resumption of Future Trading in 'Kapas'

*615. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30th November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2668 regarding forward trading in kapas and state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken on resumption of future trading in Kapas; and

(b) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b). The resumption of futures trading in Kapas is to be examined as a part of an overall integrated approach to futures trading in cotton, and the experience to be gained on resumption of such trading in certain varieties of cotton.

Nutrition Level in India

*493. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average daily requirement of nutrition of an Indian Adult (man and woman) and child (1 to 10 Years) and their levels of consumption as per latest available figures of 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) the per capita protein intake (including animal protein) in India, as per latest available figures, and international comparisons as are available of consumption levels, Nutrition levels achieved and protein intake;

(c) whether the quantum of malnutrition has worsened over the years, and consequently consumption levels have gone down

during the last five years; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to increase average intake and consumption of key nutritive items to solve the problem of malnutrition in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). While the quinquennial nation-wide

data on nutrition and consumption levels is yet to be published by National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO), the figures are available for 1982, as compiled by National Nutrition Monitoring Board (NNMB) of Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). According to (NNMB) compilation, the average daily requirement and intake of energy to protein for an Indian Adult (Man and women) and child is given in the table below:

	Energy Calories (K Cal)		Protein gm	
	Requirement	Consumption (intake)	Requirement	Consumption (intake)
<i>Adult</i>				
(i) Man	2400	2243	55	58.7
(ii) Woman	1900	1789	45.0	50.4
<i>Children (Age group)</i>				
1—3	1220	780	22.0	22.9
4—6	1720	1110	29.4	32.1
7—9	2050	1328	35.6	37.9

The data showing availability of energy and protein for 1977 in some of the countries is as under:

Country	Energy (K Cal)	Protein (gm)
China	2,531	64.9
Bangladesh	1,812	36.4
Brazil	2,562	62.7
Indonesia	2,272	47.0
Nepal	2,002	48.0
Pakistan	2,281	63.0
Sri Lanka	2,126	43.0
India	2,021	50.0

The severity and extent of malnutrition is determined on the basis of the weight for age. The surveys conducted by NNMB reveal that during the period 1976-81, there has been consistent reduction in the prevalence of severe malnutrition from 8.5% in 1976 to 4.4% in 1981 for the children in the age group 1-5 years and an increase in the percentage of children having normal weight for age from 10.6% in 1976 to 15.9% in 1981. The average consumption level measured in terms of intake of Calories (K Cal) for an adult male sedentary worker increased marginally by 100 K Cal during the period 1976-81.

Recording the importance of multi pronged efforts in tackling the problem of malnutrition, programmes have been initiated in various Ministries. Some of the major programmes are:

- I. Programmes to increase food production (Ministry of Agriculture)
- II. Programmes for providing employment opportunities in rural areas (Ministry of Rural Development)
- III. National Calamity relief programme, which have a major component of providing employment in affected areas (Ministry of Agriculture)
- IV. Integrated Child Development Services Scheme which include a major component of supplementary nutrition to children below 6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers. (Department of Women and Child Development, M/O Human Resource Development)
- V. Mid-day meal programmes for school going children in the age group 6-11 years (Some State Governments)
- VI. A Centrally Sponsored Programme

of wheat based supplementary nutrition for children upto 5 years of age, pregnant women and lactating mothers, particularly in tribal areas and urban slums (Ministry of Women and Child Development)

- VII. Prophylaxis programme to prevent nutritional anaemia in mothers and children and for prevention of blindness due to Vitamin A deficiency (Ministry of Health & Family Welfare)
- VIII. Supply of some essential commodities at a reasonable prices through Public Distribution System (Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies)
- XI. Nutrition Education Programmes (Several Ministries like Health & Family Welfare, Food & Civil Supplies).

[Translation]

Loss of Files in F.C.I.

5773. SHRI S. D. SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some confidential files of the food Corporation of India were stolen last year from its office at Nehru Place, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of files stolen:

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials found guilty, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to avert recurrence of such incidents?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D. L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). 183

old files, which are not confidential in nature, were stolen from the office of the Food Corporation of India in the last year.

(c) A canteen boy was arrested for the theft. Show cause notices were issued to three watchmen of FCI who were on duty and the promotion order issued in respect of one of these watchmen has also been held in abeyance.

(d) Security measures have been tightened and the gates leading from the canteen to the main building have been permanently locked.

[English]

**Allotment of Flats in Sarva Priya Vihar,
New Delhi**

5774. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats sanctioned for allotment to members in "Sarva Priya Apartments", a multi-storey group housing building in Sarva Priya Vihar, New Delhi as per original plan and the areas which were declared as common areas of the time of the original allotment in 1985;

(b) whether Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society subsequently created additional flats by covering the ground floor covered parking area as well as allotting a janitors service unit on each floor without the prior approval of the members, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether common area in this building meant for the Community Hall has also been allotted to some private parties recently; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and

the steps taken against the society?

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.

**Irregularities in C.P.W.D. Enquiry
Office, Vasant Vihar**

5775. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN AND DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Chief Engineer (Vigilance), CPWD, New Delhi about the irregularities in the working of CPWD Enquiries (Civil and Electrical), Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, during the current year; and

(b) if so, the action taken/proposed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes

(b) The points raised in the complaint have been attended to. The officials concerned have been instructed to attend to complaints expeditiously. Since no malafide could be established on the part of anyone, no further action is called for.

**Enquiries Under Delhi Cooperative Act,
1972**

5676. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of enquiries in regard to the functioning of Cooperative Group Housing Societies and Cooperative House Building Societies ordered by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies under Section 54 and

55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 and rules made thereunder as 31 December, 1988;

(b) the number of enquiries completed by the enquiry, officers and the reports submitted to Registrar of Cooperative Societies as on date; and

(c) the reason for not submitting the remaining enquiry reports in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Inspections Under Selection 54-56.

Enquiries Under Section 55 - 53.

(b) Under Section 54 -28

Under Section 55 - 25

(c) All the remaining inspections/enquiries are pending primarily for want of submission of records for inspections/enquiries.

Facilities to C.M.D. , NTC, New Delhi.

5777 SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI RAMASHARY PRASAD
SINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman-cum-Managing Director and the Directors of the National Textile Corporation (Holding Company), New Delhi are staying in 5 Star Hotels while on official tour;

(b) if so, whether they are entitled for availing such type of facility according to the terms of appointment approved by B.P.E.; and

(c) whether this facility was being availed of by the preceding directors also?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Chairman-cum-Managing Director and other Functional Directors of NTC (Holding Company), New Delhi are entitled to stay in Five Star Hotels, while on official tour, as per TA Rules approved by the Board of Directors of NTC (Holding Company).

(b) The terms and conditions of appointment of Functional Directors state that they are entitled to Travelling Allowance according to Rules of NTC Ltd.

(c) This facility has been made available to the CMD and Functional Directors of NTC (Holding Company), with the approval of the Board, with effect from 27th June, 1988 only.

Delay in getting dates for Tests

5778. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS beneficiaries have to wait for several weeks/months to get dates for X-Ray/ECG/BOG/Barium Meal and other tests:

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the working of CGHS dispensaries/Government Hospitals for prompt and proper diagnosis of Chronic ailments;

(c) whether Area Coordination Committees in Government colonies have taken certain decisions in this regard, if so, the action plan drawn up to implement them; and

(d) whether any survey is proposed to be conducted to assess the reasons for abnormal delay in getting dates by the CGHS beneficiaries for the various tests 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). Normally there is no waiting time for routine X-Ray Pathological investigation unless there is a temporary shortage for reagents. However, for specialised tests like flood Sugar, there is a waiting time of 2 to 4 weeks in few dispensaries. But if any test is to be done urgently the beneficiaries are referred to the nearest hospital/polyclinic where such test are normally done on the same day.

(c) Government is not aware of the decisions of Area Coordination Committees in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

Budget For Air Quality Monitoring Laboratories

5779. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial allocation made for the urban pollution control in the current budget; and

(b) the allocation made for the air quality monitoring laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No separate allocation is made for urban pollution control.

(b) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has allocated Rs. 98.00 lakhs in 1989-90 under the National Ambient Air Quality Monitoring (NAAQM) programme to the Central Pollution Control Board for monitoring of ambient air quality in India.

Damage by Forest Fire

5780. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:

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

(a) the number of cases of forest fire, reported during 1988-89, Statewise; and

(b) the extent to which forests were destroyed by fire during 1988-89, State-Wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Allotment of Flats by DDA in Khel Gaon

5781. SHRI RAM RATAN RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Delhi Development Authority flats reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Khel Gaon and number of flats out of them allotted so far;

(b) when all the flats reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are likely to be allotted;

(c) the number of persons belonging to general category who have refused to accept the flats and whether the Delhi Development Authority has cancelled their allotment; and

(d) the total number of flats including these cancelled flats ready for allotment?

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.

[English]

**Appointment on Compassionate
Grounds in Government of India Press,
Minto Road**

5782. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending for appointment on compassionate grounds in Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi for the last two-three years and the reasons for their long pendency;

(b) the time by which these appointments are likely to be made; and

(c) whether Government propose to adjust these persons in some other Development under the control of Ministry if so, when these persons are likely to get appointments?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Two,

(b) Appointments can only be considered subject to the availability of vacancies in the Press.

(c) Does not arise as the request has been made for appointment in the Minto Road Press.

**Construction of Kiosks/Stalls by
N.D.M.C.**

5783. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of kiosks/stalls/Pan-shops constructed by the NDMC since August, 1985;

(b) the particulars of the allottees and the date and basis of allotment made;

(c) whether all the allottees are permanent residents of NDMC areas;

(d) whether the clearance of U.A.C. was obtained before construction of the said units;

(e) whether any of the units were demolished/shifted to some other places and if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the particulars of the persons to whom the same were allotted later on; and

(g) the number of such kiosks allotted to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during the above period?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT**
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (g). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

NTC Contractors

5784. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the modernisation programmes of the National Textile Corporation (WBABO) Ltd., Calcutta have failed to achieve the set targets and a large number of equipments procured for the purpose are lying unused;

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

(c) whether even the civil contractors

have not been allowed to complete the proposed civil works of expansion of the mills/factories, if so, the facts and details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Upto 31.12.1988, an amount of Rs. 3160.75 lakhs had been spent on renovation/modernisation of textile mills under NTC (WBAB&O). Machinery worth approximately Rs. 30 lakhs (out of total investment of Rs 3160.75 lakhs) could not be used/commissioned.

As a result of modernisation, the spinning productivity, the loom productivity index and the weaving utilisation had improved.

(c) and (d). Due to financial constraints, some of the approved schemes of modernisation, mostly pertaining to expansion programmes, were pruned down. Presently, there is no proposal to implement these schemes, as NTC proposes to modernise only selective viable mills.

[Translation]

Inspection of DDA Houses

5785. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Government agencies which have conducted inspection of houses built by the Delhi Development Authority so far and their comments thereon;

(b) the number of houses declared dangerous on the basis of the reports received and the location thereof; and

(c) the policy of Government in regard to

houses which have been declared dangerous?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Chief Engineer (Quality Control) of the Delhi Development Authority and his staff conduct inspection of houses build by the Authority on a regular basis.

Chief Technical Examiner of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVM) Government of India conducts such inspections from time to time.

Some of the works constructed by the Authority had been inspected by a Finding Committee appointed by the Lt. Governor of Delhi in 1982—83.

Following noticing of cracks in a number of houses in Kalkaji during the rains of 1988, the VC, DDA had appointed an Enquiry Committee under the Chief Engineer of the CPWD which had inspected the affected properties.

The Fact Finding Committee of 1982-83, after inspecting 26th housing schemes out of a total of 180 schemes in progress had reported that the quality of work in 13 schemes had been found to be very poor.

The Enquiry Committee of 1988 into Kalkaji houses declared some of the houses dangerous.

(b) Details of schemes where quality of work was held very poor by the Fact Finding Committee in 1982-83 and the houses which have been held dangerous by the Enquiry Committee of 1988 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The houses declared dangerous are either dismantled or suitably strong-thened depending upon the facts in each case.

STATEMENT

I. The Number of Houses Identified as very Poor Quality by the Vaish Committee.

1. 330 SFS at Gulabi Bagh.
2. 120 SFS at East of Kailash
3. 1092 Janta at Paschim Puri
4. 96 MIG/96 LIG at Dilshad Garden Gr. IV
5. 194 SFS at Malviya Nagar Extn.
6. 204 SFS at Malaviya Nagar Exten. Saket.
7. 224 SFS Pkt. B Bodella Extn. Vikaspuri
8. 208 MIG/LIC Flats at Pitampura Gr.I
9. 192 MIG/LIG flats at Pitampura Gr. III, Pkt, AP
10. 160 SFS at Shalimar Bagh, Block-B, Pkt.F
11. 960 Janta at Lawrence Road
12. 320 MIG at Jahangirpuri
13. 168 MIG & 56 LIG at Trilokpuri

II The number of flats identified for demolition by Gangadharan Committee - 16 Nos in Block Nos. 25,26,45,46

[English]

Storage of Hazardous Chemicals by Industries

5786. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has conducted a survey in the country about storage of hazardous chemicals in industries in violation of the safety norms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise location of such industries; and

(d) the action taken by Government against the erring industries/establishments in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). Based on the criteria laid down in the report of an expert deputed by the International Labour Organisation on dangerous substances and their threshold quantities, 399 major accident hazard installations have been identified in the country upto 27th March, 1989. It is not correct to say that these installations have been storing hazardous chemicals in violation of the safety norms. The State-wise location of these installations and the number of hazardous substances used by them are given in the statement below.

The provisions for safety, health and welfare of workers employed in factories as contained in the Factories Act, 1984 are required to be complied with by the management. By an amendment to the Factories Act, 1984, a separate chapter on 'hazardous processes' has been incorporated which provides for setting up of a State Appraisal Committee for grant of permission for initial location and expansion of existing factories involving a hazardous process, compulsory disclosure of information by the occupier, specific responsibility of occupier in relation to hazardous processes, preparation of on-site and off-site emergency plans, worker's

participation in safety management, etc. The Act also lays down the permissible limits of exposure to chemical and toxic substances. The Act is enforced by the State Governments.

The Ministry of Labour is implementing an ILD Project on 'Establishment and initial

operation of major accident hazard control system in India'. The main objective of this Project is to strengthen the national system for the prevention of occupational accidents in order to enable identification, analysis and control of industrial activities involving hazardous substances and processes which have the potential to result in major accidents.

STATEMENT

S. No.	State/UT	Major accident hazards	
		Installations	substances
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	31	17
2.	Assam	4	7
3.	Goa	7	6
4.	Gujarat	65	17
5.	Haryana	2	2
6.	Karnataka	18	8
7.	Kerala	10	9
8.	Maharashtra	48	22
9.	Madhya Pradesh	22	9
10.	Nagaland	1	1
11.	Orissa	13	10
12.	Punjab	11	5
13.	Rajasthan	50	17
14.	Tamil Nadu	41	23
15.	Uttar Pradesh	32	12
16.	West Bengal	29	17

1	2	3	4
17.	Delhi	13	5
18.	Pondicherry	2	2

Total number of installations:

399

Proposal to Set up Polyester Weaving Centres

5788. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cooperative polyester weaving centres proposed to be set up during 1989-90 in different States;

(b) whether Government propose to organise training programmes in weaving of polyester and polyester blend cloth during the year 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No proposals have been received so far from the States for setting up of Cooperative Polyester Weaving Centres during 1989-90.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under the programme, training is provided to selected group of weavers by the weavers service centres in collaboration with M/s. Petrofils Ltd., Baroda. The cost of the training programme, including the cost of raw materials, stipends to trainees etc., is shared by the Government and M/s. Petrofils.

Allocation of Central Resources for Immunisation and Rehydration Programme

5789. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest estimate of infant mortality rate (age Group 0-1 year) in the country as a whole and State-wise;

(b) State-wise allocation of Central resources so far for immunisation and rehydration programmes;

(c) the amount actually released to the States so far, State-wise; and

(d) the amount actually spent by the States so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The latest IMR (age Group 0-1 year) is as under:—

Estimated IMR 1987 (Provisional)

Major States	Estimated IMR
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	79
Assam	102
Bihar	102
Gujarat	97
Haryana	87
Himachal Pradesh	88
Jammu & Kashmir	73

1	2
Karnataka	75
Kerala	26
Madhya Pradesh	119
Maharashtra	66
Orissa	126
Punjab	62
Rajasthan	103

1	2
Tamil Nadu	76
Uttar Pradesh	126
West Bengal	72
India	95

(b) to (d). Statements I & V showing tentative allocation, actual release and expenditure reported so far for immunisation and oral rehydration therapy programme State-wise are given below.

STATEMENT-I

Immunization Programme		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1985-86		1986-87			
States/UTs.	Tenative Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh	The Programme was launched in Nov. 1985. No allocation was made.	3.28	There was no separate sub-head for UIP Programme during 85-86 and the expenditure was clubbed with MCH Programme.	19.69	12.99	15.90	
2. Arunachal Pradesh		—		1.48	—	0.63	
3. Assam		2.59		9.99	8.52	21.78	
4. Bihar		—		19.25	15.00	17.77	
5. Goa		—		3.17	—	0.06	
6. Gujarat		3.13		15.58	10.02		
7. Haryana		1.62		5.82	3.87	3.88	
8. Himachal Pradesh		—		7.53	5.01	6.78	

Immunization Programme

79

Written Answers

APRIL 12, 1989

Written Answers

80

		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1985-86		1986-87			
States/UTs.	Tenative Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. J & K		1.45			6.09	3.42	3.42
10. Karnataka		2.68			20.26	14.67	17.29
11. Kerala		1.91			16.07	9.99	5.55
12. Madhya Pradesh		3.35			17.94	12.78	19.84
13. Maharashtra		6.02			26.73	19.86	—
14. Manipur		—			1.77	0.96	1.26
15. Meghalaya		—			1.77	0.96	0.35
16. Mizoram		—			1.65	—	2.00

Immunization Programme		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1985-86			1986-87		
States/UTs.		Tenative Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17.	Nagaland		—		1.57	0.81	0.87
18.	Orissa		—		13.01	11.10	19.84
19.	Punjab		—		12.79	7.41	1.87
20.	Rajasthan		2.34		15.62	10.29	55.40
21.	Sikkim		—		1.50	0.78	—
22.	Tamil Nadu		—		24.09	18.78	5.38
23.	Tripura		—		2.10	1.14	8.66
24.	Uttar Pradesh		5.13		34.25	8.32	6.40
25.	West Bengal		—		14.08	10.35	12.42

Immunization Programme		(Rs. in Lakhs)					
		1985-86			1986-87		
		Tentative Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	—	5.99	—	19.17
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	0.01
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—
Note —		Information not received					

State/UTs.	1987-88		1988-89		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release
					Expenditure (Up to December 1988)
	8	9	10	11	12
					13
1. Andhra Pradesh	35.90	25.54	32.73	71.65	35.82
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.85	1.53	—	8.99	8.47
3. Assam	13.83	30.49	6.70	45.09	22.74
4. Bihar	44.98	27.24	17.30	73.76	36.87
5. Goa	2.49	0.09	0.27	2.61	1.29
6. Gujarat	31.55	18.00	30.08	56.70	28.35
7. Haryana	13.47	9.39	7.70	35.99	17.97
					9.00
					1.98
					7.26
					—
					0.49
					26.97
					3.97

State/UTs.	1987-88			1988-89		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Up to December 1988)
	8	9	10	11	12	13
8. Himachal Pradesh	14.74	19.27	12.32	29.59	14.79	3.60
9. J & K	9.37	5.07	5.99	24.44	19.70	—
10. Karnataka	43.08	24.06	20.89	62.06	31.53	17.86
11. Kerala	27.32	17.00	17.15	54.60	52.30	11.60
12. Madhya Pradesh	29.72	18.45	—	64.58	42.28	—
13. Maharashtra	58.53	60.17	51.46	97.66	58.81	39.02
14. Manipur	3.66	1.92	—	10.00	5.48	3.20

State/UTs.	1987-88			1988-89		
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure (Up to December 1988)
	8	9	10	11	12	13
15. Meghalaya	3.11	1.65	1.08	11.94	1.97	0.64
16. Mizoram	1.43	1.90	1.42	7.45	3.72	0.74
17. Nagaland	2.68	1.38	2.57	12.94	12.45	—
18. Orissa	21.01	21.77	23.79	46.34	33.16	16.17
19. Punjab	19.84	11.04	—	44.02	16.99	4.23
20. Rajasthan	29.38	22.50	29.87	58.85	44.40	21.70
21. Sikkim	3.20	1.62	1.61	4.58	2.28	0.61

State/UTs.	1987-88			1988-89			Expenditure (Up to December 1988)
	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	Allocation	Release	Expenditure	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	
22. Tamil Nadu	40.07	24.32	—	57.62	48.80	25.65	
23. Tripura	3.55	1.20	—	8.20	14.08	—	
24. Uttar Pradesh	55.96	70.35	30.71	145.68	42.84	55.43	
25. West Bengal	26.91	17.19	17.19	82.35	26.16	2.14	
26. A & N Islands	—	—	—	3.16	—	0.23	
27. Chandigarh	—	—	0.80	3.50	—	0.24	
28. D & N Haveli	—	—	—	2.79	—	0.16	

State/UTs.	1987-88		1988-89		Expenditure (Up to December 1988)
	Allocation	Release	Allocation	Release	
	8	9	11	12	13
29. Daman & Diu	—	—	1.37	—	—
30. Delhi	10.66	—	10.89	—	3.18
31. Lakshadweep	—	—	2.85	—	0.17
32. Pondicherry	1.00	—	10.28	—	2.08

STATEMENT- II

(Rs. in lakhs)										
States	1986-87				1987-88				1988-89	
	Allocation	Actual	Released	incurred	Expenditure	Allocation	Actual	Released.	incurred	Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	7.39	—	—	—	28.59	14.28	—	36.315	18.15	—
Arunachal Pradesh	0.875	—	—	—	2.11	1.05	0.88	2.715	1.35	—
Assam	4.245	—	—	—	11.16	5.58	7.92	16.71	8.34	—
Bihar	6.11	—	—	—	31.36	15.66	—	26.81	13.38	—
Goa	1.235	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.21	1.08	0.25

States	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
	Allocation	Actual	Expenditure	Allocation	Actual	Expenditure	Allocation	Actual	Expenditure
		Released	incurred		Released.	incurred		Released	incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gujarat	6.67	—	—	26.72	13.35	15.85	23.07	11.52	—
Haryana	2.445	—	—	9.86	4.92	2.97	18.52	9.24	0.56
Himachal Pradesh	5.435	—	—	17.02	8.49	6.34	9.46	4.71	5.10
J & K	2.715	—	—	7.20	3.60	—	11.81	5.88	8.67
Karnataka	7.615	—	—	35.87	17.91	—	23.705	11.85	—
Kerala	5.41	—	—	23.86	11.91	—	28.31	14.13	1.16
Madhya Pradesh	7.905	—	—	19.04	9.51	—	19.82	9.90	8.30

States	1986-87				1987-88				1988-89			
	Allocation		Actual		Expenditure		Allocation		Actual		Expenditure	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
			Released	incurred	Released.	incurred			Released	incurred		
1												

Maharashtra	8.085	—	—	31.16	15.57	31.80	59.27	29.61	27.95			
Manipur	0.83	—	—	2.22	1.11	0.60	3.08	1.53	1.11			
Meghalaya	1.01	—	—	2.77	1.38	0.98	5.135	1.55	1.44			
Mizoram	1.10	—	—	1.88	0.95	2.85	3.61	1.80	—			
Nagaland	0.83	—	—	2.11	1.05	0.96	4.495	1.25	—			

States	1986-87				1987-88				1988-89			
	Allocation	Actual	Released	Expenditure incurred	Allocation	Actual	Released.	Expenditure incurred	Allocation	Actual	Released	Expenditure incurred
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Orissa	7.37	—	—	—	23.17	11.58	11.57	19.335	9.66	0.09		
Punjab	4.13	—	—	—	13.83	6.90	6.08	19.025	9.51	1.70		
Rajasthan	6.60	—	—	—	21.25	10.62	10.76	16.885	8.43	12.00		
Sikkim	0.785	—	—	—	3.65	1.80	0.75	1.425	0.69	1.32		
Tamil Nadu	7.613	—	—	—	37.49	18.72	1.26	22.065	11.01	0.54		

States	1986-87				1987-88				1988-89	
	Allocation	Actual	Released	incurred	Expenditure Allocation	Actual	Released	incurred	Actual	Expenditure
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Tripura		1.01	—	—	3.98	1.77	3.55	3.74	1.86	1.03
Uttar Pradesh		14.69	—	—	45.84	27.96	—	56.18	28.08	—
West Bengal		3.325	—	—	17.54	8.76	—	19.39	9.69	—
A & N Islands		—	—	—	—	—	—	1.66	•	—
Chandigarh		—	—	—	—	—	—	0.67	•	0.66

1986-87

1987-88

1988-89

States	1986-87			1987-88			1988-89		
	Allocation	Actual	Released	Expenditure	Allocation	Actual	Released	Expenditure	Allocation
				incurred				incurred	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.00	*	0.03
Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	*	—
Delhi	0.785	—	—	—	—	—	2.00	*	0.63
Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.33	*	0.35
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.78	*	—

Note:— The programme started in the latter half of 1986-87, therefore funds could not be released.

* Necessary funds to UTs will be released on receipt of Expenditure Statement from them.

News Item Captioned "Body that has Become a Shuttlecock"

5790. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "body that has become a shuttlecock" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 20 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the case; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to demarcate the various hospitals in the Capital for conducting post-mortem examination and issue a public notification for the guidance of not only the Delhi Police

but also the hospitals concerned in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. Shri Ramesh Kumar, 20 resident of Kalyanpuri, died in a road accident, while he was coming from Kalkaji Mandir on his scooter. According to Police, he died on the spot and was declared dead when he was taken to All India Institute of Medical Sciences. The body was accepted by Safdarjung Hospital.

(c) Delhi Administration (Home Department) have issued orders/notification Statement I, II, III & IV) at different times, distributing areas among various hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi for medical-legal cases.

STATEMENT I

No. F. 10/27/78-H. P. II

Delhi Administration Delhi

Home (Police-II) Department

5- Sham Nath Marg, Delhi-54

dated, the

Order

On pursuance of the decisions taken in the meeting held on 20.10.1987 in the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and consequent upon appointing the Medical Officers attached to the Department of Forensic Medicine in the Safdarjung Hospital vide Notification of even number dated 25.11.87 as required under the provisions of subsection (S), the postmortem work of the following three Police Stations shall also be undertaken by the Safdarjung Hospital:—

- i) P.S. Kotla Mubarakpur

- ii) P.S. Hazrat Nizamuddin
- iii) P.S. Lodi Colony.

By Order
Sd/-

(R.K. Goswami)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration Delhi.
Dated, the 28.12.88

No. F. 10/27/78-H.P. II

All India Institute of Medical Sciences

Ansari Nagar, New Delhi-29

No. F. 35-32/88-Estt.II

Dated, the 12th January, 1989 13 Jan 1989

A copy of the above order is forwarded for information and necessary action.

(S. K. Khilnani) Mrs.
Administrative Officer

1. Dr. A. N. Safaya, Medical Superintendent.
2. Dr. T. D. Dogra, Assoc. Professor & Head of Forensic Medicine.

STATEMENT II

(TO BE PUBLISHED IN THE EXTRA ORDINARY GAZETTE DELHI)

DELHI ADMINISTRATION: DELHI
HOME (POLICE II) DEPARTMENT

Dated the 25-11-87

No. 10/27/78/H.P. II:- In pursuance of the provisions of Sub-Section (3) of Section 174 of the Code Criminal Procedure and in addition of the Administration notification No. F. 5 (150)/64-Home (P) dated the 19th May is pleased to appoint Medical officers attached to the Department of Forensic, Medicine in the Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi to perform Medico legal post-mortem examinations of persons dying within the local limit of Police Stations in the South District, Delhi

of the Union Territory of Delhi

By order and in the name of the Administrator

Sd/
(K.K. Bhasin)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration, Delhi

Copy to:—

1. Secretary (Medical), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
2. Commissioner of Police, Delhi.
3. Director, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi
4. Dy. Commissioner, Delhi
5. R.P. Deptt. (with 21 copies each in English & Hindi) for publication in official Gazette.
6. Secretary (L & L) Delhi Administration
7. Director, AIIMS, Ansari Road, New Delhi
8. Jt Secy (R), Ministry of Health & F.W., Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi

Sd/
(K.K. Bhasin)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration, Delhi

STATEMENT III

No. F. 10/13/82-H.P. -II
Delhi Administration Delhi
Home Department

5-Shyam Nath Marg, Delhi-54

Dated the 26-5-89

To,

1. TSF DEAN
NAM College, New Delhi
2. The Commissioner of Police,
New Delhi.
3. Medical Superintendent,
Dayanand Hospital,
Shadhara
4. Medical Superintendent,
Hindu Rao Hospital.
Delhi

5. The Civil Surgeon,
Civil Hospital, Delhi
6. The Medical Superintendent,
LNJP Hospital, New Delhi
7. Medical Superintendent,
R.M.L. Hospital, New Delhi
8. Medical Superintendent,
DAV Hospital, New Delhi.
9. Medical Superintendent,
AIIMS, New Delhi
10. Medical Superintendent,
Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.

Subject:- Strengthening of Medico-legal work.

Sir,

In continuation of this Administration letter of even number dated the 7th May, 1984 on the subject noted above, I am directed to inform you that in the light of decision taken in the meeting held on 20-1-87 in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, distribution of Medico-legal work of post-mortem between AIIMS and Safdarjang Hospital is made as indicated hereunder:—

Name of Hospital	Name of Police Station
All India Institute of Medical Sciences	i. Defence Colony
	ii. Lajpat Nagar
	iii. Greater Kailash
	iv. Okhla Industrial Area
	v. Shrivaspuri
	vi. Badarpur
	vii. Kalkaji
	viii. Chitranjan Park
	ix. Ambedkar Nagar

Safdarjang Hospital

- x. **Malviya Nagar**
- xi. **Mehrauli**
- xii. **Hauz Khas**
- i. **Vasant Vihar**
- ii. **Vasant Kunj**
- iii. **Delhi Cantt.**
- iv. **R.K. Puram**
- v. **Vinay Nagar**
- vi. **Naraina**
- vii. **Inderapuri**
- viii. **Mayapuri**
- ix. **Palam**
- x. **Indira Gandhi/International Airport**
- xi. **Mahipal Pur.**

The medico-legal work of post-, mortem relating to other police stations of Union Territory of Delhi will continue to be attended to by the Hospitals as per distribution made vide this Administration letter of even number dated 17-5-84 and further modified vide letters of even number dated 6-6-84, 25-5-85 and 15-9-86.

Yours faithfully

Sd/

(R.K. Goswami)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration Delhi

Copy for information to:—

1. The Secretary (Medical) Delhi Administration, Delhi.
2. The Under Secretary, Government of India Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sd/
(R.K. Goswami)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration, Delhi

STATEMENT-IV

NO. F. 10/(13)/82-H.P. II
Delhi Administration: Delhi
Home (Police-II) Department.

Dated the 10th Oct. 1988.

To

- 1. The Commissioner of Police, Delhi.**
- 2. The Police Surgeon, Civil Hospital, Delhi.**
- 3. Medical Supdt., Swami Dayanand Hospital, Shahdar, Delhi.**
- 4. Medical Supdt., Hindu Rao Hospital, Delhi.**
- 5. Medical Supdt., L.N.J.P. Hospital, New Delhi.**
- 6. Medical Supdt., Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi.**
- 7. Medical Supdt., Din Dayal Upadhaya Hospital Hari Nagar, New Delhi.**
- 8. Medical Supdt., All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.**
- 9. Medical Supdt., Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi.**
- 10. Medical Supdt., Sri Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital, Delhi.**

Sub: Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi for Medico Legal work.

Sir,

Consequent upon the creation of three new police Districts in the Union Territory of Delhi, there has been re-adjustment/ re-allocation of sub-divisions and Police stations. This has necessitated re-distribution of Medico-legal work among various Hospitals. The Police Proposal submitted in this regard was discussed in the meeting held in the room of Home Secretary on 23-8-88 and redistribution of the Medico-legal work among the various hospitals of Delhi has been finalised with some minor modifications.

2. The revised distribution of work load among the various hospitals will be as per annexure. The Police and hospital authorities are requested to strictly adhere to the Zonal distribution of the Medico-legal work as mentioned in the annexure. Suitable instructions may therefore be issued to the concerned staff under your control.

3. This issues in supersession of all orders issued earlier in this regard.

Yours faithfully,

Sd/
(R.K. Goswami)
Joint Secretary (Home)
Dated the

No. F. 10/(13)/82-H.P.—II

Copy to:—

1. Secretary (Medical), Delhi Administration, Delhi.
2. Commissioner, Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

Sd/
Joint Secretary (Home)
Delhi Administration Delhi.

STATEMENT

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station	Name of Hospital
1	2	3	4
1. South Distt.	1. Lajpat Nagar	1. Lajpat Nagar	A.I.I.M.S.
		2. Hazarat Nizamuddin	-do-
		3. Srinivas Puri	-do-
	2. Defence Colony	4. Defence Colony	-do-
		5. Greater Kailesh	-do-
		6. Chitranjan Park	-do-
	3. Kalkaji	7. Kalkaji	-do-
		8. Badarpur	-do-
		9. Okhla Indl. Area	-do-

Revised District/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station	Name of Hospital
1	2	3	4
	4. Hauz Khas	10. Hauz Khas	- do -
		11. Ambedkar Nagar	- do -
		12. Malviya Nagar	- do -
		13. Mehrauli.	- do -
2. South-West Distt.	5. Vasant Vihar	14. Vasant Vihar	Safdarjung Hospital
		15. Vasant Kunj	- do -
		16. R.K. Puram	- do -
		17. Delhi Cantt.	- do -
		18. Palam Airport	- do -
		19. I.G.I. Airport	- do -
		20. Mahipal pur	- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medical Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station			Name of Hospital
		1	2	3	
3. West Distt.	9. Tilak Nagar	6.	Lodhi Colony (in place of Delhi Cantt.)	21. Lodhi Colony	A.I.I.M.S.
				22. Kotla Mubarkapur	- do -
				23. Vinay Nagar	Safdarjung Hospital
		7.	Naraina	24. Naraina	Safdarjung Hospital
				25. Inderpuri	- do -
				26. Maya Puri	- do -
		8.	Najafgarh	27. Najafgarh	- do -
				28. Dabri	- do -
				29. Jaffar Pur Kalan	- do -
				30. Tilak Nagar	S.D.U. Hospital
				31. Janak Puri	- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medical Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station			Name of Hospital
		1	2	3	
					4
	10. Patel Nagar		32. Vikaspuri		Lok Nayak J.P. Hospital
			33. Patel Nagar		
			34. Anand Perbat		- do -
			35. Moti Nagar		D.D.U. Hospital
	11. Rajouri Garden (in place of Moti Nagar)		36. Rajouri Garden		D.D.U. Hospital.
			37. Hari Nagar		- do -
			38. Kriti Nagar		- do -
	12. Punjabi Bagh		39. Punjabi Bagh		- do -
			40. Paschim Vihar		- do -
			41. Nangloi		- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U. T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division		Name of Police Station		Name of Hospital
	1	2	3	4	
4. North West Distt.	13. Saraswati Vihar		42. Saraswati Vihar		- do -
			43. Kanjhewala		Hindu Rao Hospital
			44. Mangolpuri		DDU Hospital
			45. Sultan puri		- do -
	14. Narela		46. Narela		H.R. Hospital
			47. Samalpur Badli		- do -
			48. Alipur		- do -
	15. Kingsway Camp				
			49. Kingsway Camp		- do -
			50. Adarsh Nagar		- do -
			51. Jahangir Puri		- do -
			52. Mukherjee Nagar		- do -
	16. Ashok Vihar		53. Ashok Vihar		Civil Hospital, Delhi
			54. Shallimar Bagh		- do -
			55. Keshav Puram (Lawrance Road)		H.R. Hospital

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division		Name of Police Station		Name of Hospital
	1	2	3	4	
5. North Distt.	17.	Civil Lines (all place of Roshan Ara)	56.	Civil Lines	Civil Hospital
			57.	Timar Pur	- do -
			58.	Delhi University	H.R. Hospital
			59.	Roshan Ara	- do -
	18.	Subzi Mandi	60.	Sadar Bazar	Civil Hospital
			61.	Partap Nagar	- do -
			62.	Sarai Rohilla	H.R. Hospital
	19.	Sadar Bazar	63.	Sadar Bazar	Civil Hospital
			64.	Kashmere Gate	- do -
			65.	Bara Hindu Rao	H.R. Hospital

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medical Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station	Name of Hospital
1	2	3	4
6. Central Distt.	20. Kotwali	66. Kotwali	Civil Hospital
		67. Lahori Gate	- do -
		68. Town Hall	- do -
	21. Darya Ganj	69. Darya Ganj	L.N.J.P. Hospital
		70. Chandni Mahal	- do -
		71. Jama Masjid	- do -
	22. Kamla Market	72. Kamla Market	- do -
		73. Hauz Qazi	- do -
		74. I.P. Estate	- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station	Name of Hospital
1	2	3	4
7. New Delhi Distt.	23. Pahar Ganj	75. Pahar Ganj	L.N.J.P. Hospital
		76. Nabi Karim	- do -
		77. D.B. Gupta Road	- do -
	24. Karol Bagh	78. Karol Bagh	- do -
		79. Parashad Nagar	L.N.J.P. Hospital
		80. Rajinder Nagar	- do -
	25. Parliament Street	81. Parliament Street	R.M.L. Hospital
		82. Mandir Marg	- do -
	26. Chankya Puri	83. Chankya Puri	- do -
		84. Tughlak Road	- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medico Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station			Name of Hospital
		1	2	3	
8. North East Distt.	27. Connaught Place			85. Connaught Place	- do -
				86. Tilak Marg	- do -
	28. Seelam Pur			87. Seelam Pur	G.T.B. Hospital
				88. Yamuna Vihar	- do -
				89. Bhajan Pura	- do -
29. Shahdra				90. Shahdra	- do -
				91. Welcome	- do -
				92. Mansarovar Park	- do -
	30. Seema Puri			93. Seema Puri	- do -
				94. Nand Nagri	- do -
9. East Distt.	31. Gandhi Nagar			95. Gandhi Nagar	S.D. Nand Hospital
				96. Geeta Colony	- do -
				97. Shakar Pur	- do -

Revised Districts/Sub-Division/Police Stations wise distribution of areas among various Hospitals in the U.T. of Delhi for Medical Legal Work.

Name of District	Name of Sub Division	Name of Police Station			Name of Hospital
		1	2	3	
10. Rlys.	32. Vivek Vihar				
				98. Vivek Vihar	- do -
				99. Anand Vihar	- do -
	33. Preet Vihar			100. Krishna Nagar	- do -
				101. Preet Vihar	- do -
				102. Trilokpuri	- do -
	Railways			103. Kalyanpuri	- do -
				104. Delhi Main	Civil Hospital, Delhi
				105. New Delhi Rly. Station.	L.N.J.P. Hospital.

Office of the Medical Superintendent L.N.J.P. Hospital, New Delhi- 110002

No. F. Addl. M.S./Misc/JPH/88/7511 Dated, the 1-11-88.

Copy to:—

1. M.O. Incharge casualty and Emergency for information and necessary action at his end.

Sd/-

(Dr. Mrs. S. Muneni)

Addl. Medical Superintendent

Agricultural Workers

5791. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps for fixation of minimum wages for the workers in the handloom, beedi, printing and match industries in the Southern Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the industry wise details of minimum wages in the Southern Zone?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). The fixation/revision of minimum wages for the workers in the handloom, beedi, printing and match industries falls under the purview of the State Governments under the Minimum Wages Act 1948. As per available information, the rate of minimum wages fixed for handloom, beedi, printing and match employments in Southern States are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Beedi Industry	Handloom	Printing	Match
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 12.00 per day (wef 9.1.89)	Piece rates between 20 paise to Rs. 8.50 depending upon the category of work (wef 5.6.87)	Rs. 360 p.m. to Rs. 400 p.m. (w.e.f. 12.5.87)	Rs. 335.00 p.m. (wef 31.10.85)
2.	Karnataka	Rs. 11.50 to Rs. 19.25 per day (wef 25.7.86) + VDA 2 p/pt/day.	Wages not fixed	Rs. 15.14 per day (wef. 14.2.86)	Wages not fixed.
3.	Kerala	Rs. 24.20 to Rs. 25.20 per day and Rs. 19.20 - piece rate (1987)	Rs. 21.01 to Rs. 23.26 per day (1987)	Rs. 7.50 to Rs. 9.00 per day + VDA 6 p. for every point (wef 24.3.86)	Rs. 2.20 to Rs. 4.40 p.d. (wef. 1.4.74) + VDA 1 p. per every 5 for points.

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Beedi Industry	Handloom	Printing	Match
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Tamil Nadu	Rs. 11.60 per day (1987)	Rs. 2.25 to Rs. 3.88 per meter (Cotton) Rs. 129.55 to Rs. 377.72 per 16.2 metres (silk) (1987)	Rs. 210 per month + VDA- Rs. 1.50 per day (wef. 1.4.86)	Rs. 7.00 p.d. DA. Rs. 1.33 per day (wef. 1.4.85)

Bogus ration cards in Delhi

5792. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the drive by the Delhi Administration to find out bogus ration cards in the city;

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

(c) the concrete steps proposed to be taken by Government to stop this malpractice and punish the guilty?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Delhi Administration has stated that the food cards are issued to the eligible applicants on the basis of documentary evidence of residence. Card holders are required to surrender food cards to the circle office from where food cards were issued when they move their residence. Sometimes, this is not done and these food cards continue to exist. An appeal was made to the general public to surrender such cards. The Administration has also drawn a plan to conduct 100% checking of off cards with Fair Price Shops selected at random. Under this plan, over 59,000 food cards has been checked and in more than 14,000 cases, the persons have not been found residing at the addresses given in the food cards. In such cases, the supply of specified food articles was stopped forthwith.

Aids Free Certificate for visitors

5794. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation for making com-

pulsory production of AIDS free certificate for all those who come to India including the non-resident Indians; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The mandatory screening for HIV of all foreign students is carried out prior to their enrolment in Indian Universities. Foreigners who want to stay in India for a duration longer than one year, are also required to undergo the test.

Foreign Assistance to Cancer Institute, Madras

5795. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cancer Institute, Madras (Tamil Nadu) has received any financial assistance from foreign countries during the recent past; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Agents for Sale of NTC Products

5796. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC Limited or its subsidiary corporations had appointed new agents for sale of products being manufactured by the 13 taken over mills during the year 1988;

(b) if so, the facts thereof and the names of the agents appointed; and

(c) the details of the agents working for sale of products of the NTC (TN&P) Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). National Textile Corporation (South Maharashtra) Limited, Bombay had appointed five indenting Agents for sale of products of some of the 13 taken over mills of Bombay, during 1988:

Name of the Indenting Agents

Name of the Mills

1. Suman Textile Agency, Kanpur.

Elphinstone Mills.

2. Shree Krishna Mantri, Indore.

New City.

3. Sushil & Co., Delhi.

New City.

4. Chaturbhuj Almaram, Ratlam
(Madhya Pradesh)

Kohinoor.

5. Shree Rukmini International, Calcutta

Finlay.

(c) There are about 46 agents for sale of the products of NTC (TN&P).

**Development charges for Land in
Chittaranjan Park**

5797. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA have received development charges from 712 erstwhile East Pakistan displaced persons for allotment of land in the Chittaranjan Park area, New Delhi, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the development work was to be completed by 1986;

(c) if so, whether the work has since been completed and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to hand over the plots to the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The DDA have received approximately Rs. One crore from the erstwhile East Pakistan refugees declared eligible for allotment of plots in Chittaranjan Park.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. The progress of development was held up due to the following reasons:-

i) Change of land

ii) Non-removal of jhuggies

iii) Identification of the actual number of eligible persons.

The development works were in progress, but after the receipt of stay order granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in the year 1988, the development was stopped. The stay order has since been

vacated.

(d) The handing over of plots has recommenced.

Arrears of Licence Fee against Ex-Ministers

5798. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the Ex-Ministers who are in arrears of rent or licence fee for Government Accommodation occupied by them as on 28 February, 1989;

(b) the total amount due from each ex-Minister; and

(c) the action taken by Government to recover the above amount from them?

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.

Ban on Issuance of new ration cards

5799. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Administration have decided to ban issuance of new ration cards;

(b) whether Government has received any representation against this decision; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Out of Turn Allotment of DDA Flats to freedom fighters/Ex-MPs.

5800. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether out of turn allotment of DDA flats is made to the freedom fighters and former M.Ps;

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of flats allotted so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Freedom fighters and former M.Ps are not covered under existing guidelines for out of turn allotment.

[English]

Proposal to Convert Status of Central Research Institute, Kasauli

5801. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to convert the status of the Central Research Institute, Kasauli, Himachal Pradesh into a registered society;

(b) whether the reported move has created a great resentment among the sci-

entists and employees of the said Central Research Institute; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to reconsider the decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). A proposal to convert the Central Research Institute, Kasauli and B.C.G. Vaccine Laboratory, Guindy as Registered Societies was under consideration. However, because of resentment from the employees of C.R.I., Kasauli, the proposal is not being pursued.

Centres under wasteland Development Board in U.P.

5802. SHRI KAILASH YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

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

(b) the total area of land developed by the Wasteland Development Board in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No centres have been set-up in Uttar Pradesh by the National Wastelands Development Board. Work is carried out through State Government Departments and interested voluntary organisations.

(b) The Wastelands Development Programme has hitherto focussed on afforestation and tree planting activities and under this programme the total coverage in Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Plan period is as given below:

Year	Coverage (In Lakh hectares)
1985-86	1.77
1986-87	2.43
1987-88	2.21
1988-89	2.65 (upto December 1988)

Shopping Centres in Cooperative Group Housing Societies, Pitampura

5803. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Co-operative Group Housing Societies have completed the construction of their flats on the land allotted by the D.D.A. in Pocket IV, Pitampura (Opposite Mangolpuri, outer ring road);

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated for setting up shopping centres in this area;

(c) whether provision for setting up milk booth, bank and post-office, etc. has also been made; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Only some of the Societies have completed the construction.

(b) 26 convenient shopping centres and local shopping centres are proposed to be constructed in this area. Work on 221 convenient shopping centres and local shopping centres is already in various stages of progress.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[English]

(d) Does not arise.

**Facilities to States for Setting up of
Woolen Mills**

[Translation]

**Indian Nationals Cheated by
Companies**

5804. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether several companies are cheating Indian citizens while sending them to foreign countries on the pretext of providing them jobs;

(b) if so, the number of complaints received during the last three years regarding exploitation, by such companies, of job seekers who are uneducated and have gone to foreign countries as unskilled labourers and are unable to collect money even for their return; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). Complaints are received regarding cheating, substitution of employment contract, premature termination of contracts and unsatisfactory working and living conditions, etc. During the last three years, i.e. 1986, 1987 and 1988, 151 complaints were received against the Recruiting Agents/Project Exporters. The complaints received against registered Recruiting Agents are enquired into with the help of police and the concerned Indian Missions abroad. 45 Registration Certificates were suspended and 12 cancelled during these three years under the provisions of the Emigration Act, 1983.

5805. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give additional facilities to wool surplus States to set up woollen mills to make use of the wool available in large quantity;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). As per the existing policy, establishment of new composite units is permitted only in all the major wool producing/sheep rearing States in addition to cold belt and hilly regions.

[Translation]

**Assistance under Slum Clearance
Programme**

5806. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by Union Government regarding financial assistance under the slum clearance programme for Pithoragarh town in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

[English]

Ex-Gratia Payment to DDA Employees

5807. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Slum Department of the Delhi Development Authority made ex-gratia payment to its employees for the period 1 April, 1978 to 14 May, 1980 when the Department remained under the Municipal Corporation of Delhi;

(b) whether the ex-gratia payment for the above period has been made by the DDA to its own J.J. employees;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action Government propose to take for making the ex-gratia payment to J.J. staff for the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). The proposal is under consideration of Delhi Development Authority.

Employment of Indian Nurses in U.S.A.

5808. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that

Indian nurses who want to get employment in the U.S.A. have to pass an examination called "Commission on Graduates of Foreign Nursing Schools";

(b) whether there is no centre for this examination in India and a large number of Indian nurses have to go abroad and spend a lot of amount for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to have a centre for this examination in India?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There is no Centre for this Examination in India. This Ministry is not aware as to how many Nurses go abroad for taking this Examination.

(c) The Government of India has no proposal to establish any Centre for this examination in India.

[Translation]

Closure of Sugar Mills Due to Non-Availability of Sugarcane

5809. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite the bumper production of sugarcane in the country, especially in Uttar Pradesh, the danger of early closure of the sugar mills has arisen due to the non-availability of sugarcane as per their requirement;

(b) if so, whether sugarcane producers have preferred to sell sugarcane to the Khandsari mills instead of sugar mills; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to make available the sugarcane to the sugar mills according to their requirement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Total production of sugar as on 22.3.1989 was 70.6 lakh tonnes as against 65.0 lakh tonnes as on 22.3.1988. Uttar Pradesh sugar mills had produced 18.5 lakh tonnes of sugar till 22.3.1989 as against a production of 17.9 lakh tonnes on the corresponding date last season. Thus sugar production this season so far has been higher as compared to last season, both in the country as a whole as well as in Uttar Pradesh. There were, however, reports of diversion of sugarcane to gur and khandsari manufacture in Uttar Pradesh. The State Government has been requested to take suitable measures. Steps are already being taken by the State Governments to ensure availability of adequate sugarcane to sugar factories by reserving cane drawl areas for factories, regulating licensing of khandsari units, etc.

[English]

Accidents in Open Cast Mines

5810. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a multi-point programme has been evolved by Government to reduce accidents in the mechanised open cast mines; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY

MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b) Provisions for safety health and welfare of workers employed in mines including open cast mines are contained in the Mines Act, 1952 and rules and regulations framed thereunder. These provisions are required to be complied with by the mine managements. The 7th Conference on Safety in Mines held on 19th and 20th December, 1988 made several recommendations for improving the status of safety in open cast mines. These recommendations related to framing of (i) a Code of Traffic for regulating the movement of Heavy Earth Moving Machinery (HEMM), (ii) a code of Practice for prevention of injuries to persons engaged in tipping on stock piles, dumping of overburden at dump yards, at loading points, etc, (iii) codes of practice for dealing with fires, laying down the design and maintenance of haul roads as well as drawing up and implementing schemes for proper maintenance, repair, overhaul and erection of heavy earth moving machinery, selection of qualified operators/drivers for heavy earth moving machinery, provision of suitable training centre for drivers/operators, and provision of sufficient lighting arrangements etc. The recommendations of the Conference have been sent to the mine managements, State Governments, Trade Union Organisation, Employer's Organisation and law Enforcement agencies for appropriate action.

Measures to ensure Viability of Jute Industry

5811. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to increase the per hectare yield of land to ensure availability of raw material to change the product mix, to make jute competitive with synthetics and diversify the product range for ensuring via-

bility to the jute industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the progress made in this regard so far; and

(c) whether the jute industry is crippling under the synthetic competition?

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

(a) to (c). During the Seventh Plan period as part of the Prime Minister's package for development of Raw Jute Agriculture Sector a sum of Rs 25 crore has been earmarked under the Jute Special Development Fund for implementation of the Special Jute Agriculture Development Scheme. The Scheme is being implemented since 1987-88 by the jute/mesta growing states with the objective of raising productivity and improving quality of jute fibre in the country. Under this programme assistance in the form of subsidy is being provided to states for certified improved seeds, distribution of implements, demonstration farms, supply of chemical fertilisers and soil ameliorates, excavation of retting tanks, distribution of fungal culture package and organisation of farmers training camps.

On account of the adverse competition for jute packaging material from the synthetics substitutes in the international market, jute exports have suffered a set-back in recent years. Even in the domestic market the situation has become unfavourable for the jute industry and that is why Government have enacted the Jute Packaging Materials (Compulsory Use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987 and issued Reservation Orders thereunder stipulating packing of production of certain items like cement, fertiliser, foodgrains and sugar in jute bags upto a certain percentage of their production.

Simultaneously Government have initi-

ated schemes in the jute sector for production of a variety of diversified/non-traditional jute products by the organised as well as decentralised Handloom/Handicraft/Small Scale Sectors. In order to encourage production and marketing of these items within the country abroad an Internal Market Assistance and External Market Assistance Schemes has also been introduced.

Survey of Fauna

5812. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of fauna resources has been conducted by the Zoological Survey of India recently;

(b) if so, whether any efforts have also been made by our scientists to seek co-operation at the international scientific level to explore the marine fauna; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. This is the main continuing activity of the Zoological Survey of India.

(b) Yes, Sir. Two surveys to explore the marine fauna were conducted in the past in collaboration with international scientists.

(c) The details of such surveys conducted are as follows:

(i) In the International Indian Ocean Expedition for marine collection conducted in collaboration with USSR on board the Russian ship VITYAZ in 1960-62, one scientists from the Zoological Survey of India participated.

(ii) In the International Indian Ocean

Expedition organised by the Indian National Committee for Ocean Research in collaboration with various research organisations on board the ship INS KISTNSA in 1962-1965, five scientists from the Zoological Survey of India participated.

Working Group for Eighth Plan

5813. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether a working group has been set up by the National Capital Region Plan-

ning Board to consider projections for N.C.R. during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the composition of the working group; and

(c) the time by which the working group likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The composition of the Working Group is given in the statement below.

(c) The report is likely to be submitted by 30 April, 1989.

STATEMENT

Composition of the working group on Eighth Five Year Plan Investment Proposals for the National Capital Region

Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board Secretaries incharge of Urban Development of the participating States		Chairman
1.	Member Secretary, NCR Planning Board Secretaries incharge of Urban Development of the participating States	—
2.	Haryana	Member
3.	Rajasthan	Member
4.	Uttar Pradesh	Member
5.	Delhi Union Territory Representatives of Planning Department of each State	Member
6.	Haryana	Member
7.	Rajasthan	Member
8.	Uttar Pradesh	Member
9.	Delhi Union Territory Heads of NCR Planning Cells in	Member
10.	Haryana	Member
11.	Rajasthan	Member

Composition of the working group on Eighth Five Year Plan Investment Proposals for the National Capital Region

12.	Uttar Pradesh	—	Member
13.	Delhi Union Territory Representatives of Central Ministries/Planning Commission/Departments of	—	Member
14.	Ministry of Surface Transport	—	Member
15.	Ministry of Railways	—	Member
16.	Department of Telecommunications	—	Member
17.	Department of Power	—	Member
18.	Planning Commission	—	Member
19.	Chief Regional Planner, NCR Planning Board	—	Convenor

Safety in Chemical Industries

5814. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that life around hazardous chemical industrial complexes is threatened due to the possibility of accidents, explosions and leakages of deadly gas;

(b) whether several highly technological industry complexes also lack the necessary devices to prevent such accidents;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to make it incumbent on the industrial units, particularly those dealing with hazardous chemicals and processes to take out public liability policies on the lines of third party insurance for compensation to the victims in case of accidents; and

(d) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Government are aware of the existence of hazardous chemical installations in the country. Based on the criteria laid down in the report of an expert deputed by the International Labour Organisation, 399 major accident hazard installations using/storing hazardous substances have been identified in the country upto 27th March, 1989. By an amendment to the Factories Act, 1948, a separate chapter on 'Hazardous processes' has been incorporated which provides for setting up of Site Appraisal Committees for grant of permission for initial location and expansion of existing factories involving a hazardous process, compulsory disclosure of informa-

tion by the occupier, specific responsibility of the occupier in relation to hazardous processes, preparation of on-site emergency plan, disaster control and management plan, worker's participation in safety management, etc. The provisions of the Act are enforced by the State Governments through their Factories Inspectorates. No specific instance of lack of necessary safety devices to prevent accidents in highly technological industrial complexes has come to the notice of the Government. The State Government have been advised to set up multi-disciplinary cells on major accident hazards to discharge advisory and supervisory functions in regard to major accident hazard installations from the point of view of safety, take part in accident investigation and organise training programmes etc. Officers of the Factories Inspectorates of the States are also given training within the country and abroad in the various aspects of safety in installations posing major accident hazards.

(c) and (d). The question of introduction of Mandatory Public Liability Insurance to compensate the victims of accidents caused during handling of hazardous chemicals is under examination of the Government in the Ministry of Environment & Forests in consultation with the concerned Central Ministries/ Departments etc.

Refund of Compulsory Deposit In CGHS

5815. SHRI GANGA RAM:
SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) whether compulsory deposits recovered from the salary of officers under the Compulsory Deposit Scheme has since been refunded to all the officers and doctors working in the C.G.H.S.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, the number of officers/doctors to whom the said deposit has not been refunded so far and the details of such officers/doctors who are approaching the age of superannuation during 1990 and 1991;

(c) whether any responsibility has been fixed in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which Government propose to refund the compulsory deposits to these officers?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). In view of Answer to (a) above question does not arise

Implementation of Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986

5816. SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the provision of the Delhi Apartment Ownership Act, 1986 and the bye-laws made thereunder have not been implemented so far;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay; and

(c) when the aforesaid Act is expected to be implemented and the flat ownership given effect to in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The problems being faced in implementing the Act are receiving active consideration of the Government.

Migration of Agricultural Labour

5817. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of rural agricultural labourers migrate from Bihar to Delhi, Punjab, Haryana etc. to seek work every year;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to find out the causes of such migration on a large scale; and

(c) the steps proposed to reduce the migration and ensure minimum wages to the rural poor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes Sir. Bihar is one of the many States from which seasonal migration of labour takes place every year.

(b) and (c). Though no survey has been conducted by the Central Government, one of the major causes of migration is the lack of job opportunities in the area especially in the slack season. There is no proposal to check inter-state migration.

Purchase of Cotton by C.C.I.

5818. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARTHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to instruct the Cotton corporation of India (C.C.I.) to purchase at least 5 per cent of the seasonal yield of unginned cotton (Kapas) at market rate without waiting for the price to

fall below the support price in the interest of cotton growers; 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 Corporation has been directed to undertake price support operations when the market prices of cotton tend to go below the minimum support levels. The Corporation also undertakes commercial operations at the ruling market price to cover firm indents.

Adulteration in coffee Powder

5819. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increase in percentage of chicory in coffee by the retailers; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to include coffee seeds and powder under informal rationing and supply the same through Fair Price shops in Karnataka to avoid adulteration in the coffee powder?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Under the PFA Rules, 1955, the standards of coffee and coffee-chicory mixture have been laid down. The enforcement staff of the States/U.T.s draw random samples of all food articles including coffee-chicory mixture and take appropriate action under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 on the samples which do not conform to the prescribed specifications.

(b) The Central Government provides seven essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, levy sugar, imported edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth and soft coke to the

States/U.T.s. for supply through the P.D.S. It is for the State Governments/U.T. Administrations to include additional items for distribution through the fair price shops in their respective territories.

The Coffee Board is, however, running a chain of promotional units throughout the country for making available to the consumers quality raw coffee and power at fair prices.

Employment provided to Bonded Labour

5820. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of released bonded labourers registered with the Employment Exchanges, State-wise as on 31 March, 1989; and

(b) the number of released bonded labourers who were provided employment during the last two years, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The responsibility for release and rehabilitation of bonded labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 rests with the State Governments concerned. The information about the registration of bonded labour in the employment exchanges as also about their placement is not maintained in the Ministry of Labour.

[Translation]

Coronary Allments Developed by Infants In womb

5821. SHRI KAMLAPRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that many infants developed coronary ailments in the womb itself;

(b) if so, whether government have taken any steps to provide/develop any new medicine for the treatment thereof;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) There is no scientific data available on the development of coronary ailments in the womb from this country. While congenital anomalies involving coronary arteries are known to occur, these are rare and not easily preventable.

(b) to (d). The question does not arise.

[English]

Removal of Encroachments by DDA

5822. SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority in their programme for removal of encroachments on vacant Government land have also made a detailed survey of unauthorised construction and illegal encroachments in the common areas of self-financing and other flats constructed and allotted by them;

(b) if so, when the D.D.A. propose to undertake speedy and systematic removal of such unauthorised constructions and encroachments;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of

Government that the cases of unauthorised construction and encroachments are not attended to properly by D.D.A. officials; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALPRA SINGH): (a) DDA have intimated that survey of unauthorised construction and illegal encroachments in the common areas of SFS and other flats constructed by DDA is done by the field staff from time to time and action for vacation of unauthorised construction is taken.

(b) Delhi Development Authority intimated that as and when the unauthorised construction and encroachment are detected, the same are removed with the help of local police and demolition squad of DDA (Lands Dept.).

(c) Barring of few cases of negligence on the part of subordinate staff, the system is broadly functioning satisfactorily.

(d) Does not arise.

Purchase of Paddy by F.C.I. Amalapuram in Andhra Pradesh

5823. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy in Amalapuram Division, East Godavari District, Andhra Pradesh even though the district is not having any Godown;

(b) if so, the quantity of paddy and paddy bags lost due to floods and rains in the above centre during the last three years;

(c) whether Government propose to construct F.C.I. godowns in Amalapuram

area; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The Food Corporation of India (FCI) has operated 23 paddy purchase centres during the current kharif crop in the East Godavari District of Andhra Pradesh. 12 of these 23 centres are in Amalapuram Taluk. No paddy has however been purchased during the kharif crop 1988-89 in Amalapuram since prevailing prices were higher than support prices. The storage capacity available with FCI in East Godavari District is adequate.

(b) No loss of paddy has occurred during the last 3 years in Amalapuram Taluk due to floods and rains.

(c) and (d). As on 1.1.1989, the covered storage capacity available with FCI in East Godavari District was 1.24 lakh tonnes with a capacity utilisation of 16% only. The Corporation therefore do not propose to construct additional storage capacity in this District including Amalapuram Taluk at present.

Worker's Participation in Management

5824. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 8 August, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1838 regarding workers participation in management and state:

(a) whether any more public sector enterprises have also implemented the scheme of the employees' participation in management as on 31 March, 1989;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether Government would ensure that all the Central Public Sector Undertakings implement the scheme; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the latest available information 6 more enterprises have implemented the Scheme in addition to the Central Public Sector Enterprises whose names were mentioned in the reply given on 8th August, 1988 to the Unstarred Q.No. 1838. The names of these enterprises are as follows:

- (1) Hooghly Dock & Port Engineers Ltd.
- (2) South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
- (3) Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.
- (4) Karnataka Antibiotics and Pharmaceuticals Ltd.
- (5) National Seeds Corporation Ltd.
- (6) Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd.

However, the Department of Coal have felt that Coal India Ltd. is a holding Company and , therefore, implementation of the Scheme of Worker's Participation would be relevant at the level of subsidiary Companies only where operational decisions are taken. Therefore, they have not included Coal India Ltd. in the latest progress report sent to the Ministry of Labour.

(c) The Government is making all possible efforts to ensure that all the Central Public Sector Enterprises should implement

the Scheme.

(d) The management of Public Sector Enterprises have been asked to initiate education and training programmes for workers and management so as to create a suitable environment for the implementation of the Scheme. The administrative Ministries concerned with the Public Sector Enterprises have also been asked to ensure implementation of the Scheme and review the progress periodically. Also, the Government have constituted a Tripartite Committee to review periodically the progress of the implementation of the Scheme.

Shallow Hand-Pumps Installed by DDA

5825. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether one of the major causes for the spread of gastro enteritis and cholera in Delhi during the months of June-July, 1988 was the drinking water drawn from the shallow (12-15 feet deep) hand-pumps installed by the Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) whether any responsibility had been fixed in this regard and action taken against the persons found guilty;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of such shallow pumps installed and the expenditure incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The outbreak of gastroenteritis and Cholera which are water borne diseases was attributable to the residents of the affected area consuming contaminated water from hand pumps of relatively shallow depths. Majority of these hand pumps estimated to be around 20,000 had been installed by private citizens themselves over the years, particularly during the drought of 1986-87.

The Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority installed only 271 pumps during April-June, 1988 at a cost of Rs. 5.35 lakhs. All these pumps were at a depth of 20 to 40 feet. These pumps had been installed for meeting the requirements of water for purpose other than drinking and cooking. The local residents had been duly warned that the water of these hand pumps is not fit for drinking etc.

The Delhi Administration had separately initiated enquiries for fixing responsibility. The details about the action taken against the officers found responsible are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

1. Particulars of Employees against whom action has been taken

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

- (i) Shri S.P. Kapil, Director Compulsorily retired
- (ii) Shri J.C. Narang, Municipal Health Officer

2. Particulars of Employees against whom disciplinary proceedings have been initiated.

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

- (I) Shri R.K. Gupta, Junior Engineer

(ii) Shri Inder Singh, Asstt. Sanitary Inspector

(iii) Shri D.S. Rana, Asstt. Sanitary Inspector

Since charged sheeted

(iv) Shri Deepak Khosla, Junior Engineer

(v) Shri Nahar Singh, Asstt. Sanitary Inspector

3. *Particulars of Employees against whom disciplinary proceedings are contemplated.*

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

(i) Shri G.C. Garg, Joint Director

(ii) Shri R.S. Arora, Executive Engineer

(iii) Shri Zamir-ul-Islam, Executive Engineer

(iv) Shri M.L. Kakra, Sanitation Superintendent

(v) Shri J.P. Nath, Chief Sanitary Inspector

(vi) Shri Rattan Lal, Chief Sanitary Inspector

(vii) Shri S.K. Sharma, Sanitary Inspector

(viii) Shri T.P. Gupta, Executive Engineer

4. *Particulars of the Employees of Delhi Development Authority who have been found prima facie responsible and whose cases are under investigation.*

(i) Shri R.K. Bhandari, Chief Engineer

(ii) Shri S.K. Kapoor, Executive Engineer

(iii) Shri R.L. Jain, Executive Engineer

(iv) Shri S.K. Khurana, Assistant Engineer

(v) Shri A.K. Goel, Assistant Engineer

(vi) Shri Prabhat Chandha, Assistant Engineer

(vii) Shri V.N. Kalthia, Assistant Engineer

(viii) Shri S.K. Jain, Assistant Engineer

(ix) Shri Hari Om Verma, Junior Engineer

- (x) Shri A.C. Jain, Junior Engineer
- (xi) Shri V.K. Talwar, Junior Engineer
- (xii) Shri S.C. Solanki, Junior Engineer
- (xiii) Shri J.S. Phogat, Junior Engineer
- (xiv) Shri D.K. Gupta, Junior Engineer
- (xv) Shri Mandir, Junior Engineer
- (xvi) Shri S.C. Agarwal, Executive Engineer
- (xvii) Shri B.S. Jayant, Asstt. Engineer
- (xviii) Shri J.P. Bansal, Assistant Engineer
- (xix) Shri Suresh Mehta, Superintending Engineer
- (xx) Shri S.K. Malhotra, Superintending Engineer

Detection of Cancer Cases

5826. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI. M. RAGHUMA REDDY.
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) the number of cancer cases detected during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988;

(b) whether any study has been made to know the causes of cancer; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether there is no permanent treatment for the cancer patients, if so, the steps being taken to check the spread of cancer in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Authentic information for the whole country as asked for is not available. However, 12,810 cases were registered during the year 1986 in the Population Based Cancer Registries under the Indian Council of Medical Research located at Bangalore, Bombay, Madras, Bhopal and Delhi.

(b) Some of the studies indicate that chewing and smoking habits with or without tobacco is responsible for cancers in pharynx, larynx in addition to oral cavity, oesophagus, upper alimentary and respiratory tracks. Cigarette smoking can lead to lung cancer. Poor genital hygiene can be responsible for the cancer of cervix and penis.

(c) The established treatment modalities for cancer are chemotherapy, surgery and radiotherapy. The results by these the reputeica modalities and good if the patients are detected and treated at early stage.

74 Medical Colleges have Pap Smear-
ing Units under the post Partum Programme

with necessary cancer detection facilities. Early cancer Detection Centres have been set up in 30 institutions. Radio-therapy facilities are available in 95 institutions in the country.

Leprosy cases among adivasis in Kerala

5827. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether leprosy cases among the Adivasis in Kerala are on the increase;

(b) whether the facilities have been made available for conducting medical examination of the Adivasis to detect the infected persons in the highly endemic areas in the State;

(c) if so, the total number of Adivasis who have been subjected to medical examination during the years 1987-88 and 1988-89 and found to be infected by the disease; and

(d) the steps being taken by Government to make the best treatment available to such persons in the highly endemic areas of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme, the facilities for conducting medical examination to detect the infected leprosy cases are uniform for all persons irrespective of their cast or creed and as such no separate figures are maintained for Adivasi Leprosy patients.

(d) Multi Drug Treatment (MDI) has already been made available in Alleppy

District of Kerala. Funds have also been released to Trichur district for M.D.T. Four other Endemic districts in Kerala have also been approved for M.D.T. and State Government has been requested to establish the required infrastructure which includes screening of patients, establishments of District Leprosy Society and training of personnel engaged in leprosy work because these are pre-requisites for introduction of Multi Drug Treatment.

All endemic districts are proposed to be covered under MDT during Eighth Plan.

Additional Regional Cancer Centres for Andhra Pradesh

5828. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Regional Cancer Centres existing in India, State-wise;

(b) the total number of cancer patients attended to in these centres, year-wise and State-wise, during the years 1986 to 1988 and the total number of patients who received treatment in these centres;

(c) whether these Regional Cancer Centres are able to cater to the needs of all the cancer patients; and

(d) if not, the steps being taken by Government to provide better treatment facilities to cancer patients by establishing more Regional Cancer Centres in the country, particularly in Andhra Pradesh.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) There are 10 Regional Cancer Centres in the Country located at Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Cuttack, Guwahati, Gwalior, Madras, New Delhi and

Trivandrum.

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

(c) and (d). Chemotherapy and Surgery facilities for cancer patients are available in all major hospitals in the country. Cobalt Therapy facilities are available in 95 institutions including the Regional Cancer centres in the country.

There is no proposal to open any new Regional Cancer Centre in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Clearance for Projects from Kerala

5829. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the power generation projects relating to Kerala pending environmental clearance from the Ministry;

(b) the time since when these projects have been pending; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Only four power generation projects, viz., Annakayam small Hydel Scheme, Adirappally Hydel Project Kayamkulam thermal Power Station and Cochin Diesel Power Station are awaiting environmental clearance. These projects have been referred to the Ministry in March, 1986, January, 1989, July, 1987 and October, 1987 respectively.

(c) These projects have been considered by the concerned Appraisal Committee of experts of this Ministry but decision could not be taken due to non-availability of envi-

ronmental details sought. Decision on environmental clearance is taken within 90 days of receiving the complete environmental data.

Exploitation of Blood Donors

5830. SHRI V. KRISHNARAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding exploitation of blood donors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMAR SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There are 3 categories of Blood donors i.e. Voluntary Blood donors, Replacement Blood donors and Professional Blood donors. Government have not received any complaints of exploitation from Voluntary and Replacement Blood donors. However, sometime ago, a complaint was received from the association of Professional Blood donors in Delhi regarding harassment being caused to them on account of less payment by the commercial Blood Banks. The Government does not encourage either Professional Blood donors or Commercialisation of Blood and as such it is for the association to settle the issue with the Commercial Blood Banks.

Supersession of Municipalities

5831. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of Municipalities and Corporations under supersession in the

country;

(b) whether any efforts are being made by Government to expedite the process of elections;

(c) whether the last Urban Development Ministers' Conference had agreed to any guidelines in respect of supersession of the Municipalities and Corporations by the State Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken on that basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The information is being collected.

(b) No.

(c) and (d). No. Do not arise.

Incentives to Government Servants for Small Family

5832. CHAUDHARY RAM PRAKASH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether those persons who have been following 2-3 child norm of their own volition, either with or without operation, have not been compensated adequately as the rules applicable to Government servants in this regard were framed only after 1975;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability to suitably compensate such persons in view of their voluntary contribution to the family planning programme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) to (c). Incentive Scheme for Government servants has been introduced with effect from December, 1979 with a view to attracting more and more government servants to accept small family norm through terminal method of contraception. The scheme is not meant to reward their past performance under the Family Welfare Programme. There is no proposal to extend the scope of the scheme to cover Government servants accepting small family norm through non-terminal methods.

Tiger Reserve Projects in Maharashtra

5833. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) The number of Tiger Reserve Projects in Maharashtra as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) whether a large number of villagers have been killed during the last six months by these tigers near the reserve projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government have provided any financial assistance to the Government of Maharashtra for fencing of the tiger reserve projects for the protection of villager?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Melghat Tiger Reserve is the only Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). No case of villagers killed by the tigers near Tiger Reserve in Maharashtra has been reported.

(d) Union government do not provide

any financial assistance to the State governments for fencing the Tiger Reserves as a matter of policy.

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up additional nurses training centres in the country; and

Setting up of Nursing Training Centres

(d) if so, the details thereof?

5834. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of the HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of nurses training centres being run in the country at present;

(b) the number of nurses trained annually by these centres;

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

(a) and (b). There are 347 Schools of Nursing as per information available with Indian Nursing Council. The State-wise Schools of Nursing and Out-turn of nurses from these schools every year approximately are given below:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State Councils</i>	<i>No. of Schools</i>	<i>Out-turn of nurses</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27	495
2.	Assam	20	240
3.	Bihar	20	381
4.	Gujarat	16	719
5.	Haryana	5	200
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	7
7.	Kerala	50	1066
8.	Mahakoshal	17	150
9.	Maharashtra	46	943
10.	Madras	21	731
11.	Karnataka	24	753
12.	Orissa	5	201
13.	Punjabi (Delhi included)	25	608
14.	Rajasthan	9	109

1	2	3	4
15.	Uttar Pradesh	21	384
16.	West Bengal	2	501
EXAMINING BOARDS			
17.	Mid India Board	8	78
18.	South India Board	20	273
19.	A.F.M.S. Board	8	353
Total		347	8208

(c) and (d). The State government are primarily responsible for the training of Nurses. Some State Governments have increased seats in the Schools of Nursing as per their requirement.

Pollution around Kolar Gold Mines

5835. DR. V. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is great pollution in and around the Bharat Gold Mines Limited, Kolar Gold Field;

(b) whether the present situation has posed a great health hazards to the field workers, if so, the facts thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS: (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Government are aware of the general pollution problems in mining areas including the Bharat Gold Mines Limited

(b) No specific complaints of health

hazards for field workers have been received.

(c) The Bharat Gold Mines Limited have taken certain pollution control measures which are being monitored by the Karnataka Pollution Control Board.

Forest clearance to Irrigation Projects from Orissa

5836. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of irrigation projects from Orissa pending clearance under the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 as on 31 March, 1989;

(b) the details of the irrigation projects which have been accorded clearance so far;

(c) the reasons for delay in according the necessary clearance in respect of the remaining projects; and

(d) the time by which the projects are likely to be given clearance?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT

AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A Statement I is given below.

(b) A statement II is given below.

(c) and (d). Delay occurs because on

non-furnishing of complete information by the State Government. Final decision will be taken as soon as the wanted details will be made available by the State Government.

STATEMENT-I

S. No.	Name of the Project	Reason for pendency
1	2	3
1.	Kanupur Irrigation Project in Keonjhar district	Inspection Report is awaited from the Central Regional Office.
2.	Ostalli Minor Irrigation Project in Bolangir district	Inspection Report is awaited from the Central Regional Office.
3.	Bhaghathi Medium Irrigation Project in Ganjam district	Inspection Report is awaited from the Central Regional Office.
4.	Deo Medium Irrigation Project in Mayurbhanj district and Keonjhar district	Additional information sought from the State Government on 8.3.1989. Reply awaited.
5.	Hatianalla Minor Irrigation Project in Sambalpur district	Under active consideration.
6.	Tarungagar Minor Irrigation Project.	Under active consideration.

STATEMENT- II

S.No.	Name of the Irrigation Project
1	2
1.	Modonalla Minor Irrigation Project in Puri district.
2.	Rissia Minor Irrigation Project in Balasore district.
3.	Kamar Khenti Minor Irrigation Project in Puri district.
4.	Liar Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
5.	Upper Jonk Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
6.	Paitagaon Minor Irrigation Project in Phulbani district.
7.	Pendrawan Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
8.	Lakharparbat Minor Irrigation Project in Phulbani district.
9.	Ghatpara Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
10.	Sapua Badjore Medium Irrigation Project in Dhenkanal district.
11.	Kuliaryjore Minor Irrigation Project in Sambalpur district.

S.No.	Name of the Irrigation Project
1	2
12.	Saraswati Nalla Minor Irrigation Project in Sambalpur district.
13	Parnel Minor Irrigation Project in Phulbani district.
14.	Dumkutch Minor Irrigation Project in Phulbani district.
15.	Bhiteribadiguba Minor Irrigation Project in Ganjam district.
16.	Lathoamji Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
17.	Katikuta Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
18.	Kansabahal Minor Irrigation Project in Kalahandi district.
19.	Sapua Minor Irrigation Project in Phulbani district.

**Vacation of FCI Godowns under
ARDC Scheme**

5837. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL
SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are vacating
Food Corporation of India godowns under
the Agricultural and Refinance Develop-
ment Corporation Scheme; and

(b) if so, the alternative arrangements
made for storing the surplus harvest in view
of the bumper crop?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) During the
period from April, 1985 to January, 1989, the
Food Corporation of India FCI has dehiared a
capacity of 19.3 lakh tonnes taken from the
private parties which includes the capacity
taken on hire under the Agricultural Refi-
nance Development Corporation Scheme
also. This capacity was dehiared as it had
become surplus to the requirement due to
lesser foodgrain stock level.

(b) The storage capacity available for
foodgrains with the Food Corporation of
India, Central Warehousing Corporation,
State Governments and their agencies is
adequate to meet the storage requirement
for the ensuing procurement season.

[Translation]

Demands of Ayurvedic Doctors

5838. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RA-
MOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

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

(a) whether the students of Ayurvedic

colleges from all over the country have
submitted a charter of demands to Govern-
ment;

(b) if so, the demands of these stu-
dents;

(c) whether Government have consid-
ered their demands, if so, the outcome
thereof, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. It will be the
endeavour of the government to further
promote the Indian Systems of Medicine and
Homeopathy (including Ayurveda) during
the 8th Plan in terms of higher financial
outlays, quality of education, medical care
and check on practice by unqualified per-
sons. The Government will also make efforts
towards better and effective utilisation of
doctors of Indian systems of Medicine and
Homeopathy in the National Health and
Family Welfare Programmes. It is hoped
that this will open more employment oppor-
tunities and avenues of promotion etc. for
physicians of Indian Systems of Medicine &
Homeopathy.

STATEMENT

*Charter of Demands submitted by the
All India Ayurved Union*

The Students of All India Ayurved Stu-
dents Union have submitted the following
demands:-

(i) Declaration of Ayurveda as a national

pathy like in Nepal, Mauritius and Sri Lanka.

[English]

- (ii) Ayurveda graduates should be appointed in Central Services and Central Research Institutes like Railways, Military and Insurance etc.
- (iii) Separate Ayurved department should be set up in planning Commission
- (iv) Fifty per cent of the total health budget should be given to Ayurveda.
- (v) Separate Ministry of Ayurveda be set up at Centre and States like in Gujarat, Rajasthan and Himachal Pradesh.
- (vi) As per norms laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine, facilities should be provided to all colleges so that the requirements of W.H.O. are fulfilled.
- (vii) Ayurvedic Administrative Officers, teachers, health officers, P.G. Students and Junior doctors, should be paid allowance and facilities like allopathy.
- (viii) According to Planning of Central Government, Ayurvedic doctors should be appointed in every state at every primary health Centre and according to population, P.H.Cs, and Ayurvedic dispensaries should be opened.
- (ix) In each and every Ayurvedic Colleges, post-graduation, diplomas and research centres should be opened and there should be ban on RMP's and bogus degree's and registrations.

Transfer of Lady Head Clerks In EPF Organisation

5839. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of instructions regarding transfer of women employees working in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation, from the Head Quarters Offices to sub-Regional offices on rotation;

(b) whether there have been instances of transfers contrary to these instructions especially in Punjab;

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

(d) the steps proposed to be taken EPF authorities in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) There are no separate instructions regarding transfer of women employees from Regional Offices to Sub-Regional Officees, on rotation basis.

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

Encroachments in I.N.A. Market, New Delhi

5840. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether public land has been encroached on a large scale by the shopkeepers of I.N.A. Market, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government to clear the encroachments expeditiously?

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.

Simplification of Procedure to Accord Clearance to Projects

5841. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to simplify the procedure for according clearance to the projects from the environmental and forest point of view;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The procedure of consideration of the development projects from environmental and forestry angles has already been streamlined in September, 1988. There is no further proposal streamlined procedure are as follows:

Single window clearance has been introduced to ensure that a decision is simultaneous by taken from the environmental and forestry angles.

- For environmental clearance time limit of three months had been stipulated to decide all cases where complete details have been furnished. All cases where complete details are not forthcoming within a period of three months are rejected due to non-furnishing of data.

- Cases relating to clearance under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are decided within a period of six weeks of the receipt of the complete information. In case essential information is asked for but is not received within a month the proposal is rejected due to non-furnishing of the same.

Distribution of Seedlings

5842. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to raise seedlings mainly of fuelwood, fodder and fruit bearing species for distribution among the people during planting season;

(b) if so, the extent to which this scheme would reduce the pressure on forests; and

(c) the details of steps taken to introduce this scheme in the Central Sector?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under the Centrally sponsored scheme of Decentralised People's Nurseries, which is under implementation since 1986-87, seedlings of fuelwood, fodder and fruit bearing species are being raised for distribution among the people.

(b) Under the scheme, seedlings are being made available to promote farm forestry and agro-forestry and to enable the people to meet essential needs of fuelwood, fodder, timber, etc. Hence, it is expected to help in reducing pressure on forests.

(c) The above mentioned scheme is under implementation since 1986-87. The progress of the last three years is given below:-

	<i>Funds provided (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Seedlings raised (No. in crores)</i>
1986-87	1408.29	32.71
1987-88	803.83	34.54
1988-89	1881.69	42.20 (target)

Shortage of Water Supply in Delhi

5843. SHRI BEZAWADA PAPI REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of areas/colonies are still experiencing shortage of drinking water in Delhi if so, the details of such areas, especially in South Delhi;

(b) whether the Dear Park boosting station has started functioning, if so, since when;

(c) whether the water supply has been started to the Central Government colony in Vasant Vihar from the JNU side, if so, the average quantity of water supplied per day to the aforesaid colony during the months of February and March, 1989; and

(d) whether the distribution of water in the colony is un-even, if so, the reasons therefor and the action being taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) No instances of chronic short supply of water in any particular area have come to notice. However, sometimes due to breakdown of the trunk water mains or tripping of electricity shortage of water supply is felt for a short while in some colonies of South Delhi which are at

the tail end of distribution system. Names of such colonies are R.K. Puram, Pushp Vihar, Munirka, Rajya Sabha flats, etc.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. Additional supply of about 30,000 gallons per day has been authorised by the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking to the Central Public Works Department for the Govt. colony in Vasant Vihar Colony will start getting it after they commission the new main.

Environmental Awareness in Sikkim

5844. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government have received a revised proposal from Government College, Sikkim for the environmental awareness drive in Sikkim, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal has since been approved, if so, the details thereof and the amount released so far for the project; and

(c) whether the work on Phase-I of the project has since been undertaken, if not, the reasons therefor

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal aims at creating environmental awareness among different target groups as students, teachers, tribals etc. in and around Tadong of Sikkim. The Ministry has been requested for financial assistance of Rs. 1,44,500 for the revised proposal.

(b) The proposal is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

Complaints against Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society

5845. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received several complaints and representations against Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi during the past one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

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.

Foreign Collaboration by Garment Manufactures

5846. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s Bata India Limited has entered into a foreign collaboration for the manufacture of shirts; trousers, kits and

industrial uniforms;

(b) whether this had Government's approval;

(c) the other such companies in India which have entered the garments business in collaboration with foreign companies; and

(d) the consideration which have weighed with Government in permitting such tie-ups in the garment manufacturing business and the terms and conditions thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Government are liberal in approving foreign collaboration proposals for the manufacture of garments to upgrade technology, improve quality and thus increase foreign exchange earnings. The terms and conditions of such tie-ups are determined on a case to case basis and vary from agreement to agreement.

Residence-cum-Office of Directors, NTC, New Delhi

5847. SHRI ANIL BASU:
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the Minister of Textiles be pleased to state:

(a) whether the directors of NTC (HC), New Delhi have created residence-cum-office of heavy cost w.e.f. 7 February, 1989;

(b) the reasons for creating residence-cum-officers in Delhi when the NTCs main office is situated in the heart of Delhi; and

(c) the staff provided at these offices by the N.T.C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). A small office at the residence of Functional Directors of NTC (Holding Company), New Delhi has been provided for performing office work at home, after office hours and during holidays/illness.

(c) The Functional Directors have engaged some persons, as Daily Wagers, at their respective residence-cum-office co-terminus with their tenure in office, who are not on rolls of NTC. However, payment of wages at Daily wage rates to these persons is being made by NTC.

Deforestation in Andhra Pradesh

5848. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which forest land has depleted in the State of Andhra Pradesh between 1986 to 1988;

(b) the forest land reclaimed during the period;

(c) the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people uprooted and rehabilitated, during the period; and

(d) whether any financial assistance has been provided to the State Government in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) About 11,333 ha. of forest land has been diverted for non-forest uses in Andhra Pradesh between 1986 and 1988.

(b) An area of 5,88,438 hectares has been afforested in Andhra Pradesh during

1985-86 to 1988-89.

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

Cooperative Spinning Mills in Andhra Pradesh

5849. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to modernise the sick cooperative spinning mills in Andhra Pradesh as they are incurring losses due to old machinery; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Loans for modernisation are given by the Financial Institute on the basis of viable schemes submitted by the concerned units. Only four Cooperative Spinning Mills of Andhra Pradesh have so far approached the Financial Institutions for loans.

Density of Forests

5850 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made to determine the density of forests in the country i.e. the forest growth per hectare; and

(b) if so, how do the figures compare with the world average?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The estimated growing stock of wood is about 65 Cum. per hectare in actual forest cover of the country as against the world average of 110 Cum.

Allotment of Wheat to Roller Flour Mills from F.C.I. Godowns

5851. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present policy regarding allotment or sale of wheat to the roller flour mills from Food Corporation of India godowns;

(b) whether Government have allowed the F.C.I. to offer wheat for sale during March last to roller flour mills, if so, the quantity thereof;

(c) the quantity of wheat supplied during the year 1988-89 to the roller flour mills by the F.C.I.;

(d) the manner in which this sale is made; and

(e) the check being exercised by Government to ensure that the roller flour millers do not make exorbitant profits not only on the free sale of Atta but also on the other by-products like Maida and Suji?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a), (d) and (e). The Roller Flour Milling Industry was delicensed in 1986 after which the Government had no control on the working of these mills. The mills are free to purchase their requirement from the market and sell their products in the market without any restrictions. However, to keep the price line and to make easy availability of wheat products in the market, the F.C.I. continued to sell wheat to these mills although Government was not statutorily bound to do so. Till, June, 1988, the F.C.I. were selling wheat to Roller Flour Mills to the extent of 50% of the highest lifting by the mill during any months from January, 1987 to May, 1987 which was further reduced to 25% in July, 1988. From August, 1988, the

Government switched over to the policy of selling wheat of Roller Flour Mills by calling tenders from them.

(b) The Government had allowed Food Corporation of India to offer 3 lakh tonnes of wheat for sale during March, 1989.

(c) A quantity of 8,05,800 tonnes of wheat has been supplied to roller flour mills during April, 1988 to February, 1989.

Holidays for Workers in Small Scale Sector

5852. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are less number of paid holidays for the workers in the small-scale sector than for those who are in the organised sector;

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to bring the workers of small scale sector at par with the workers in the organised sector with regard to paid holidays; and

(c) whether Government contemplate to fix the yearly paid holidays for all the industrial workers on a uniform basis as is the case with Government employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). The statutory provisions for grant of weekly and compensatory holidays and annual leave with wages to workers employed in factories are contained in Sections 52, 53 and 79 of the Factories Act, 1948. The Act does not differentiate between large and small factories to whom it is applicable. The Act, inter alia, lays down that its provisions regarding annual leave with wages shall not operate to the prejudice of any right to which a worker

may be entitled under any other law or under the terms of any award, agreement (including settlement) or contract of service.

(c) No, Sir.

Unemployed Ayurvedic Doctors

5853. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed Ayurvedic doctors who registered themselves with the Employment Exchanges during last three years;

(b) the number of doctors, out of them who have been provided with jobs, State-wise; and

(c) the number of lady doctors among them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The number of Ayurvedic physician job-seekers, not all of whom are necessarily unemployed, on the live register of employment exchanges in the country, at the end of 1985, 1986 and 1987 are as under:

<i>Ayurvedic Physician job-seekers (thousands)</i>	
1985	8.8
1986	11.0
1987	8.9

(b) and (c). The number of Ayurvedic physician job-seekers placed through employment exchanges, State-wise, during 1985, 1986 and 1987 is furnished in the statement below. Information for women, separately is not available.

STATEMENT

Placements of Ayurvedic Physicians through Employment Exchanges

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	1985	1986	1987
1	2	3	4	5
STATES				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	15	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh**			
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	2	2	3
7.	Haryana	3	5	—

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	2	—
11.	Kerala	1	4	18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	79	102	60
14.	Manipur	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	1	28	76
19.	Punjab	41	—	—
20.	Rajasthan	170	—	—
21.	Sikkim*			
22.	Tamil Nadu	1	—	1
23.	Tripura	—	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	3
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—

UNION TERRITORIES

1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
2.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli**			
4.	Delhi	—	3	4

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Daman & Diu**			
6.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
7.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
Total		305	162	172

Note:- 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning.

2. ** Data are not maintained.

Price of Land for Educational Institutions

5854. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has recently increased land price for unaided recognised educational institutions by three times, from Rs. 8 lakhs per acre to Rs. 24 lakhs per acre

(b) whether until recently land had been allotted for educational purposes at a nominal price;

(c) whether land for Government educational institutions is being allotted at a nominal rate; and

(d) whether Government have decided as a matter of policy to discourage private enterprise in the educational field?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The rate for allotment of land to recognised but unaided educational institutions has been revised w.e.f. 1.4.87 as follows:

(i)	South Zone	:	Rs. 28.50	lakhs per acre.
(ii)	West Zone	.	Rs. 23.75	lakhs per acre.
(iii)	North Zone	:	Rs. 19.00	lakhs per acre.
(iv)	East Zone	.	Rs. 14.25	lakhs per acre.

(b) No, Sir. Upto 31.3.87 land for such institutions was allotted on "no profit no loss" basis of Rs. 8.00 lakhs per acre.

rate which is Rs. 9.50 lakhs per acre w.e.f. 1.4.87.

(c) Land for Government educational institutions is allotted at "no profit no loss"

(d) Revision of prices of land for educational institutions with effect from 1.4.1987 did not affect recognized and aided private institutions which continued to be eligible for

allotment of land at a nominal price of Rs. 10,000 (Ten thousand) only per acre.

Press Units Under Directorate of Printing

5855. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the location of press units under the Directorate of Printing;

(b) the purpose and capacity of each unit;

(c) the staff strength of each job, category-wise; in Group A, B, C and D as on 1

January, 1989;

(d) the number of vacancies in each job-category in each Group as on 1 January, 1989; and

(e) whether there is a ban on creation of posts/filling up of vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). As per statement below.

(c) to (e). As on 1-1-89 the groupwise sanctioned strength and Number of vacancies in all the presses/branches are as under:-

<i>Group</i>	<i>Sanction strength</i>	<i>Working strength</i>	<i>Number of vacancies</i>
A	60	56	
B	235	198	37
C	10735	9394	1341
D	5632	4178	1454

There is ban on filling up of vacancies by direct recruitment except in case of vacancies meant for promotion or appointments

on compassionate grounds and arising due to resignations/retirement/death.

STATEMENT

Purpose and capacity of the various Government of India Presses

S.No.	Location of the Govt. of India Presses	Purpose in brief	Assessed Annual capacity as in 1988		
			Composing in A-5 Pages	Printing in Sheet Impression.	
1	-2	3	4	5	
1.	Minto Road (Letter Press Unit), New Delhi	Printing work for the two Houses of Parliament, as also of some parts of extra-ordinary gazettes, ballot papers, reports and books of other Departments etc.	2,58,368	17,96,63,900	
2.	Minto Road (Photolitho Unit), New Delhi	Printing work for the two Houses of Parliament and other Ministry/Deptts. including Planning & Statistics involv- ing multi-colour printing.		22,94,20,000	
3.	Ring Road, Maya Puri, New Delhi	Printing of some parts of Government of India Gazette, Delhi Gazette, certain periodicals/publications, Annual Reports, Performance Budget, Demands for Grants and certain jobs of confidential nature.	1,79,431	12,55,69,700	

Purpose and capacity of the various Government of India Presses

S.No.	Location of the Govt. of India Presses	Purpose in brief	Assessed Annual Capacity as in 1988		
			Composing in A-5 Pages	Printing in Sheet Impression.	
1	2	3	4	5	
4.	Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi	Printing work of the President and Prime Minister's Sectts.	**	**	
5.	Shimla	Printing of Publications, reports etc. and certain jobs of confidential nature.	61,028	6,57,23,500	
6.	Nilokheri	Printing of forms and registers of different Ministries/Departments.	7,991	13,38,74,600	
7.	Faridabad (Letter Press)	Printing of certain parts of Gazette of India, Govt. publications, Reports Mannuals, Annual Reports, Performance Budgets, Demands for Grants and some forms printing works. Facilities also exist for preparation of Blocks.	1,23,014	12,40,67,000	
8.	Faridabad (Photolitho Unit)	Multi-colour printing of Posters/Periodicals and other kinds of Publicity materials besides forms work.	19,202	12,79,11,700	

Purpose and capacity of the various Government of India Presses

S.No.	Location of the Govt. of India Presses	Purpose in brief	Assessed Annual capacity as in 1986		
			Composing in A-5 Pages	Printing in Sheet Impression.	
1	2	3	4	5	
9.	Allgarh	Printing of forms for the Departments of P. & T.	..	22,26,20,600	
10.	Nashik	Printing of books and forms and periodicals and certain jobs of confidential nature	1,14,641	23,82,66,100	
11.	Coimbatore	Printing of books, manuals, publications and reports and to some extent printing of forms	55,649	10,06,51,900	
12.	Koratty	Printing of forms mostly for P. & T.	..	12,65,12,000	
13.	Santragachi (P.U.), Howrah	Printing of scientific publications and some other periodical	1,04,524 (including F.U.)	11,77,17,600	
14.	Santragachi (F.U.), Howrah	Printing of forms for P & T, Civil and Defence Departments as also D.O. Letter Heads and Envelopes	Included in P.U.	23,71,42,800	

Purpose and capacity of the various Government of India Presses

S.No.	Location of the Govt. of India Presses	Purpose in brief	Assessed Annual Capacity as in 1986		
			Composing in A-5 Pages	Printing in Sheet Impression.	
1	2	3	4	5	
15.	Temple Street, Calcutta	Printing of standard forms for Civil and Defence Indentors	2,793	11,20,10,600	
16.	Gangtok	Printing of publicity material and small quantity of forms	2,793	1,52,05,000	
17.	Bombay	Printing of Patent specifications of the controller of Patents and Designs Inhouse Printing Unit	..	50,76,400	
18.	Wellington	Printing work of Defence Services staff College, Wellington- Also an inhouse Printing Unit	..	..	
19.	Mysoore	Printing of Text Book of various State Governments and forms work	..	7,68,67,500	

Purpose and capacity of the various Government of India Presses

S.No.	Location of the Govt. of India Presses	Purpose in brief	Assessed Annual capacity as in 1986		
			Composing in A-5 Pages	Printing in Sheet Impression.	
1	2	3	4	5	
20.	Bhubaneswar	Printing of Text Books of various State Governments and forms work	**	5,78,65,300	
21.	Chandigarh	Printing of Text Books of various State Governments and form work	**	6,89,09,100	
22.	Outside Printing Organisation, Calcutta	Arrangement of printing of forms (which are not possible to be executed in the Government of India Presses) through Private Printers	—	—	

* Capacity has not yet been assessed since the equipment is still under trial runs.

** Rashtrapati Bhawan Press, Text Books Printing Presses and the Forms Printing Units have very little composing capacity as these Presses are engaged mostly on repetitive kind of printing work.

National Census of Handlooms

5856. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had recently undertaken a comprehensive national census of handlooms;

(b) the object and results of the survey; and

(c) the changes affected in Government policies and programmes in the light of the survey to make them, as well as the official machinery more responsive to the needs and requirements of the handloom weavers?

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

(b) and (c). A handloom census has been undertaken in order to strengthen the data base for the formulation and implementation of the handloom development programmes and schemes. The data available from 21 States/UTs have been processed. On the basis of the tentative findings of the data processed, strategies have been formulated for implementation during the VIII Five Year Plan. The alternative strategies provide for a complete overhauling of the delivery systems and a total restructuring of the typology of schemes with the beneficiary weaver as the centre-piece of the entire planning exercise. Flexibility in providing assistance to handloom weavers both in terms of schemes and in terms of interventionist organisations, is envisaged. Emphasis is also laid on professionalism in planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes. In the formulation and implementation of alternative typology of schemes, a cafeteria approach is envisaged under three distinct integrated packages—Project Pack-

age, Welfare Package and Organisation Development Package.

Symposium on "Recent Advances in Radiation Oncology"

5857. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a five-day Indo-German symposium on 'recent advances in radiation oncology' organised by the Indian Council of Medical Research and Gesellschaft für Strahlen und Umwelt Forschung, Munich, Federal Republic of Germany was recently held at the Institute of Nuclear Medicine and Allied Sciences; and

(b) if so, the suggestions made in the seminar regarding cancer?

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

(b) Following suggestions were made on the basis of discussions during the Indo-German Symposium:

1. Radiobiological Research to develop suitable differential modifiers of radiation response (protectors for normal tissues and sensitizers for tumor tissues) should be intensified. For this purpose, provision should be made for two short term (minimum one month) and two long term (upto one year) Fellowships for research workers.
2. A Central facility for carrying out well planned clinical trials should be set up to facilitate translation of laboratory results on model systems to the actual clinical

situation.

3. New cost effective modality for radio-therapy should be developed.
4. To individualize tumor therapy, *in-vitro* and *in-vivo* techniques for monitoring and predicting the response to therapy should be developed.
5. Desimetry, treatment planning facilities and training in medical physics should be improved.

[Translation]

Rates Charged from SC/ST for DDA Flats

5858. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the rates charged for houses built by the DDA from person belonging to SC/ST under the 25 per cent reservation quota and the procedure adopted for calculation thereof;

(b) whether the waiting list of SC/ST for MIG and HIG flats in all schemes has been exhausted;

(c) if so, whether fresh applications are proposed to be invited from them; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The disposal cost of the houses constructed by DDA is charged uniformly from all the categories of its registrants including the SC/ST. The disposal cost is worked out on the basis of actual expenditure incurred in accordance

with the approved pricing policy. The pricing formula has been so evolved that there is neither any profit nor loss to DDA, in its overall Housing Programme.

(b) Waiting lists of LIG and MIG under SC/ST category have been exhausted in all schemes.

(c) and (d). D.D.A. is being asked to consider a Special Scheme for the registration of SC/ST applicants.

[English]

Minimum Wages for Bidi, Handloom and Agricultural Workers

5859. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made towards fixation of national minimum wages for Bidi, handloom, construction and agricultural workers;

(b) if any national norms have not been fixed, whether any regional norms have been introduced for the Northern States; and

(c) if there are no regional norms, the minimum wages at present, industry-wise and State-wise in the Northern State including Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHANMALVIYA): (a) to (c). The question of formulation of national minimum wage/regional minimum wage have been discussed in various forums. The Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 recommended that till such time as the national minimum wage is feasible, it would be desirable to have regional minimum wage in regard to which the Central Government

may lay down the guidelines. These guidelines were finalised and circulated to all State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. As per available information, the rates

of minimum wages in the Northern States including Bihar in the Beedi, Handloom, Construction and Agriculture employments are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State	Beedi	Handloom	Construction	Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bihar	Rs. 11.40 to Rs. 13.00 per day (29.4.85)	Wages not yet fixed	Rs. 20.50 per day (w.e.f. 17.12.88)	Rs. 10.00 per day of 5 Kg. paddy or any other kind of grain of the same value plus one time nasta (w.e.f. 16.10.86)
2.	Chandigarh Admn.	Wages not fixed	Wages not fixed	Rs. 22.94 per day without meal (w.e.f. 1.10.88)	Rs. 23.85 per day without meal Rs. 19.25 with meal (w.e.f. 1.10.88)
3.	Delhi Admn.	Wages not fixed	Rs. 21.60 per day (w.e.f. 16.3.88)	Rs. 21.60 per day (w.e.f. 16.3.88)	Rs. 21.60 per day with meal or Rs. 25.00 without meals (w.e.f. 1.1.89)
4.	Haryana	Wages not fixed	Rs. 500.00 per month (w.e.f. 1.4.87)	Rs. 500.00 per month (w.e.f. 1.4.87)	

Sl. No.	Name of State	Beedi	Handloom	Construction	Agriculture
1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Wages not fixed	Rs. 15.00 per day or Rs. 450.00 per month (w.e.f. 15.4.87)	Rs. 15.00 per day or Rs. 450.00 per month (w.e.f. 15.4.87)	Rs. 15.00 per day or Rs. 450.00 per month (w.e.f. 15.4.87)
6.	J & K	Wages not fixed	Rs. 15.00 per day (w.e.f. 24.3.89)	Rs. 15.00 per day (w.e.f. 24.3.89)	Rs. 15.00 per day (w.e.f. 24.3.89)
7.	Punjab	Wages not fixed	Rs. 21.86 per day or Rs. 566.25 per month (w.e.f. 1.10.88)	Rs. 19.88 per day or Rs. 512.00 per month (w.e.f. 1.10.88)	Rs. 21.86 per day (without meal) Rs. 19.25 per day (with meal) (w.e.f. 1.10.88)

Funds for Silk Project

5860. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has requested Union Government to provide funds for setting up a project for production of PI Silk seeds under the National Worm Seed Project to help the sericulturists in the Mysore region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) No, Sir.

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

Purchase of Cotton by CCI from Andhra Pradesh

5861. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of cotton purchased by the Cotton Corporation of India (C.C.I.) during the year 1988 from Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the rates of purchase of cotton by the C.C.I. in Andhra Pradesh during last two years;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enhance the rate for the benefit of the cotton growers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Cotton Corporation of India

has purchased from Andhra Pradesh 2.77 lakh Qtls. of cotton during the current cotton year 1988-89.

(b) The Cotton Corporation of India has purchased cotton at the ruling market prices prevailing from time to time during the cotton years 1987-88 and 1988-89 so far.

(c) and (d). Since the current market price of cotton are substantially higher than the minimum support prices, and the corporation is purchasing cotton at the current market prices, the question of enhancing the rate of cotton does not arise.

Conference on Protection of Ozone Layer

5862. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India refused to sign the Montreal Treaty of 1987, seeking to halt the use of chlorofluorocarbon gases by the year 2000 as suggested at the international conference on the protection of the Ozone Layer which concluded in London on 7 March 1989;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether India proposes to develop substitutes for CFCS which are used in refrigerators, among other appliances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The issue is under consideration of the Government and a final decision is yet to be taken.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

**Departments Working in Various
Buildings**

5863. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Ministries/Departments which are functioning in more than one building and the carpet area occupied by them in various buildings; and

(b) the steps taken to conduct a study

on rationalisation of office accommodation so that one Department is located in one compact floor/building;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A list of main Ministries/Departments having scattered accommodation, as per available information in the Directorate of Estates, is given in the statement below.

(b) Detailed proposals have been worked out by inter-Ministerial discussion.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance		Area in sft.
		Building		
1	2	3	4	
1.	Ministry of Agriculture			
(1)	Deptt of Agri. & Co. Op.	Krishi Bhavan Shastri Bhavan Super Bazar	71,235 10,075 <u>8,000</u> * (Hired)	
			89,310	
(2)	Deptt. of Agri. Research and Edu.			
(3)	Deptt. of Rural Dev.	Krishi Bhavan C.G.O. Complex (Ph. I) - do - (Ph. II.)	19,678 3,093 <u>5,051</u>	+ 1500
			29,322	

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sft.
1	2	3	4
(4)	Deptt. of Fertilisers	Shastri Bhavan Krishi Bhavan Janpath Bhavan Super Bazar	6,444 1,810 4,1508 <u>6,333</u> (Hired)
			17,787
2.	Ministry of Commerce		
(1)	Deptt. of Commerce	Udyog Bhavan	68,040
(2)	Deptt. of Supply	Nirman Bhavan	10,200
3.	Ministry of Communication		
(1)	Ministry of Communication	Sanchar Bhavan	83,484

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sq. ft.
1	2	3	4
(2)	Deptt. of Telecommunications.	Dak Tar Bhavan Sardar Patel/Bhavan Devika Power (Nehru Place)	20,788 5,500 29,784
			1,39,536
4.	Ministry of Defence		
(1)	Deptt. of Defence	South Block	—
(2)	Deptt. of Def. Prod. & Supply	Sena Bhavan	—
(3)	Deptt. of Research Dev.	(B' Block 'Q' Block CII Hutment Vayu Bhavan	3,651 8,034 4,996 3,420 1,04,905 stf.

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance		
		Building	Area in sq. ft.	
1	2	3	4	
5.	Ministry of Energy			
(1)	Deptt. of Coal	Shastri Bhavan	10,927	
(2)	Deptt. of Power	Shram Shakti Bh.	20,146	
(3)	Deptt. of Non-Conventional Energy Sources.	C.G.O. Complex. (Ph. I)	28,146	
6.	Ministry of Environment & Forests.			
(1)	Deptt. of Environment	C.G.O. Complex (Ph.II)	45,100	
(2)	Deptt. of Forest & W.F.	- do -	14,832	
(3)	Ganga Project Dte.	Kota House Hutments.	6,348	

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sqt.
1	2	3	4
7.	Ministry of External Affairs	South Block Akbar Bhavan, Shastri Bhavan, Patiala House	68,000 1,02,000 22,000 <u>28,000</u>
			2,20,000
8.	Ministry of Finance		
(1)	Deptt. of Revenue	North Block Church Rd. hutments Jeewan Deep Bld.	54,290 1,250 <u>19,285</u> (Hired)
			74,825
(2)	Deptt. of Eco. Affairs (Banking Divn)	Jeewan Deep Bld.	16,441
(3)	Deptt. of Expnd. (Def. Divn)	South Block Vayu Bhavan 'A' Block 'L' Block	19,787 3,802 2,033 4,135
		S. House RKP Se. Bh. Total	2190 675 2277 34899

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance			
		Building	Area in sqt.		
1	2	3	4		
9.	Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies				
	(a) Deptt. of Food	Krishi Bhavan	39,610		
	(b) Deptt. of Civil Supplies	Shastri Bhavan	10,000		
		Krishi Bhavan	12,040		
			22,040		
10.	Ministry of Food Processing	Transport Bhavan	2,500	stf. (appx)+	
		Janpath Bhavan	5,300		
			7,800		
11.	Ministry of Health & F.W.	Nirman Bhavan	71,404		
		Vishal Cinema Bldg.	5,000	(Hired)	
		MMU Kotla Rd.	7,800		
		Bikaner House Bldg.	10,500		
			94,704		

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sft.
1	2	3	4
12.	M/O Home Affairs	North Block Shastri Bhavan Lok N. Bhavan R.K. Puram Exp. Building North. South Block Hut.	63,922 5,758 33,806 4,703 6,977 (Hired) <u>800</u>
			1,15,966
	Rehabilitation Divn. of MHA	Jaisalmar House	20,000
13.	Ministry of Human Resources Development		
	(1) Deptt. of Education and PAO	Shastri Bhavan Janpath Bhavan Curzon Road Barracks	67,125 3,000 <u>5,372</u>
			75,497

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sqt.
1	2	3	4
(2)	Deptt. of Arts	Vigyan Bhavan Annex No. 5 R. P. Road	2,356 8,000
			10,356
(3)	Deptt. of Culture	Shastri Bhavan	10,000
(4)	Deptt. of Woman and Child Dev.	Shastri Bhavan West Block RK Puram Jamnagar Hutments	10,374 1,408 491
			12,273
(5)	Deptt. of Youth Affairs & Sports.	Shastri Bhavan	8,536
14.	Ministry of Industry		
(1)	Deptt. of Ind. Development & Heavy Industry	Udyog Bhavan - do -	56,697 10,223
(2)	Deptt. of Company Affairs	Shastri Bhavan	66,920 21,935

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance		
		Building	Area in sft.	
1	2	3	4	
(3)	Deptt. of Chemical & Petro Chemicals	Shastri Bhavan Janpath Bhavan	4,884 3,000	
(4)	Deptt. of Public Enterprises	CGO Complex (Ph. I)	7,884	26,605
15.	M/o Information and Broadcasting	Shastri Bhavan	25,832	
16.	M/o Labour	Sharam Sakthi Bhavan	38,632	
17.	M/o Law & Justice			
(1)	Deptt. of Legal Affairs	Shastri Bhavan	24,510	
(2)	Deptt. of Justice	- do -		
(3)	Deptt. of Legislative	- do -	16,789	

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sqt.
1	2	3	4
18.	M/o Parliamentary Affairs & Tourism		
(1)	Deptt. of Parliamentary Affairs	Parliament House Jam Nagar House Hut	7,500 <u>1,533</u>
			9,033
(2)	Deptt. of Tourism	Transport Bhavan C Hutments	10,481 10,057
			<u>20,538</u>
19.	M/o Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions		
(1)	Deptt. of Personnel & Training	North Block	21,040
(2)	Deptt. of Pensions & Pensioner's Welfare	Nirvachan Sadan South Block	17,000 2,260

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance			
		Building		Area in sft.	
1	2	3		4	
(3)	Deptt. of Admn. Reforms and Public Grievances	CGO Complex South Patel Bhavan		4,000 13,389	
20.	M/o Petroleum and natural Gas	Shastri Bhavan		57,689 18,569	
21.	M/o Planning				
(1)	Deptt. Planning	Yojana Bhavan		1,25,380	
(2)	Deptt. of Statistics	Sardar Patel Bhavan Deep Shikha Bld. Asaf Ali Road Akbar Rd. Hutments		26,968 4,000 2,500 2,427	(Hired) (Hired)
				35,895	

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sqt.
1	2	3	4
22.	M/o Programme Implementation	Yojana Bhavan S. Patel Bhavan North Block	3,000 5,300 <u>1,200</u>
			9,500
23.	M/o Science & Technology		
(1)	Deptt. of Sc. & Technology	Technology Bhavan	97,212
(2)	Deptt. of Scientific and Industrial Research	- do -	5,225
(3)	Deptt. of Bio-Technology	CGO Complex (Ph. I)	15,752
24.	M/o Steel and Mines		
(1)	Deptt. of Steel	Udyog Bhavan 'B' Block hutment	18,457 <u>2,083</u>
			18,540

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department	Occupance	
		Building	Area in sft.
1	2	3	4
25.	(2) Deptt. of Mines	Shastri Bhavan in Janpath Bhavan	18,640 + 1,000
	M/o Transport		
	(1) Deptt. of Surface Transport.		
	(a) Transport (b) Roads Wing	Transport Bhavan - do -	44,922 <u>35,327</u>
26.			80,249
	(2) Deptt. of Civil Aviation	S. Patel Bhavan	13,721
	(3) Deptt. of Railway	Rail Bhavan	1,36,959
	M/o Urban Development	Nirman Bhavan	46,000

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance			
		Building		Area in sqt.	
1	2	3	4		
27.	<i>Mto Water Resources (Irr.)</i>	Shramshakti Bhavan	17,680		
		Krishi Bhavan	3,020		
		Shastri Bhavan	3,808		
		Loknayak Bhavan	2,500		
		CGO Complex	6,600		
			33,608		
28.	<i>Mto Welfare</i>	Shastri Bhavan	19730		
		North Block	1027		
		Loknayak Bhavan	9628		
		R.K. Puram	8154		
		Jamnagar House	600		
		H' Block hutment	1089		
29.	<i>Deptt. of Atomic Energy</i> (including Br. Sectt., Atomic Mineral Divn.)	South Block	1,676		
		R.K. Puram	31,548		
			33,224		

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance			
		Building		Area in sqt.	
1	2	3	4		
30.	Deptt. of Electronics Deptt. of Production Cell	Loknayak Bhavan Private hired...	27,523 12,224	(Hired)	
			59,747		
31.	Deptt. of Ocean Development Addl.	CGO Complex	12,017		
32.	Deptt. of Space	Loknayak Bhavan	8,036		
33.	Cabinet Secretariat Sectt. proper	South Block Bikanar House (Annexe) Bikanar House (Main)	11,043 5,285 3,000	+3,605	

S. No.	Name of the Ministry/Department.	Occupance			
		Building			Area in sqt.
1	2	3	4		
	Other Wings etc.	Sardar Patel Bhavan	6,229		
		Yojana Bhavan	3,384		
		Rashtrapati Bhavan			
			42,547		
37.	P.M.'s Office	Rail Bhavan	2,556		
		South Block	20,350		
			8,000		
			30,986		

Electronic Mosquito Repellent Gadgets

5864. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether several types of electric/electronic mosquito repellent gadgets are in the market and if so, the pesticides used in them;

(b) the details of those ones which have been cleared by the Central Insecticide Board;

(c) whether the insecticides used in them are dangerous, highly toxic and banned/restricted in India or the countries of their origin or by the WHO or the International Organisation of Consumer Unions;

(d) whether similar gadgets are used and approved in other countries like USA and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to seek the advice of WHO and UN Environmental Protection Agency on the safety aspect of these gadgets; and

(f) whether widespread use of these repellents is also likely to affect the ozone layer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):

(a) Yes. Some of the electric/electronic mosquito repellent mats contain the insecticide Allethrin

(b) The details of the mosquito repellent mats manufactured by different companies which are registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968 are given in the statement below.

(c) Registration Committee constituted under section 5 of the Insecticides Act, before registering any insecticide satisfy itself on the efficacy of the insecticide and its safety to human being and animals on the basis of the data submitted by manufacturer on various parameters including toxicology. Mosquito repellent mats which are found safe to human beings are allowed to be registered by Registration Committee.

(d) The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare have no information in this regard.

(e) No.

(f) The Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have not conducted any survey to study the effects of repellents on ozone layer. However survey has been conducted by ICMR, only to find efficacy of Mosquito repellent mats on human exposed body and mosquitoes.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Product	Trade name, if any
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Transhektra, 22, Oasia Industrial Premises, Vakota Masjid, Santacruz (East), Bombay- 400055.	Allethrin 4% Mosquito Mat	"Good Knight"
2.	M/s Super Domestic Appliances (P) Limited. 52, Hotel Taj Hamidia Road, Bhopal- 462001.	Allothrln O. 5% Mosquito Mt	"Supernet"
3.	M/s. Sureka International, 71, Genesh Chandra Avenue, Calcutta- 700013.	Allethrin 4% Mosquito Mat.	

Sl. No.	Name of the Party	Product	Trade name, if any
1	2	3	4
4.	M/s Tainwala Chemicals & Plastics (India) Ltd., 4-B, Giri, Kunj Industrial Estate, Maliakazi Caves Road, Andheri East, Bombay.	Allethrin Tech. 4% Met	
5.	M/s Daffodil Chemicals (P) Ltd., 328, Street No. 9, Majlis Park, Adarsh Nagar, New Delhi- 110033.	Allethrin 4% Mat.	
6.	M/s. Sonic Electro Chemi (P) Ltd. Plot No. 45, 'A' Pithampur Distt.	Allethrin 4% Mat	"JET"

Microprocessor Controlled System in Textile Industry

5865. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the textile industry has gone in for the microprocessor controlled system to improve productivity;

(b) if so, the improvement in productivity achieved after the introduction of the system; and

(c) the number of workmen employed in the textile industry before and after the introduction of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). While microprocessor controlled system has been introduced in textile mills, it is difficult to give the desired information as the Government do not collect such information.

Micro Processor Controlled System Sugar In Industry

5866. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry has gone in for the micro processor controlled systems to improve productivity;

(b) if so, the improvement in productivity achieved after the introduction of the system, and

(c) the number of workmen employed in the sugar industry before and after the introduction of the system?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani (Rajasthan) has developed a micro processor based automatic computerised PH control system (MAPCON) for automatic control of PH of limed and sulphited juice in sugar factories. So far, only a few sugar factories have installed this system and its performance on commercial level is yet to be assessed as it is still in the trial phase.

Afforestation In Open-Pit Mining Areas

5867. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of environmental degradation due to open-pit mining in various States;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, whether any schemes have been chalked out for afforestation of the open-pit mine areas in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No specific assessment or survey has been made on the extent of environmental degradation in various States due to open pit or open case mining. However, the environmental degradation generally caused by open pit mining operations is of the following type:

- (i) Land degradation due to excavation of mineral and dunning of overburden/rejects on the surface;
- (ii) Air pollution due to generation or air-borne dust and emission of gases like Nox, Co etc.;

- (iii) Surface water pollution due to wash off from overburden/reject dumps into the water bodies;
- (iv) Impact on ground water in the form of lowering of ground water table and its contamination due to seepage; and
- (v) Impact on socio-economic conditions of the local people.

(b) In case of environmental appraisal of specific open-cast mining projects, relevant environmental issues are studied.

(c) While environmental management plans (EMPs) for open cast mining projects are prepared, attention is given to reclamation which includes afforestation. In Dehradun-Mussorie area special scheme for afforestation has been taken up for the lime stone quarries.

Rice Eaters Prone to Stomach Ulcers

5868. SHRI NARSING SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the outcome of research within as well as outside the country that rice-eaters are more prone to stomach ulcers,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of Government in the matter?

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

(a) There is no scientifically based evidence to suggest that rice eaters are more prone to develop peptic ulcer.

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

Action taken for issue of Bogus AIDS-free Certificates

5869. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a foreign country recently deported two Indians on arrival after discovering that they were infected with AIDS and the AIDS-free certificate issued by a private clinic were bogus; and

(b) if so, what steps are being proposed against those private clinics who issue such bogus certificates?

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

(a) Yes. Two Indians who had been issued AIDS free certificate by a Laboratory in Bombay, proceeded to Qatar where they were retested and found to be positive both by ELISA and Western Blot. Both the Indians were sent back to India by Government of Qatar.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra have investigated the matter. Their recommendation is that we should inform foreign Governments that only certificates issued by authorised institutions should be considered as valid.

Supply of Rice to Tea Garden Workers of North Bengal

5870. DR. SUDHIR ROY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is supplying poor quality rice to the workers of the tea gardens of North Bengal;

(b) whether any representation from West Bengal Majdoor Association has since

been received in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter was investigated. No rice stock was available at the time of investigation as it had already been distributed. Though, the rice issued was old, it fully conformed to the standards laid down by Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

Out-Break of Epidemics in Trans-Yamuna Colonies in Delhi

5871. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the recent reports that certain diseases in epidemic form have become rampant in the trans-Yamuna colonies of Delhi and a large number of affected patients are being admitted to the hospitals daily for treatment; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control the spread of epidemics in the area and to provide proper treatment to the affected people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir. Government are aware of the reports that appeared in various sections of the Press.

(b) Director General of Health Services, New Delhi took a meeting to review the situation with the Medical Superintendent, of

some of the Major Hospitals in Delhi on 17-3-1989. It was revealed that there has been no increase in cases of gastro-enteritis in Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital as well as in Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital. Other hospitals also reported no increase in case of gastro-enteritis as compared to last year. Delhi Administration is taking adequate preventive measures to prevent any outbreaks in Delhi. No shortage of drugs is reported from any hospital for the treatment of cholera & gastro-enteritis.

Standard Rent for Government Accommodation

5872. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government accommodation allotted to Government servants remain with the allottees after retirement on paying standard rent;

(b) if so, whether standard rent for such accommodation is less than the prevalent market rent for such accommodation;

(c) whether Government propose to frame a new policy which may compel a Government accommodation immediately after retirement in the interest of those who are waiting for accommodation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir, for a limited period as provided in prevalent rules.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Question does not arise.

Demand of Junior Doctor's Federation

5873. **SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:**
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJES-
WARI:

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

(a) whether junior Doctors' Federation have demanded a rise in their allowances and also took out a rally in Delhi during March, 1989 in support of their demand; and

(b) if so, the details of the demands and to what extent these have been accepted by Government?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Junior Doctors' Federation have made the following demands:

- (i) Non-practising Allowance to all doctors @ Rs. 600/- p.m.
- (ii) Dearness Allowance on N.P.A.
- (iii) Arrears of the above from 1-1-1986.
- (iv) Contingency Allowance of Rs. 100 p.m. for Junior Residents and Rs. 250 p.m. for Senior Residents.
- (v) Arrears of Contingency Allowance from 1-1-1987.
- (vi) Inservice treatment for Residency period for the doctors, who later on take up Government jobs.

The Government do not accept demand

nos. (i) to (iii) and (vi) for the following reasons:

- (1) The consolidated pay of Junior doctors includes N.P.A.
- (2) Dearness Allowance is given at 90% of pay which includes N.P.A.
- (3) Orders already exist that the period of Residency is counted as eligible for pension/gratuity in case a Senior Resident is appointed as a regular Government servant.

The question of payment of Contingency Allowance to Junior doctors is under consideration.

Development of Forests

5874. **SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of amount earmarked for development of forestry during 1989-90 and the State-wise allocation thereof; and
- (b) the State-wise targets fixed for afforestation during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A sum of Rs. 104.30 crores has been provided in the budget of this Ministry of the current year for the various central programmes for development of forestry, by different central agencies including the National Wastelands Development. The details of the amounts set apart for development of forestry in the budgets of the State Governments and Union Territories for the current year are being collected and will be tabled on the floor of the House.

(b) The details of the targets proposed, state-wise, for afforestation under various programmes in the current year are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

State-wise Targets for Afforestation during 1989-90

(in lakh ha.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Targets proposed</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.10
3.	Assam	0.42
4.	Bihar	2.20
5.	Goa	0.04
6.	Gujarat	1.90
7.	Haryana	0.43
8.	Himachal Pradesh	0.43
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.37
10.	Karnataka	2.10
11.	Kerala	1.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2.90
13.	Maharashtra	2.50
14.	Manipur	0.13
15.	Meghalaya	0.18
16.	Mizoram	0.21
17.	Nagaland	0.16
18.	Orissa	2.10

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	0.30
20.	Rajasthan	1.00
21.	Sikkim	0.09
22.	Tamil Nadu	1.35
23.	Tripura	0.18
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3.50
25.	West Bengal	1.30
26.	A & N Islands	0.06
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	0.02
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	0.03
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	—
Total:		27.00

Market Promotion Organisation for Jute Products

5875. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
DR. B.L. SHAILESH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a separate market promotion organisation for diversified jute products;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether any new measures are contemplated to strengthen and revitalise the jute industry; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. the proposal is at preliminary stage of formulation.

(c) and (d). Government has taken the following important measures to revitalise and strengthen jute industry:-

- i) Jute Modernisation fund Scheme of Rs. 150 crore.
- ii) Special Jute Development Fund of Rs. 100 crore.
- iii) Jute packaging Materials (Compulsory use in Packing Commodities) Act, 1987.
- iv) Duty Free import of specified items of machinery.
- v) Announcement of new rates of CCS w.e.f. 1.4.89 covering more jute products and extending the benefit to merchant exporters in addition to manufacturers.
- vi) Introduction of Internal and External Market Assistance Schemes.
- i) Implementation of reformulated Export Price Stabilisation Fund Scheme.
- vii) Encouragement for production of diversified jute products.

Kerosene Drums on Roadside

5876. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-items captioned "Kerosene Drum Explodes, Eight Killed" appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 25 March, 1989;

(b) whether Kerosene drums are kept on the roadside and outside the licenced

premises in Delhi, New Delhi and Delhi Cantonment areas;

(c) whether licences have also been given by Delhi Administration for such depots to function from the road side and platforms; and

(d) whether these drums pose a potential danger to the public safety, if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Delhi Administration has stated that licencees are required to store kerosene oil only in authorised places and licences are not given for selling kerosene on roadside platforms. In case of violations, penal action is initiated.

Cycle-Scooter March Organised by All India Health Employees and Workers Confederation

5877. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Health Employees and Workers Confederation organised cycle-scooter march on 27 February, 1989 at New Delhi to press their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demand; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet their demands?

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

(b) and (c). A list of the demands of Confederation may be seen in the statement

below. These demands could be considered by the Government only if the confederation is duly recognised under the rules framed by the Department of Personnel and Training.

STATEMENT

Demands

1. Recognition of the Confederation.
2. Withdrawal of all black rules including Hospital & other Institutions Bill, 1987.
3. Hospital Patient Care Allowance to all categories of employees of health sector w.e.f. 1-10-1986.
4. Three promotions to all health employees during their service span.
5. Similar pay for similar work.
6. Bonus at par with Railway employees.
7. Uniform allowance and washing allowance in cash at par with nursing personnels. Stiching charges be enhanced.
8. Implementation of Anamoly Committee Report.
9. Uniform and Washing allowance to all categories of employees of Health sector.
10. Re-structuring of the Ministerial cadre.
11. Certificate/Degree courses be started for different categories.
12. Regularisation of Casual and

ad-hoc employees.

13. Risk allowance to the eligible categories.
14. Enhancement of retirement age from 58 to 60 years.
15. Relaxation of educational qualification in case of departmental promotions and change of cadre.

Agitation by Unemployed Engineers

5878: SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether over 1,500 unemployed civil and mechanical engineers all over Orissa State have threatened to launch an agitation for not providing employment to them;

(b) if so, whether the engineers in Karnataka and other States have also decided to start agitation;

(c) if so, the total number of unemployed engineers at present, State-wise; and

(d) the steps being taken to provide them with jobs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

(c) Information on engineering gradu-

ates and post-graduates on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 30th June, 1988, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, is given State-wise in the

statement below.

(d) The steps to provide jobs to engineers are given in Chapter 5 of Vol. II of the Seventh Five Year Plan document.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Number of engineers (graduates and post graduates) on the Live Register of employment exchanges as on 30.6.1988</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8,770
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
3.	Assam	378
4.	Bihar	2,295
5.	Goa	139
6.	Gujarat	3,869
7.	Haryana	351
8.	Himachal Pradesh	591
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	505
10.	Karnataka	8,807
11.	Kerala	5,339
12.	Madhya Pradesh	3,650
13.	Maharashtra	4,040
14.	Manipur	826
15.	Meghalaya	33
16.	Mizoram	16
17.	Nagaland	18
18.	Orissa	1,568

1	2	3
19.	Punjab	442
20.	Rajasthan	2,383
21.	Sikkim*	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	5,240
23.	Tripura	12
24.	Uttar Pradesh	2,396
25.	West Bengal	3,200
<i>Union Territories</i>		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	51
2.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3
3.	Chandigarh	370
4.	Delhi	2,381
5.	Daman & Diu**	—
6.	Lakshadweep	Nil
7.	Pondicherry	192
Total:		57,865

Note: 1. * No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. ** Statistics not maintained.

Villagers Killed by Tigers in A.P.

5879. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a heavy toll of life of the villagers living in the tiger reserve forests in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of villagers killed by the tigers in the State during the last six months;

(c) whether any financial assistance is provided by Union Government for fencing of the reserve forests; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No case of villagers killed by tigers near Tiger Reserve in Andhra Pradesh has been reported.

(c) and (d). Union Government do not provide any financial assistance to State Governments for fencing the Tiger Reserves as a matter of policy.

Hospitals for Beedi Workers

5880. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of T.B. hospitals and chest clinics set up in Andhra Pradesh for the welfare of the beedi workers;

(b) the location of such hospitals/clinics;

(c) the number of beedi workers, district-wise, who have benefited from these hospitals and clinics during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds in these hospitals, if so, the details thereof and the financial assistance proposed to be given by Union Government therefor?

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 Beedi Workers Welfare Fund 10 Static and Static-cum-Mobile dispensaries have been set up to provide free treatment to Beedi workers and their families. These dispensaries are located at Nizamabad, Amarchinta, Koratla, Kotahkota, Nellore, Srikalahastri, Siddipet, Nirmal, Kamlapuram and Kamareddy. Total attendance of patients in these dispensaries during the year 1987-88

was 1.5 lakhs approximately. During the period 1985 to 1988 some 687 T.B. patients received treatment from dispensaries run by Labour Welfare Organisation under Beedi Workers Welfare Fund.

Marine Park in Andhra Pradesh

5881. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Union Government for construction of a marine park on the eastern coast of Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the proposal has since been cleared; and

(c) if so, when the work on the project is expected to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). No proposal has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh for creation of a marine park on the eastern coast of the State. The power to create marine parks vests with the State Government. However, a project for construction of a Marine Land Complex near Vishakhapatnam has been taken up by the State Government with an estimated cost of Rs. 360 lakhs. The project was started in 1985-86. An amount of Rs. 13.84 lakhs has been provided by the Government of India for the project so far.

Encouragement to Ayurveda

5882. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurveda institutions run by Government in the country, State-wise;

(b) the position in regard to the number of teachers employed, research work conducted and library facilities available in these institutions;

(c) the steps taken for providing gainful employment to Ayurvedic doctors;

(d) whether Government propose to make arrangements for training of nurses in Ayurveda in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken for compilation/translation of all old works on Ayurveda and the encouragement given for writing new books on Ayurveda system of medicine?

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

(a) There are 45 Government Ayurvedic Colleges in the country as per statement below.

(b) According to the norms laid down by the Central Council of Indian Medicine,

every Ayurvedic College is required to have library facilities. The Central Government does not maintain the records about number of teachers employed and about the research work conducted in these colleges as these are managed by the respective State Government.

(c) The professionally qualified graduates have several avenues open to them including private practice, service in governmental and non-governmental organisations.

(d) Nurses coming out of existing institutions are suitable for Ayurveda also.

(e) The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha under their 'Literary research' programme are making efforts to translate/scriuise, edit, publish and micro-film the old and rare literature besides collection of reference on drug and diseases.

These is no specific scheme under this Ministry to encourage writing new books on Ayurveda System of Medicine.

STATEMENT

Number of Government Ayurvedic Colleges in India-1988 State-wise

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Number of Government Ayurvedic Colleges
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Assam	1
4.	Bihar	3
5.	Goa	—
6.	Gujarat	4
7.	Haryana	1

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—
10.	Karnataka	3
11.	Kerala	2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7
13.	Maharashtra	5
14.	Manipur	—
15.	Meghalaya	—
16.	Mizoram	—
17.	Nagaland	—
18.	Orissa	2
19.	Punjab	1
20.	Rajasthan	1
21.	Sikkim	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—
23.	Tripura	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	10
25.	West Bengal	1
26.	A & N Islands	—
27.	Chandigarh	—
28.	D & N Haveli	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—
30.	Delhi	—

1	2	3
31.	Lakshadweep	—
32.	Pondicherry	—
INDIA		45

Installation of Rashmi Radiation Sterilisation Plant

5883. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kidwai Institute of Oncology, Bangalore has acquired a Rashmi radiation sterilisation plant;

(b) if so, the total cost of the plant and when was it installed;

(c) the per year operating cost of the plant; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance meet partly the operating cost thereof; if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Rashmi Radiation Sterilisation Plant was commissioned in the Institute on 17th February, 1989. The cost of the equipment is approximately Rs. 100.00 lakhs.

(c) The operating cost of the plant per year is approximately Rs. 15.00 lakhs.

(d) No, Sir.

Survey Regarding Handlooms

5884. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the role and objectives of the National Handloom Development Corporation; and

(b) how far the Corporation has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Government of India has set up the National Handloom Development Corporation in February, 1983 as an autonomous body under the Companies Act, 1956 with the object of inter-alia, supplementing the efforts of State Handloom Agencies for the development of handlooms, ensuring availability of raw materials like yarn, dyes and chemicals etc., and other inputs, including modernisation and upgrading of technology and increasing productivity. The main functions of the Corporation are as under:-

- i) Procurement and distribution of inputs, such as yarn, dyes and chemicals to handloom weavers through State level handloom agencies;
- ii) To help in the promotion and marketing of handlooms;

- iii) Other activities related to the promotion of handlooms such as participation in exhibitions, organisation of seminars on marketing, quality control etc., and
- iv) Dissemination of information to weavers through advertise-

ments, slides and other means.

Since its inception, the National Handloom Development Corporation has achieved its objectives by supplying yarn, dyes and chemicals to handloom agencies in different states in steadily increasing quantities as indicated below:

Value			: Rs. in lakhs	
			Quantity : Lakh Kgs.	
Year	Yarn		Dyes & Chemicals	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1984-85	2.49	98.44	—	—
1985-86	20.87	629.75	0.48	58.2
1986-87	28.08	823.00	1.03	132.90
1987-88	63.05	2614.24	2.95	288.24

Backlog of Housing Shortage

5885. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of housing was to be given high priority during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) whether the targets laid down in the Plan are likely to be achieved and if so, details thereof; and

(c) the backlog of housing shortage at the end of the Sixth Plan and expected to be at the end of the Seventh Plan, for urban and rural housing separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Housing was accorded high priority in the 7th Plan as it would be evident from the fact that the public sector outlay on housing was raised from Rs. 1490.87 crores in the 6th Plan to Rs. 2458.21 crores in the 7th Plan.

(b) Housing is a State subject and the State Governments and U.T. Administrations are free to execute the various social housing schemes according to their local requirements and plan priorities. However, the targets fixed and achievements made during the first four years of the 7th Plan (upto 28.2.89) in respect of the schemes covered under the 20-Point programme which are monitored at the Central Government level are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target (in lakhs)	Achievement
1.	Provision of House sites (families)	23.64	33.75
2.	Construction Assistance (families)	15.52	16.34

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Target	Achievement (in lakhs)
3.	Indira Awas Yojana (dwelling units)	6.40	4.72
4.	EWS (dwelling units)	5.18	6.02
5.	LIG (dwelling units)	0.84	0.94
6.	Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums (Slum Dwellers)	60.64	75.55

(c) Based on the 1981 census data, National Buildings Organisation estimated the shortage of dwelling units in the country in 1981 to be 23.3 million. This trend has been projected as on 1.3.85 to be 17.9 million dwelling units in the rural 8.1 million dwelling units in the urban areas and as on 1st March, 1990 to be 20.3 million units in the rural and 10.0 million units in the urban areas.

News-Item Captioned "No Ban Yet On Killer Dal"

5886. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "No Ban Yet On Killer Dal" appearing in "The Hindustan Times" dated 12 March, 1989;

(b) whether one lakh people in Madhya Pradesh are suffering from Neurobathyrus; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to Indian Council of Medical Research, recent studies have indicated that there are no cases of lathyrism in recent years even in endemic areas where Kesari Dal is grown. However, the State of Madhya Pradesh has constituted a High Level Committee to examine the pros and cons of the subject in depth.

Bifurcation of ration cards at the same premises

5887. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food and Supplies Circles in Delhi are not bifurcating the ration cards of the wards of the Government servants residing in the same premises, particularly in Government accommodation, thereby causing harassment and inconvenience to them;

(b) if so, the reasons for not bifurcating the existing ration cards which does not amount to either an increase in the units or issue of bogus ration card;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Delhi Administration in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to

issue directives to the Circle Offices not to harass Government servants in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No, Sir. Bifurcation is allowed under certain conditions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Delhi Administration has stated that no such complaint has been received.

(d) Does not arise.

Ban on use of Colours and Flavours in Food Articles

5888. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the proposed legislation for banning the use of synthetic colours and flavours in food articles and beverages has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The proposal to ban use of colours in food articles is being examined in consultation with experts.

Import of Silk from China

5889. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to import silk from China;

(b) if so, the total quantum of silk pro-

posed to be imported from China during 1989-90; and

(c) the total import of silk from China during 1987-88 and 1988-89, and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). In January, 1988 Government had permitted Central Silk Board to import 100 tonnes of raw silk under its Price Stabilisation Scheme. Out of this, a total quantity of 36 tonnes has been imported by the Board during the year 1987-88 and 1988-89. The balance quantity of 64 tonnes is likely to be imported during 1989-90.

Export of Cotton

5890. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern India Mills Association (SIMA) has criticised the Centre's decision to allow export of one lakh bales of cotton during this year on the plea that such a step would lead to a spurt in cotton prices and consequent increase in prices of cotton, and cotton yarn; and

(b) if so, the reasons which compelled the Government to take such a step and the response of Government to the criticism by the Association?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The mill industry has been generally against export of cotton.

(b) The release of export quota was done, keeping in view the availability of cotton, the prices in the domestic market, and the ruling international prices in the interest of growers and earning foreign exchange.

Working Conditions of Employees in Shops and Establishments

5891. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken note of the sad plight and poor working conditions of the employees in such shops and establishments which employ less than 10 persons in the Union Territory of Delhi at against those which employ 20 or more persons and where the establishments are covered under the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government and Delhi Administration for providing the minimum facilities to such employees and to ensure their welfare; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir, the Government is aware of the condition of the employees of smaller establishments, which are not covered under the EPF and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and other labour Laws.

(b) and (c). The various labour laws are being gradually extended to smaller establishments employing less than 20 persons: the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 having been extended to Shops & Establishments employing 10 or more persons with effect from 10.1.1989.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Hilly and Backward Areas

5892. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government and the F.C.I. have taken note of the frequent and sometimes prolonged dislocation in the supply of foodgrains and other essential commodities to the backward hilly and snow-bound areas, during the rainy and winter seasons;

(b) if so, whether a chain of small godowns/stores is proposed to be set up during the Seventh Plan in all such areas at the block headquarters or in any central places for ensuring regular and uninterrupted supply during the difficult period, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Food Corporation of India (FCI) is paying special attention to make available foodgrains in the backward, hilly and snow-bound areas. Efforts are made to plan the movement of stocks in advance to the extent feasible so that adequate stock is available in these areas during the rainy and winter season.

(b) and (c) The FCI constructs storage capacity at certain nodal points. The selection of nodal points is made keeping in view the Corporation's needs and operational considerations. The responsibility for lifting the foodgrain stocks from Corporation's godowns, its subsequent storage and distribution is that of the State Governments. The Central Government has advised the State Governments to construct adequate storage space for regular and adequate supply of essential commodities to the consumers, particularly in the hilly, inaccessible and far-flung areas. The FCI is also presently constructing a storage capacity of 1.93 lakh tonnes in Assam, North-Eastern Region States and certain hilly district and remote areas of Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Sikkim.

Incidence of Polio among Children

5893. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidence of Polio among children is very high in India as compared to other developing countries;

(b) if so, the exact figures in this regard for the country during each year of the Seventh Plan and the comparative figures for other developing Asian countries during this period; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to reduce the incidence and eradicating the disease?

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

(a) Yes, Sir. The incidence of Polio among children is high in India.

(b) The number of cases of poliomyelitis in the country from 1985 to 1988 and the number of cases of polio-myelitis reported in the neighbouring countries in 1985 and 1986 is given below:-

Number of cases of Poliomyelitis in India from 1985-1988

1985	1986	1987	1988
18711	16550	25886	20881

Number of cases of Poliomyelitis in the neighbouring countries from 1985-1988

<i>Name of the country</i>	1985	1986
Bangladesh	810	1154
Bhutan	2	6
Burma	109	91
DPR Korea	0	0
Indonesia	88	24
Maldives	0	0
Mongolia	2	7
Nepal	30	10
Sri Lanka	11	9
Thailand	65	92

(c) Government have an Immunization Mission which seeks to reach at least 85%

infants with three doses of OPV to reduce the incidence of poliomyelitis in the country.

As a result of intensified activity through immunization Mission, we have already reached a coverage level of nearly 63% infants with OPV. This coverage level at the beginning of the Seventh Plan was 45% and is likely to be around 85% by the end of the Seventh Plan.

Loss in C.C.I.

5894. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India is running in losses for the last three years;

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

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken thereon;

(d) whether the C.C.I. has submitted a proposal to Union Government for waiving of Government loans and interest thereon; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the decision taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Cotton Corporation of India has incurred a net loss of Rs. 21.9 crores during the last three years, 1985-86 to 1987-88. The losses were mainly due to interest burden on the bank borrowings and Government loans.

(c) The Corporation has taken steps to reduce the overhead costs and for improving

the functioning of the Corporation.

(d) and (e). The Corporation has requested the Government for restructuring the capital base of the Corporation, conversion of part of the outstanding Government loan into equity, waiver of interest outstanding upto 31.8.1987 and grant of interest holiday from 1.9.1987. Government have already converted an amount of Rs. 4 crores out of the outstanding loans into equity.

Housing Activities of National Buildings Organisation

5895. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any concrete steps to boost the low cost housing activities of the National Buildings Organisation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The National Buildings Organisation (NBO) has been entrusted with the responsibility of promoting research and application of results with a view to effecting reduction in cost and extension of low cost building technology. The main functions of NBO are to undertake research and field level experiments in building designs, building materials and also other socio-economic aspect of housing. The NBO does not take up any housing construction activity directly.

Under the Experimental Housing Scheme of the NBO so far 45 experimental

projects at a total estimated cost of Rs. 3.09 crores have been taken up by various agencies in different urban areas in the country. Under the cluster demonstration housing projects in rural areas, for promoting technology as suited to the local region, the NBO has so far taken up 114 projects through its Regional Housing Development Centres.

[*Translation*]

Losses in F.C.I.

5896. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is incurring heavy losses; and

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last

three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India procures and distributes foodgrains at predetermined prices fixed by the Government. The issue prices do not cover fully the handling cost of foodgrains by FCI. As a deliberate social policy the difference between the economic cost of the foodgrains and issue prices fixed by the Government is reimbursed to FCI by the Government as subsidy.

The Corporation, however, in its various operations incurs certain losses, mainly in the form of transit and storage losses. The relevant details in this regard for the years 1985-86 to 1987-88 are given below:-

(Quantity in lakh MTs)
(Value in Rs. Crores)

Year	<i>Purchase plus Sales</i>		<i>Shortages</i>		<i>%age of shortage in terms of quantity over Purchase + Sales</i>
	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Quantity</i>	<i>Value</i>	
1985-86	368.40	7585.01	5.95	136.12	1.62
1986-87	398.96	8949.10	6.51	151.60	1.63
1987-88	407.00	9113.17	7.01	170.87	1.72

[*English*]

Super Thermal Power Project in Chandrapur, Maharashtra

5897. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKIRSHNA MORE:

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

(a) whether the National Thermal

Power Corporation proposes to set up a 2000 MW super thermal power project in Chandrapur District of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, whether the Maharashtra Environmental Board has cleared the project and sent it to Union Government for clearance;

(c) if so, whether Union Government have since taken any decision to clear the proposed project; and

(d) if not, the time by which the necessary clearance is likely to be accorded?

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

(b) No objection certificate from the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board has not yet been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d). The Ministry has requested the project authorities to submit essential information and action plan for environmental assessment of the projects which have not yet been received. As per procedure, decision regarding environmental clearance will be taken within three months of receipt of the required information.

Spread of Myalgic Encephalomyelitis

5898 SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the spread of 'Myalgic Encephalomyelitis' all over the World and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether cases of 'Myalgic Encephalomyelitis' have been reported in India and if so, the number of cases and the places from where these have been reported during the last three years; and

(c) whether any R&D work is being done to find out an effective cure for the disease; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Research on Garlic to Develop Medicinal Preparations

5899. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a International Conference on garlic held at Luneburg in February, 1989, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether garlic oil has shown positive results on heart patients; and

(c) if so, whether any research is being made on garlic with a view to develop medicinal preparations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Most animal studies have shown that garlic can reduce the serum cholesterol and other lipids and also protect against increase of plasma fibrinogen and decrease of fibrinolytic activity and coagulation time. The limited number of clinical trials carried out do not support the results of the animal studies in these studies. Garlic did not reveal any beneficial effect either as a hypocholesterolemic or fibrinolytic agent. No further research is being made on garlic with a view to develop medicinal preparation. A leading Indian pharmaceutical firm/company which had manufactured and marketed garlic serum in the late 70s and early 80s has withdrawn this preparation from the market, presumably because of adverse reports on its toxicity.

Decline in Birth rate by 2001 A.D.

5900. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government plan to bring down the birth-rate to zero level by 2001 A.D.;

(b) if so, the long term measures, taken or proposed in this regard; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) The National Health Policy, has laid down, inter-alia, a goal of Birth Rate of 21 by 2000 A.D.

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

(c) The year-wise outlay provided for Family Welfare Programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan is as under:-

Year	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	500.00
1986-87	530.00
1987-88	585.00
1988-89	635.00*
1989-90	653.00

* Includes Rs. 35.00 Crores supplementary grants.

[Translation]

Development of Institutional Areas

5901. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the institutional areas developed by the Directorate of Estates and the Land and Development Office;

(b) the details of such areas where land has been allotted to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe institutions;

(c) the number of allotments cancelled and the number of allotments out of them restored; and

(d) the names of institutions which have yet to start construction even after ten years of allotment of land?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Institutional areas are not developed by the Directorate of Estates or the Land & Development Office, the L & DO, however, manages the institutional areas which are located in the land under its control.

(b) Allotment of land to institutions is made to registered societies which are of non-profit making character and which fulfill the criteria for such allotment and not on the basis of membership of the society. However, institutions representing the cause of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes been allotted land in R. K. Puram, Rani Jhansi Road, Karol Bagh and Jhandewalan.

(c) The L&DO has reported that no allotment has been cancelled but in a few

cases due to breach of lease terms the plots have been reentered.

(d) The L&DO has reported that the following institutions have not started construction:-

- i) Dr. Hardikar Foundation in Sector IV, R.K. Puram.
- ii) Indian Council for Society Welfare in Sector IV, R.K. Puram.
- iii) Indian Institute of Architecture in Lodi Road Institutional Areas.

[English]

Training To Birth Attendants

5902. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether untrained birth attendants are taking care of health care delivery in most of the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the whether Government propose to impart training to such birth attendants;

(c) whether Government have formulated any scheme under which these attendants would be required to serve in the villages for a certain period of time after undergoing training; and

(d) the number of villages being served by the traditional untrained birth attendants?

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

(b) to (d). The traditional birth attendants practicing in the rural areas, are being

trained under a centrally sponsored scheme. So far, 5.72 lakh traditional birth attendants (dais) have been trained since the inception of the scheme in 1974. The dais, after training, work on their own.

It is estimated that there are still about 1.38 lakh untrained dais practising in the various parts of the country.

Deaths of Children in Chandigarh

5903. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether a few children died and others fell seriously ill due to consumption of some poisonous tablets in Chandigarh as reported in "The Hindustan Times" dated 20th March, 1989, if so, the details thereof;

(b) the actual number of children who died and those affected due to the poisonous tablets; and

(c) whether any inquiry has since been conducted in this regard, if so, the details and outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Handloom Units in Orissa.

5904. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of handloom units in

Orissa, the number of persons employed in them and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(b) the number of new units proposed to be set up;

(c) whether some units have been closed during the last three years, if so, the year-wise details thereof;

(d) the annual production of handloom

products in the State at present; and

(e) whether Union Government propose to formulate any scheme for the development of handloom sector in Orissa and if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The tentative census data relating to the handloom sector in Orissa is as under:-

i) Number of Handlooms in the State	:	1,19,005
ii) Number of persons engaged in handloom weaving and preparatory work	:	2,43,728
iii) Monthly production of handloom fabrics in metres	:	1,57,53,041

The census data regarding weavers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has not been compiled. Information regarding units proposed to be set up and closed during last three years is not maintained by the Central Government.

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

i) Share capital assistance to handloom weavers and to enrol them as members of cooperative societies;

ii) Assistance for modernisation of looms;

iii) Financial assistance to State Handloom Development Corporations and Handloom Cooperatives Societies for setting up pre-loom and post-loom processing facilities;

iv) Market Development Assistance Scheme;

v) Special rebate at the rate of 20% on sale of handloom products in National Handloom Expos and other approved exhibitions;

vi) Janata Cloth Scheme;

vii) Thrift Fund Scheme;

viii) Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme; and

ix) Reservation on 22 items for exclusive production in the handloom sector through the

Handloom (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act, 1985.

Cause for poor Health of Girls and women

5905. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:-

(a) whether sex discrimination is a major contributing factor for the poor health of girls and women;

(b) whether Government have received any representations in this regard;

(c) if so, the measures suggested to combat this evil; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

(a) to (d). Government have no information regarding contribution of sex discrimination towards ill health of girls and women. However, women especially pregnant and lactating ones being vulnerable group of the society are provided ante-natal, intra-natal and post-natal care, prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia, immunisation with Tetanus Toxoid, M.T.P. (Medical Termination of Pregnancy) facilities, supplementary nutrition under ICDS schemes etc. Further, through multi-media activities e.g. Radio, T.V. pamphlets, posters etc, population is being provided education against sex discrimination.

Population of Rhinos

5906. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rhinos in the country at present;

(b) the places where rhinos are found; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken by Government to protect the rhinos and to attract the tourists to such places?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) According to a 1984 enumeration, the estimated number of rhinos in the country was 1340. No enumeration has been carried out after that.

(b) Most of the Rhinos are found in national parks/sanctuaries located in the districts in Jorhat, Kamrup, Goalpara, Darrang and Nagaon in Assam and in Jalpaiguri district of West Bengal.

(c) Some of the Major steps being taken to protect the rhinos are:-

i) full legal protection under the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 which prohibits its hunting and commercial trade;

ii) constitution of all major habitats of rhinos as national parks or sanctuaries to afford them the fullest protection;

iii) successful re-introduction of rhinos in Dudhwa National Park in Uttar Pradesh; and

iv) implementation of a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Conservation of Rhinos in Assam' during the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Well protected rhino areas have a great tourist potential.

Allocation for Health and Family Welfare

5907. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the budget allocation made during the Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Plans for the Health and Family Welfare sector;

(b) whether the share of Health and Family Welfare in the budget has been declining in the successive plans;

(c) if so, the detailed reasons for the decline;

(d) whether the present allocation is too meagre to achieve the goals laid down in the National Health Policy; and

(e) if so, whether Government propose

to increase the budget allocation for Health and Family Welfare Sector?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) No, Sir. From the enclosed statement it appears that the share of Health and Family Welfare Plan Expenditure is almost same during 5th and 6th Five Year Plan. There is an increase in the budget allocation for Health and Family Welfare Sector during 7th Plan.

(c) Question does not arise

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir, Efforts are on to increase the share of Health and Family Welfare Sector further during 8th Five Year Plan.

STATEMENT

Pattern of Investment on Health and Family Welfare (Plan Outlays/Expenditure) during the 5th, 6th and 7th Plans in Public Sector-Centre, States and UTs.

Period	Total Plan Investment Outlay (All Heads of Development)	Health Programmes	Family Welfare Programmes	(Rs. in Crores)	
				3	4
1	2	3	4	5	
5th Plan (1974-79) actuals	39426.2 (100%)	760.8	491.8	1252.6 (3.2%)	
6th Plan (1980-85) actuals	109291.7 (100%)	2028.7	1383.5	3412.2 (3.1%)	
7th Plan (1985-90) Outlay	180000.0 (100%)	3392.89	3256.26	6649.15 (3.7%)	

Investigation of Foreigners seeking Visa for India Regarding Aids

5908. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies are taking the necessary precautions to check the people who seek visa to India for AIDS in order to prevent the transmission of the disease to India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b). In accordance with the guidelines issued to all Indian Missions and Posts abroad, all foreigners/foreign tourists intending to stay in India, for more than a year are required to undergo HIV testing. HIV free certificate issued within one month before the arrival from any of the WHO collaborating laboratories may be accepted and in that case no testing for AIDS will be required in India.

Foreigners working in various missions and foreign journalists accredited to the PIB have been exempted from AIDS test.

Target/Allocation Re: Implementation of NLEP in Kerala

5910. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Leprosy Eradication Programme is under implementation in Kerala as a 100 per cent Centrally sponsored programme;

(b) if so, whether any target was fixed under the National Leprosy Eradication Programme for Kerala during the year 1988-89;

(c) the allocation made for the purpose; and

(d) whether the target has been achieved and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Annual targets and achievement in respect of Kerala under NLEP are as follows:-

Item	Target	Achievement (up to Jan, 1989)
Case detection	8000	7120
Case treatment	8000	5885
Case discharge	7000	6456

Against the allocation of Rs. 45.00 lakhs during the year 1988-89, Rs. 55.00 lakhs have been released to the Govt. of Kerala as

Cash Assistance for the implementation of National Leprosy Eradication Programme

Utilisation of Funds for Health and Family Welfare

5911. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated to the different States for Health and Family Welfare Programmes during the year 1988-89;

(b) whether some of States have not fully utilised these funds;

(c) if so, amount spent by each State against the allocation;

(d) the reasons stated by the respective State Governments for not fully utilising the funds allocated; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for better implementation of these programmes?

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

(a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (e): final figures of expenditure incurred by various State Governments during 1988-89 are not yet available.

STATEMENT

Funds allocated to different States/UTs for Health and Family Welfare during 1988-89

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Health	Family Welfare
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3400.00	3155.56
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	286.00	47.64
3.	Assam	2550.00	1217.87
4.	Bihar	4515.00	2389.00
5.	Goa	441.00	60.69
6.	Gujarat	2359.00	2257.00
7.	Haryana	1537.00	893.84
8.	Himachal Pradesh	800.00	491.39
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1909.00	469.39
10.	Karnataka	2916.00	3420.32

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	1400.00	2334.80
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4500.00	3002.12
13.	Maharashtra	7682.00	3989.81
14.	Manipur	350.00	191.14
15.	Meghalaya	359.00	141.53
16.	Mizoram	342.00	59.65
17.	Nagaland	526.00	104.28
18.	Orissa	1761.00	1935.56
19.	Punjab	2068.00	1023.39
20.	Rajasthan	3038.00	2286.57
21.	Sikkim	165.00	97.04
22.	Tamil Nadu	3607.00	3151.13
23.	Tripura	454.00	174.31
24.	Uttar Pradesh	9651.00	5890.33
25.	West Bengal	2390.00	3859.51

Union Territories

26.	Daman & Diu	76.40	1.72
27.	Pondicherry	250.00	47.70
28.	A & N Islands	130.00	26.38
29.	Chandigarh	200.00	55.35
30.	D & N Haveli	30.00	11.52

1	2	3	4
31.	Delhi	4300.00	281.50
32.	Lakshadweep	26.04	4.08
Others if any		-	-
INDIA TOTAL		64018.44	43274.12

ESI Hospitals in Maharashtra

5912. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government have any proposal under consideration to set up hospitals and dispensaries under the ESI scheme in Maharashtra for the benefit of the workers;

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

(c) the number of such hospitals proposed to be set up in Ahmednagar district by 1990?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up ESI hospitals at the following places in Maharashtra:-

Location	Bed Strength
Bibewadi, Pune	100
Chinchwad, Pune	100
Kolhapur	100
Sangli	50
Aurangabad	100
Nasik	100

There is no proposal for the present to set up any new dispensary in the State.

(c) The ESI Scheme has not been implemented in Ahmednagar district so far. The question of setting up any hospital in the district does not, therefore, arise.

Deforestation in Maharashtra

5913. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the depletion forestland in the State of Maharashtra during the last three years;

(b) the number of tribals affected as a results thereto;

(c) the steps being taken by Government for afforestation of these areas and welfare of the tribals; particularly in the Ahmednagar District; and

(d) the details of financial assistance provided to the State Government for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Bidi Workers in Maharashtra

5914. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) total number of beedi workers in

Maharashtra, as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the total amount of welfare funds spent for the welfare of the beedi workers;

(c) the number of wards of beedi workers, district-wise, who have been provided scholarships under the welfare fund scheme and the purpose thereof; and

(d) whether Union Government propose to provide financial assistance to the beedi workers welfare fund in Maharashtra,

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) The total number of beedi workers in Maharashtra is estimated to be 2.0 lakhs.

(b) The total amount spent from Beedi Workers Welfare Fund for the welfare of beedi workers in Maharashtra during the past three years is approximately as given below:

1985-86	:	Rs. 33.13 lakhs
1986-87	:	Rs. 42.62 lakhs
1987-88	:	Rs. 93.64 lakhs

A provision of Rs. 154.87 lakhs was made in the budget for 1988-89.

(c) The amount disbursed as scholar-

ship and the number of wards of beedi workers benefitted three years is indicated below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of students</i>	<i>Amount disbursed</i>
1985-86	5,123	Rs. 16,89,405
1986-87	4,894	Rs. 15,00,000
1987-88	5,445	Rs. 16,99,980

A provision of Rs. 25 lakhs was made in the budget for the year 1988-89 for award of scholarships. Scholarship is given to help wards of beedi workers who are studying in schools/Colleges.

(d) There is no scheme under Beedi Welfare Fund to give financial assistance to welfare funds set up by State Governments.

ESI Hospitals in Maharashtra

5915. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of ESI hospitals and dispensaries in the State of Maharashtra, District-wise; and

(b) the number of workers covered under the ESI scheme in Maharashtra?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) The requisite information is as given in the statement below.

(b) The total number of insured pe-

under the ESI Scheme as on 31.12.1988 was 10.39 lakhs.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of Hospitals</i>	<i>No. of Dispensaries</i>
Bombay	8	14
Nagpur 1	15	
Pune	1	2
Sholapur	1	4
Nanded		2
Wardha		3
Aurangabad		4
Chandrapur		1
Amaravati		1
Akola		3
Nasik		4
Satara		1
Sangli		3
Kolhapur		4
Dhule		3
Jalgaon		2
Thana		1
Total	11	67

[Translation]

Execution of Civil works under the Forest (Conservation) Act

(a) whether approval under the Forest (Conversation) Act, 1980 is necessary for the execution of those civil works which were sanctioned before the enactment of this Act;

5916. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(b) if so, whether such a provision exists in the amended Act; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c) Under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980, approval of Central govt. is required if forest land is to be diverted for non-forest purpose. Approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act would be necessary even for a work which had been sanctioned before 1980 but was not taken up for implementation or which could not be completed on the date of coming into force of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Clearance for Drinking Water Schemes in U.P.

5917. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether permission is required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 even for drinking water schemes which cost less than rupees fifty lakhs, to be constructed under the Minimum Needs Programme;

(b) if so, the number of schemes received by Government from the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh seeking clearance for starting construction work from 1980 till date;

(c) whether all such proposals have been accorded approval; and

(d) if not, the district-wise details of proposals rejected and kept pending?

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

(b) to (d). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

1. Out of 105 proposals received, 84 proposals have been approved.

2. District-wise list of proposals which have been rejected for non-furnishing of information by the State Government.

<i>District</i>	<i>Nos.</i>
Almora	12
Chamoli	1
Nainital	2
Pauri	3
	18

3. Only three proposals of Almora district are pending for decision.

[English]

Sugar Production

5918. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the wage deadlock in the sugar industry is likely to affect the sugar production adversely;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts being made by Government to remedy the situation?

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

ISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (c). There is no wage deadlock. The Report of the third Wage Board for Sugar Industry has been sent to concerned Central Ministries and the State Governments to ascertain their views. Government can come to conclusion only after these views have been communicated.

Construction of Drains in Yamuna Vihar

5919. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Delhi Development Authority and the Delhi Administration regarding defective design and construction of drains and culverts in the Yamuna Vihar residential colony;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to ensure defect-free planning and execution of drainage and cross drainage works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In Yamuna Vihar 3 blocks, i.e. A, B & C were supposed to be constructed as plotted development. Block A could not be constructed due to unauthorised colonies constructed on this area. The drainage of entire Yamuna Vihar, i.e. for blocks A, B & C was planned. The Scheme was approved by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. Due to encroachments, the drainage of block B had to be diverted to block C. As per approved revised scheme, pumping station was constructed in Block B and entire discharge of Block B was pumped in S.W. Drains of Block C.

(c) Delhi Development Authority has

intimated that the present drainage scheme was approved by the M.C.D. and it is defect-free. Only the pumping capacity in Block B is to be augmented so that water does not stagnate in peak monsoon season. The storm water drainage system of Yamuna Vihar has been handed over to M.C.D. by D.D.A. in Feb., 1989.

Environmental Pollution in Trans-Yamuna Colonies

5920. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Central Pollution control Board and the Ministry of Environment and Forests regarding pollution of environment and sub-soil water in trans Yamuna colonies of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). One case has been filed in the Supreme Court regarding contamination of drinking water as a result of pollution of groundwater in some of the Trans-Yamuna colonies.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have taken a number of steps in this regard.

Sullage Disposal Arrangement

5921. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority had a proposal for disposal of sullage from the Rohini Complex via oxida-

tion ponds into the supplementary drain, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration has instructed the Delhi Development Authority to get the effectiveness and efficiency of such other existing works examined from the Central Pollution Control Board for introducing the same in Yamuna Vihar and Nehru Vihar, if so, the results of such examination;

(c) the steps being taken to prevent pollution of sub-soil water and environment caused by such sullage disposal arrangements; and

(d) the cost of such works and the scheduled dates of their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) D.D.A. has reported that there was a proposal initiated in May/June, 1988 for disposal of affluent from 2000 houses of the Sector 18 into the supplementary drain, via oxidation ponds, till the permanent sewerage system is commissioned.

(b) Yes, Sir. However no such examination has so far been got done.

(c) Delhi Development Authority does not apprehend pollution from the above mentioned arrangement. However, it is trying to have permanent sewerage system which carry all the sewer to Rithala Treatment Plant already in operation for entire Rohini area.

(d) The cost of permanent sewerage system is estimated at Rs. 3 crores, and the work is likely to take 2-3 years to complete.

Inter connection of Drains by DDA in Yamuna Vihar

5922 SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has provided out-fall structures on drains of Yamuna Vihar;

(b) whether sullage drains of the neighbouring unauthorised colonies have been connected with the water drain of Yamuna Vihar;

(c) whether inter-connection of sullage drains and storm water drains is permissible under the existing laws; and

(d) the remedial action proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Temporary outfall structure have been provided by DDA, while 2 Nos. permanent out-falled structures are to be constructed by flood Control Deptt. Delhi Administration for which Rs. 4 lacs has been deposited with Flood control Deptt. by DDA.

(b) Yes, Sir. three sullage drains of neighbouring unauthorised colonies are connected partly in sewer and partly in Storm Water drains of Yamuna Vihar colony.

(c) No, Sir. As per norms inter connection of sullage drains and storm water drains is not permissible.

(d) The matter has been brought to the notice of Delhi Administration and MCD. Delhi Administration and MCD have been asked to intimate why sullage drains of neighbouring unauthorised colonies have been connected partly in storm water drains of Yamuna Vihar Colony.

Location of Medical Store Depots

5923. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) the number of Government Medical Store Depots functioning at present and the location thereof;

(b) the area specified for supply of medicines from each such depot;

(c) whether banned medicines are still stored in those depots; and

(d) whether for want of storage space, the medicines are lying in the open and if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation?

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

(a) There are Seven Government Medical Store Depots located at Bombay, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Gauhati, Karnal and New Delhi.

(b) Each Depot supplies medicines to the indentors (which include Central Government/State Government Hospitals and dispensaries) situated in the areas adjoining to the respective Depots all over the country.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) In some Depots for want of storage space the stores can be kept in open space, temporarily covered and safeguarded suitably.

The construction of the building of the Government Medical Store Depot Gauhati is in progress. Proposals for new buildings for other Depots where required have been mooted.

Transfer of Staff in EPF Organisation

5924. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some officers of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation are evading transfer, especially from Delhi and Punjab, even after the expiry of the prescribed time limit at one particular station;

(b) if so the number of such officers; and

(c) the steps taken for their transfer as per rules?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) No. Sir. There are, however, some officers who have not been transferred to other stations on completion of the prescribed tenure either due to administrative exigencies or other genuine grounds.

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

Setting up of New Hospitals in Delhi

5925. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to provide better hospital facilities in Delhi.

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) the amount earmarked for the year 1989-90 for the expansion of the existing hospitals and the setting up of new hospitals in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Due to rapid development of new

colonies and increase in population in Delhi, the Delhi Administration has planned to establish 9 new hospitals in Delhi.

(c) The amount earmarked for the year 1989-90:-

(i) for the expansion of existing hospitals - Rs. 3387.00 lakhs.

(ii) for setting up of new hospitals Rs. 458.00 lakhs.

Silvipastoral Plantation Programme

5926. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are implementing the scheme of Silvipastoral plantation;

(b) whether the Government of Orissa has requested Union Government to enhance the allocation to that State under the said Centrally sponsored scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A centrally sponsored scheme for Silviculture Development is under implementation since 1986-87.

(b) and (c). In 1988-89, the Government of Orissa had requested for Central assistance of Rs. 5.00 lakhs only under the above mentioned scheme, which was duly provided. No other request of the State Government in this regard has been received.

Study about Land slides in Interior Himalayas

5927. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Road Research Institute and the Highway Research Board have conducted studies on land slides in the interior Himalayas; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of recommendations made to check landslides in the hill areas and the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether such studies have also been undertaken in Sikkim; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Arrears of EPF amount in Jalpaiguri Sub-Regional Office

5928. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Provident Fund accounts of about two lakh workers are lying unattended to in the newly opened Jalpaiguri sub-Regional office under the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta, for the last few months, resulting in mounting of arrears;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear the backlog without any further delay?

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

Construction of Drains in Delhi

5929. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had directed the Delhi Development Authority, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi, the New Delhi Municipal Committee and the Public Works Department not to construct open drains in the new resettlement areas or residential complexes being developed in different parts of the Capital, as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' New Delhi dated 13 May, 1988;

(b) if so, whether open drains still exist in the D.D.A. residential complexes like the Gulabi Bagh posing a potential health hazard, particularly for the ground floor allottees; and

(c) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken to set the matters rights?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Instructions were issued by the Delhi Administration in April, 1988 that all new drains to be constructed in future will be covered. The drains in Gulabi Bagh, which are in the nature of storm water drains, were constructed prior to the issue of these instructions. The residents, who are discharging the waste into the drain, will have to desist from this practice, in the interest of maintaining sanitary conditions in the locality.

Electricity Consumption by C.P.W.D. Enquiry Offices in Vasant Vihar

5930. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether CPWD Enquiries in Vasant Vihar CPWD Complex, New Delhi are consuming electricity without getting any meter installed, if not, the date of security amount deposited with the DESU and the date on which the meters were installed;

(b) whether the tubewells/pumpsets etc. installed in that area are also functioning without getting any DESU metres if not, the date of security amount deposited with the DESU for getting the meter installed for each tubewell/pump-set, and the date on which the metres were actually installed;

(c) whether complaints in this regard have been received by the Director General (Works) and the Chief Engineer (Vigilance), CPWD; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken against the guilty Junior Engineers/Assistant Engineers in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b): The information is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). One complaint had been received and, on investigation, it was found that no pump or tube-well or the Enquiry Office was having unauthorised electric connection. There was, therefore, no question of taking any action against any Junior Engineer or Assistant Engineer.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the premises/equipment</i>	<i>Date of Security deposit</i>	<i>Date of connection of meter</i>
1. Temporary connection for the Enquiry office, tubewells and the booster.	February, 86	March, 86
2. Permanent connection for		
(i) tube well No. 1	July, 86	August, 86
(ii) tubewell No. 2,3 & 4	November, 86	May, 88
(iii) tube well No. 5 & 6	November, 87	May, 88
(iv) Booster pump	April, 87	November, 88
3. Permanent connection of the Enquiry Office.	24th February, 89	13th March, 89

Forest Cover

(d) if so, details thereof?

5931. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Remote Sensing Agency, through a satellite survey, has indicated that the forest area is only about 11 to 12 per cent of the total geographical area of the country as against the earlier estimate of around 23 per cent;

(b) if so, the State-wise percentage of land covered under forests;

(c) whether the area under forests is decreasing annually; and

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The percentage of good forest cover (density above 40%) in the country in the year 1981-83 was about 11% of the total geographical area of the country. The recorded forest area for the same period was 22.7% of the geographical area.

(b) State-wise details of area under forest cover are given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). About 15,000 hectares of forest land has been diverted on an average annually between 1980-88 for non-forest uses.

STATEMENT

State-Wise details of area under forest cover (1981-83) as assessed by forest survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	Geographical area (Km ²)	Forest cover (density above 10%) (Km ²)	Percentage area under forest cover to geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	276820	50194	18.13
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83580	60500	72.13
3.	Assam	78580	26386	33.57
4.	Bihar	173880	28748	16.53
5.	Goa (including Daman & Diu)	3810	1285	33.72
6.	Gujarat	195980	13570	6.92
7.	Haryana	44220	644	1.46
8.	Himachal Pradesh	55670	12882	23.14

State-Wise details of area under forest cover (1981-83) as assessed by forest survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	Geographical area (Km ²)	Forest cover (density above 10%) (Km ²)	Percentage area under forest cover to geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	222240	20880	9.39
10.	Karnataka	191770	32264	16.82
11.	Kerala	38870	10402	26.76
12.	Madhya Pradesh	442840	127749	28.85
13.	Maharashtra	307760	47416	15.41
14.	Manipur	22360	17679	79.06
15.	Meghalaya	22490	16511	73.41
16.	Mizoram	21090	19092	90.52

State-Wise details of area under forest cover (1981-83) as assessed by forest survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	Geographical area (Km ²)	Forest cover (density above 10%) (Km ²)	Percentage area under forest cover to geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	16530	14351	86.82
18.	Orissa	155780	53163	34.13
19.	Punjab	50360	766	1.52
20.	Rajasthan	342210	12478	3.64
21.	Sikkim	7300	2839	38.89
22.	Tamil Nadu	130070	18380	14.13
23.	Tripura	10480	5743	54.79
24.	Uttar Pradesh	294411	31443	10.67

State-Wise details of area under forest cover (1981-83) as assessed by forest survey of India

Sl. No.	Name of State/U. Ts.	Geographical area (Km ²)	Forest cover (density above 10%) (Km ²)	Percentage area under forest cover to geographical area
1	2	3	4	5
25.	West Bengal	87850	8811	10.03
26.	A & N Islands	8290	7603	91.71
27.	Chandigarh	114	2	1.75
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	490	237	48.36
29.	Delhi	1490	15	1.01
30.	Lakshadweep	30	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	492	8	1.62
Total		3287797	642041	
Percentage of geographical area				19.52%
Total		328.78 Million Ha.	62.20 Million Ha.	

[Translation]

Super Bazar employees

5932. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:
SHRI S.D. SINGH:

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

(a) the total staff strength of the Super Bazar, Delhi;

(b) the number out of them who are permanent and who are temporary, category-wise;

(c) the qualifying service required for an employee to be declared permanent;

(d) the number of employees who subscribe to Contributory Provident Fund, but are temporary;

(e) whether the employees of Super Bazar are governed by the same set of rules as are applicable in Central Government in respect of promotion, confirmation etc; and

(f) if not, what are the rules governing the Super Bazar employees?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). As on 31.3.1989, the total staff strength in its various categories of the Super Bazar was 2365 of which 413 are daily wagers, 4 are on deputation and the remaining 1948 are permanent employees.

(c) According to the Super Bazar, Delhi the services of temporary/daily wage employees are regularised by the Super Bazar subject to the requirement of the store and on being found that their performance and the conduct is satisfactory.

(d) 385

(e) and (f). No, Sir. Super Bazar is a

Cooperative Store registered under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972. The Super Bazar employees are governed and Conduct Rules and Recruitment and Promotion Rules as framed by the Super Bazar, Delhi.

[English]

Annual General Meetings of Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society

5933. SHRIMATI PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual General Meeting of Sarva Priya Cooperative House Building Society during 1984 and 1988 had been held in accordance with the provisions of the relevant Act and the rules;

(b) whether the annual reports and audited accounts were considered at these meetings;

(c) whether the representatives of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi supervised these meetings as per provisions of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Annual reports on the working of the Society were read out or taken as read at the meetings and the reports were thrown open for discussion in the General Body meetings. The income and expenditure accounts, duly audited by the Auditor, were thrown open for discussion in the General Body meetings.

(c) No, Sir. Cooperative Housing Societies are not covered under Section 31(1) of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 under which the elections are to be conducted under the supervision of a Returning Officer.

(d) Does not arise.

Irregularities in out-of-turn allotment by Estate Office

5934. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received about a large number of irregularities committed in out-of-turn allotment, issue of fake out-of turn allotment letters/ lack of action on unauthorised sub-letting by Estate Officer.

(b) whether these complaints have been referred to CBI and if so, the action taken on the basis of CBI Reports or otherwise;

(c) the number of complaints received on these matters from the Associations/Area Welfare Officers and the details thereof;

(d) whether any impartial agency is employed to enquire into these large scale irregularities;

(e) whether Estate Agents are working in various Government colonies, specialising in sub-letting of Government accommodation to businessmen; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by government to curb this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No Sir. However two complaints had been received

regarding issuance of fake out-of-turn allotment letters. Similarly one complaint had been received about lack of action against unauthorised subletting.

(b) The complaints regarding fake allotment were referred to CBI and further action has been taken as per their report.

(c) There has been one such complaint of subletting.

(d) Such cases are investigated as per normal rules. An external agency is involved if it is considered necessary.

(e) A complaint was received in March 1986 about some persons working as brokers in one of the Government colonies.

(f) This case had been referred to CBI.

"Forest coverage"

5935: DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether any strategy is being evolved to improve and revitalise the forest husbandry, to increase substantially the forest coverage and enhance the productivity of forest wealth in the country in view of the environmental degradation, denudation of forests and the ever-widening gap between the demand and supply of forest produce;

(b) if so, the broad features thereof; and

(c) the capital outlay involved?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The National Forest Policy announced in December, 1988 lays great emphasis on conservation and development of forests and on arresting further depletion of forest

resources. The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has also been amended to enable more effective conservation of forests. Steps taken to check deforestation, to increase the area under forests and to bridge the ever widening gap between demand and supply of forest produce are shown in the statement below.

(c) Capital outlay on afforestation envisaged in VII Plan period is Rs. 1859.10 crores.

STATEMENT

Steps taken to check deforestation, to increase area under forests and to bridge the ever-widening gap between demand and supply of forest produce:

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988 has mentioned that the National goal should be to have one-third of the total land under tree cover. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.
2. Forest (Conservation) Act was enacted in 1980 to check diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes. The Act has been made more stringent by an amendment of 1988.
3. A Centrally sponsored scheme has been started to help the States to develop infrastructure for protection of forests.
4. Alternative sources of energy are being developed to replace fuelwood in domestic and commercial sectors.
5. Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construc-

tion, furniture etc.

6. Import Policy for timber has been liberalised.
7. Fiscal incentives are given to industries for wood substitution.
8. Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
9. Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:-
 - i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to areas not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
 - ii) To consider banning of felling in the hills above 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
 - iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
 - iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
 - v) Special guidelines have been issued for protection of forests from forest fires.

10. National Wastelands Development Board was set up in 1985 to take up massive afforestation programme with fuel and fodder plantation in the country with people's participation.
11. No forest should be permitted to be worked without the Government having approved the management plan which should be in keeping with the National Forest Policy.
12. Production Forestry Programmes should be aimed at narrowing the increasing gap between demand & supply of fuelwood.
13. Productivity of forests should be increased to relieve existing pressure on forests.

Supply of Rice and Sugar to Karnataka

5936. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of rice and sugar

supplied every month to Karnataka under the Public Distribution System during 1988-89, month-wise;

(b) the requirement of these items in the State; and

(c) whether Government propose to release additional quota of rice and sugar from March, 1989 onwards in view of the ensuing festivals and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The required information is given in the statement below.

(c) The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are only supplemental to open market availability and are made on a month to month basis taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States and other related factors. Festival quota of levy sugar is normally released during October, November and Karnataka was accordingly allotted 2675 tonnes as its share for each of the above months in 1988.

STATEMENT

Demand & Allotment of Rice and Sugar for Public Distribution System to Karnataka during 1988-89

Month	(In '000 tonnes)		(In '000 tonnes)		(In '000 tonnes)	
	Rice		Sugar		Sugar	
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment
1	2	3	4	5		
April'88	75.0	55.0				
May' 88	75.0	55.0				
June'88	75.0	45.0				
July'88	75.0	45.0				
August'88	75.0	45.0				
September'88	75.0	45.0				
October'88	75.0	50.0				

Karnataka is being allocated 17769 tonnes of levy sugar per month from February, 1987 based on a uniform norm of 425 grms per capita per month for the projected population as on 1.10.86 and no demands are invited from the State Government. In addition to above, Karnataka was allotted 2675 tonnes of levy sugar for each of the months of October, 1988 and November, 1988 as festival quota.

Demand & Allotment of Rice and Sugar for Public Distribution System to Kamataka during 1988-89

Month	(In '000 tonnes) Rice		(In '000 tonnes) Sugar		
	Demand	Allotment	Demand	Allotment	
1	2	3	4	5	
November'88	75.0	50.0			
December'88	75.0	50.0			
January'89	75.0	50.0			
February'89	75.0	40.0			
March'89	75.0	40.0			

Difference between the prices of essential commodities in F.P.S. and open market

5937. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a very low margin between the prices of the essential commodities ruling in the market and those fixed for supply through fair price shops;

(b) if so, whether this has resulted in low off-take of these commodities by the States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to rectify the situation and for providing quality foodgrains at reasonable rates to the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government is providing wheat and rice of quality conforming to the prescribed specifications at reasonable rates to the consumers through the Public Distribution System, incurring a high subsidy.

[Translation]

Development of Handloom Industry during Eighth Plan

5938. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:
SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Sub-Group constituted by

the working group on textile industry to discuss ways and means for the development of handloom industry during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and the suggestions contained there?

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

(b) The thrust of the report of the Sub-Group on Handlooms is on an alternative strategy for the development of the handloom sector, which includes a complete overhauling of the delivery systems and a total restructuring of the typology of schemes with the beneficiary weaver as the centre-piece of the entire planning exercise. The report also lays emphasis on professionalism in planning, implementation and monitoring of programmes. In the formulation and implementation of schemes, the Sub-Group has favoured adoption of a 'caterina approach', under three distinct integrated packages-Project Package, Welfare Package and Organisation Development Package.

[English]

Measures to check outbreak of Gastroenteritis in Delhi

5939. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

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

(a) whether gastroenteritis is spreading fast in Delhi, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether Government have taken adequate measure to check the spread of

gastroenteritis in Delhi especially in view of the ensuing Monsoon Season; and

(c) if so, broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). There is no increase in cases of gastroenteritis in guru Teg Bahadur Hospital as well as in Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital. Other hospitals also reported no increase in cases of gastro-enteritis as compared to last year.

Directorate General of Health Services, New Delhi took a meeting to review the situation with the Medical Superintendent of some of the Major Hospitals in Delhi on 17.3.1989.

Delhi Administration is taking adequate preventive measures to prevent any outbreaks in Delhi. No shortage of drugs is reported from any hospital for the treatment of cholera and gastro-enteritis.

Non-Recognition of Indian Medical Degrees by British Medical Council

5940. SHRI NARSINGH SURYAWANSHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether British Medical Council de-recognised the medical degrees conferred by the Indian Universities and thus provoked retaliation from the Medical Council of India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Medical Council of India has reported that in May, 1975 the General Medical Council of U.K. withdraw the recog-

nition of the Indian medical qualifications unilaterally. The Medical Council of India considered the matter in November, 1975 and decided to withdraw the recognition of the British medical qualifications when granted on or after the 12th November, 1975. To enable the Indian doctors who had obtained British medical qualifications in U.K. to practise medicine in India, the British medical qualifications were included in Part-II of the Third Schedule of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 and were recognised qualifications when granted on or before the 11th November, 1978 and when held by Indian nationals only.

Committee on Grievances of CGHS Pharmacists

5941. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Committee was constituted by Government to look into the grievances of the CGHS Pharmacists, if so, when and the composition thereof;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report, if so, when and the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the details of recommendations which have been implemented and those which are pending implementation; and

(d) by when the pending recommendations are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). No, Sir. However, a Cadre Review Committee for carrying out the Cadre reviews 'B', 'C' and 'D' employees including Pharmacists working in the C.G.H.S. has been constituted. Action on the recommendations of the Committee is in progress. It is

not possible to give exact date by which the recommendations are likely to be implemented as it requires consultation with different Ministries/Departments.

Beedi Manufacturing units in Andhra Pradesh

5942. SHRI C. SAMBU: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Beedi manufacturing units of Andhra Pradesh under the category of registered firms; and

(b) the number of Beedi workers in those units who are eligible for implementation of minimum wages?

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 the information made available by the State Government, there are 5,516 beedi establishments licenced under the Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966 in Andhra Pradesh. The number of workers in these establishments is around 2.35 lakhs and all are covered under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948.

Fast Food Vans in Delhi

5943. DR. G. VIJAYARAMA RAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state;

(a) whether 50 percent of fast food vans operating in Delhi have no proper licences and they sell sub-standard food item;

(b) whether most of these fast foods are in reality 'Junk Foods' which have no or marginal nutritional value;

(c) whether Government propose to

investigate the matter with regard to quality of food served by these vendors and ensure proper hygienic conditions and thereby obviate threat to public health; and

(d) whether Government propose to put a ban on advertisements about them in TV/Radio so that unsuspecting consumers, especially children are not lured by these misleading propaganda?

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

(a) to (c). As per information obtained from the Delhi Administration 122 mobile catering vans are operating in Delhi. Out of these, 105 are licensed, 11 are unlicensed and 6 are plying on strength of stay orders granted by the Courts.

Samples were lifted by the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration, during the year 1988 from such vans, one of which was found adulterated. Prosecution has been launched against the vendor.

The Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration propose to take random samples of food items sold by mobile catering vans.

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

12.00 hrs

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: (Panaji) Sir, yesterday you had made announcement recognising the Janata Dal as a Legislature Party for the purpose of Tenth Schedule, as I understand. Let it be clarified that Janata Dal has not been recognised as a Parliamentary Party within the rules of this House

or as a Parliamentary Group. It is only for the purpose of Tenth Schedule Which is Anti-defection Law. Otherwise, an impression has been created that they have been recognised as a Parliamentary Party. They don't have 55 Members.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The strength of 50-55 member is required only when the status of the recognised opposition is to be granted to any party. This is a different case.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: For Parliamentary Party their strength should be 55.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You please go through my ruling. Everything has been explained in it as to what are the requirements and what not.

[English]

Everything has been explained in that.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : (Bankura): Sir, Mr. Das Munsi, a Member of the Council of Ministers, made a charge against the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Jyoti Basu. He repeated the same charge again yesterday while intervening in the debate. (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give in writing.
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not do like this. When a Member is speaking, let him speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Then, what is to be done.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please speak one by one.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You need not be agitated.

[English]

Let me understand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I ask you Mr. Chowdhary to give me something in writing.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: (Katwa) It is a very serious charge, Sir. He should be removed from the Council of Ministers. You have to maintain the dignity of the House, Sir, (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, he has said that he has some documents about the case. We demand that those documents should be placed on the Table of the House (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: Such an irresponsible person cannot be in the Council of Ministers. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to me? I have already listened to your submission. Why are you not listening to me? Why are you getting and agitated? You give me in writing in accordance with the ruler and I will look into it. This is not the way everything will go well if you please give me in writing. What is this kind of rumpus?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do to him? Mr. Acharia, you are a good man and I already told you once.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Neither can it be removed on your insistence nor can it be proved on his saying.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you behave like this? Do you gain anything out of it?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please listen to me. In this way you will achieve nothing. I have listened to you and I will take action on it. You give me in writing. I will find out what can be done in this regard. Such kind of hooliganism and speaking on high pitch unnecessarily vitiate the atmosphere of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Only one Member can speak.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When did I allow you?

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kalisbor): Sir, I am raising a matter regarding an incident that had taken place on 7th April in Assam Nagaland border. Sir, in a civilised country, this type of incident never took place. In the incident 26 people have been killed on the spot and some hundred people have been injured. Many houses have been burnt down. I have three exhibits....Sir, even the holy "Koran" has been burnt. The ploughing implements have been burnt. The paddy fields have been burnt.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right, then.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting? When a Member is speaking, let him conclude.

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, it is in my constituency.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. Would you listen to me? Please don't lose your temper. You are also applying wrong practices. If he has done something wrong, why should you?

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Sir, I have three exhibits and I want to place them...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: No, you should not.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tanti, this is not the way.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have just now told you that...

*(Interruptions)*MR. SPEAKER: To do this will be against the Rules and if they have done something against the law....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Whatever has been done there is also against the law.

*[English]*Sir, the lives and properties of the citizens of the country. have been destroyed. This is the fate of the people...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tanti, don't just go on like this. I have given you my understanding that I am already seized of the situation. I have already asked for the facts and if it deserves that, I will allow discussion also. That is what I say. But I also warn you.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: You are doing the same thing again. Why don't you understand?

*Not recorded.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: Why can't you learn something?

[Translation]

You will get nothing by speaking loudly. You are spoiling the case by speaking loudly. My sympathy is with you as well as with those who have been killed there. But....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: When I have listened to you, why are you adopting wrong tactics?

[English]

Why are you doing the same thing when I say that we have got all the sympathy for them? We will take action.

[Translation]

Everything belongs to you. Why are you behaving in this manner? You should yourself understand the thing. What is the use in getting me agitated?

[English]

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: But I am the worst sufferer. The incident had taken place in my constituency.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars)
Sir, the Union Commerce Minister has made a wild allegation against the Chief Minister of West Bengal. He has some responsibility, he is not an ordinary Member.*[Translation]*

MR. SPEAKER: This has been dealt with.

[English]

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: He said that he had many papers with him in support of it.....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You are a discerning person. When I have already assured you, then there is no use of repeating it again and again.

[English]

I have already made my observations. Why should you repeat it?

[Translation]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: What happened to my privilege notice?

MR. SPEAKER. I am looking into it.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: By when will it be decided?

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. Why are you making so haste

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): Sir, I have given a motion under Rule 184.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Just here

me, Sir, If anybody violates any article of the Constitution there is no privilege against him. For that reason, about the joint responsibility of the Minister...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

[English]

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: You please listen to me, Sir. You have told me that you will consider. So I am making my point.

MR. SPEAKER: It has to be seen by me.

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Sir, the second point is, I want a Half-an-Hour discussion about the sub-standard drugs and spurious drugs.

MR. SPEAKER: It is all right. I will see.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Now why are you insisting? I have already told you that I will see to it.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) Mr. Speaker, Sir, repeatedly you have given a Ruling in this House that there should be no reference in this House during the speeches. especially defamatory references, to Chief Ministers of various States. I only want to know whether you have ex-

punged from the proceedings what was said by one hon. member against Shri Jyoti Basu that he was sheltering Mrs. Gandhi's murderers.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Again you have repeated the same thing.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is different.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see it. I don't know.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Please expunge it.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. I don't know.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA (Hosangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bachawat Wage Board for journalists was set up in 1985. Its term has been extended eight times. Till now it has not submitted its report.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHARA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, its term has again been extended by two months (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Have you heard an incident about Mr. Disraeli?

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir its term should not be further extended and the Government should inter-

vene in this matter.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I was telling you whether you have not heard about Mr. Disraeli.

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: What was that?

MR. SPEAKER: When Mr. Disraeli first came to the Parliament, he was allowed by the Speaker to make his submission. He rose and started.

[English]

"Ladies and gentlemen, I conceive."

[Translation]

Then he got nervous. Second and third time also he could not speak, Upon this an hon. Member from the other side remarked:

[English]

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Disraeli has conceived three times, still he has given birth to no child. " That is the same problem here.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESHWAR NEEKHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Fourth Pay Commission has submitted its report. The pay scales of doctors, teachers and all other employees have been revised. Therefore the report of Bachawat Wage Board should be expedited.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE*[English]***Detailed Demand for Grants of Ministry of Defence for 1989-90 and Defence Services Estimates, 1989-90**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri K.C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Defence for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7733/89]
- (2) A copy of the Defence Services Estimates, 1989-90 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7734/89]

Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1988 and Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Punjab Municipal (Amendment) Act, 1988 (President's Act No. 9 of 1988) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th November, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Punjab State Legislative (Delegation of powers) Act, 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7735/89]
- (2) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English

versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7736/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIZ.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7737/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Finance for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF EXPENDITURE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI B.K. GADHVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Finance for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7738/89]

Annual Report of National Water Development Agency, New Delhi for 1987-88 and Statement for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Water Development Agency, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7739/89]

Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Industry for 1989-90

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for 1989-90. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7740/89]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment) Bangalore for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers and Annual Report, Annual Accounts and Review on the working of Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad for 1987-88 etc. etc.

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 Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment) Bangalore, 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 Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology (Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Treatment) Bangalore, for the year 1987-88.

- (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-7741/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of

the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute, Ahmedabad, 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-7742/89]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (6) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7743/89]

12.11 hrs.

ESTIMATE COMMITTEE

[English]

Seventieth Report and Minutes

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): I beg to present the Seventieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates

Committee on the Ministry of Home Affairs (Rehabilitation Division)—Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Bengal, and Minutes of the Sitzings of the Committee relating thereto.

12.12 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

[English]

12.11 1/2 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

[English]

Hundred and Forty-eighth and Hundred and Fiftieth Reports

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:

- (1) Hundred and Forty-eighth Report on avoidable expenditure on procurement of Cartridge Tapered Roller Bearings.
- (2) Hundred and Fiftieth Report on Outstanding Audit Objections.

Forty-fifth Report

SHRI ARVIND NETAM (Kanker): I beg to present the Forty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-sixth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs—Banking Division)—Reservations for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Bank of Baroda and credit facilities provided by the Bank to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

12.13 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

12.12 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Fifty-fifth Report and Minutes

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): I beg to present the Fifty-fifth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.—Installation of two LPG Bottling Plants at Bangalore and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House the week commencing 19th April, 1989, will consist of:-

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order Paper.
- (2) Discussion under Rules 193 on agitation for a separate State launched by All Bodo Students' Union on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1989, at 4.00 P.M.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopargaon): Sir, the following item may

[Sh. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil]

please be included in the next week's agenda:-

Agriculturists in Ahmednagar, Pune and Nasik districts of Maharashtra are cultivating grapes which is a perishable commodity. Railway wagons for transportation of grapes are not available at every station particularly at Nasik, Lasalgaon and Manmad. Thousands of boxes of grapes were destroyed at stations due to the lack of Railway wagons. Government should give top priority for the transport of this perishable fruit.

SHRIRAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Sir, the much awaited report of the press Commission for journalists' salaries and wages headed by Mr. Justice Bachhawati has been delayed much. It is a matter of great concern for the nation. Reasons for delay have not been made public.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to seek the report early and to lay it on the Table of the House for discussion during the current session.

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR (Mysore): Sir, the cumulative irrigation potential under major, medium and minor irrigation including ground water utilisation in Karnataka is about 28.67 lakh hectares. It is becoming increasingly difficult to make use of all the river water of the State. In order to enable the State Government of Karnataka to make full use of its rightful share in the river waters, it is necessary to invest huge sums. Government of India has permitted the NTPC, IDBI and the Railways to raise resources through bonds. On the same analogy, considering the need of the States of Karnataka to make use of the river waters, I request the Government of India to permit the State to raise irrigation bonds.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, the All India Institute of Medical Sciences with sophisticated facilities is the

most prestigious medical institute in our country. As its very name suggests, it is supposed to cater to the requirements of the patients from all over the country. But this is not possible unless and until the Institute is converted into exclusively a referral hospital. Further, it will be worthwhile to set up four branches of the A.I.I.M.S. in different zones, with one such branch at Bhubaneswar for the Eastern zone.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV (Nalanda): Mr. Speaker, Sir, crores of rupees of excise duty are being embezzled by Bidi Industrialists in Bihar and in some other States of the country and on the other hand lakhs of men and women bidi workers are being badly exploited.

The minimum wages of bidi workers at all India level should be fixed at least Rs. 25/- per 1000 bidis and this matter should be taken up for discussion in the next week's agenda.

Today farmers all over the country are burdened with Government and non-Government debts which is adversely affecting other agricultural works also. The issue relating to waiver of loans of farmers upto Rs. 10,000 which is essential for the development of the country and our Agriculture sector, should be taken up for discussion in the next week's agenda.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Foundry units which constitute the basic industry are being starved of pig iron for a long time. The situation in Foundry units in West Bengal has become extremely serious. Due to poor supply of pig iron, C.I. Spun Pipe manufacturers are also suffering. In the interest of maintenance of industrial production at a high level, it is essential that uninterrupted supply of pig iron is made by SAIL.

2. Old women refugees are stitching uni-

forms for Class IV employees at the Social Welfare Centres under Delhi Administration for a long time. Recently the Department of Personnel has issued a Circular stating that the Class IV employees of Central Government and Delhi Administration would be given cloth for stitching uniforms from any tailor. As such, old women will be thrown out of their jobs from April, 1989. Government should intervene in the matter.

[Translation]

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to bring them on an equal footing in the country's developmental process, reservation quota has been provided for them in the services of Government, semi-Government and public sector undertakings. Similarly these should be reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the field of journalism and publication of newspapers and magazines.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to give special concessions to the Harijan and Advasi youth attached to this profession under the provision of reservation for them. If they are bringing out some newspapers or magazines themselves, they should be given special concessions and facilities in respect of advertisements, newsprint quota, housing facilities and loan facility for purchase of printing press.

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Constitution provides for 15% and 7.5% reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But it is a matter of regret that even after 41 years of our Independence these classes have not been able to get proper representation.

The Supreme Court had issued a directive on 29th of August, 1988 to give time bound promotions to the employees of the posts and telegraph department. This directive was to be implemented within a period of four months. But it was not complied with by the concerned higher authorities. Which is

causing grave discontentment among the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees. The situation becomes all the more distressing when a justifiable directive well within the ambit of the Constitution is issued by the judiciary and the same is not complied with by the executive. This is why the acute discontentment is permeating amount youth belonging to the downtrodden, exploited, aggrieved and other backward sections of the society.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to ensure the compliance of reservation orders issued from time to time by the Courts and the Government within a fixed time limit.

12.19 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): The system of direct recruitment to the executive, managerial and professional cadres of the public sector undertakings is not uniform and does not fulfil the conditions of equality of opportunity to all potential candidates throughout the country. It has hardly ever been scrutinised by the Parliament or subjected to accountability. There is no autonomous board like the Union Public Service Commission to make selections. In view of the fact that increasing proportion of public employment lies outside the domain of the Government proper, the Government should consider the modalities of ensuring a uniform and fair system of recruitment for the public sector undertakings.

2. I would like to propose that the House may take up a review of the progress made by the Central Government towards resolving the Ayodhya dispute over Babri Masjid-Ram Janmabhoomi.

DR. DUTTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, the Hindustan Lever management has declared lock-out from 21st June, 1988 at its factory in Bombay keeping 4000

[Dr. Dutta Samant]

workers out of job. Apart from sufferings of workmen, the Government is losing Rs. 15 lakhs excise per day and total loss of excise duty for the last ten months is about Rs. forty crores.

During this period, the Company was given new licences to start new products and profit of the Company has gone up.

I appeal to Government to intervene in this matter and take it up for discussion in the House.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF IN-
FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
(SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT): I have noted all the
submissions made by the hon. Members
and I will bring them before the Business
Advisory Committee.

12.21 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1989-90 COMTD.

[English]

Ministry of Agriculture

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House
will now take up discussion and voting on

Demand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Ministry of
Agriculture for which 8 hours have been
allotted.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh has
tabled a Cut Motion to the Demands for
Grants relating to the Ministry of Agriculture.
Does he want to move his Cut Motion?...Not
present...Not moved.

Motion moved:

"That the respective sums not exceed-
ing the amounts on Revenue Account
and Capital Account shown in the
fourth column of the Order Paper be
granted to the President, out of the
Consolidated Fund of India to com-
plete the sums necessary to defray the
charges that will come in course of
payment during the year ending the
31st day of March, 1990, in respect of
the heads of Demands entered in the
second column thereof against De-
mand Nos. 1 to 5 relating to the Minis-
try of Agriculture."

STATEMENT

Demands for grants (General). 1989-90 in respect of Ministry of Agriculture Submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on Account voted by the House on 17-3-1989		Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		1	2	3	4
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE					
1.	Agriculture	70,79,00,000	3,34,00,000	346,60,00,000	16,72,00,000
2.	Other Services of Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	56,77,00,000	25,88,00,000	283,85,00,000	129,40,00,000
3.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	38,50,00,000	—	192,50,00,000	—
4.	Department of Rural Development	1072,97,00,000	5,00,000	1147,77,00,000	25,00,00
5.	Department of Fertilizers.	1015,94,00,00	41,75,00,000	3400,94,00,000	208,75,00,000

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Madan Pandey to speak now.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN PANDEY (Gorakhpur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, perhaps this is for the first time that the Opposition has not pressed a cut-motion on the Demands for Grants for Agriculture. For it I extend my thanks to the Opposition on behalf of the discerning members of this august House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, agriculture is the backbone of this country's economy. Staggering agriculture staggers country's economy and a strong agricultural sector strengthens the country and its economy. In this respect, not only the present one but even the earlier Ministry of Agriculture has made a remarkable contribution towards strengthening the agricultural sector. I recall the days, in 1952-53, when maize which was the foodstuff of pigs in America, was being exported to India and supplied to the people who stood in long queues to get it. I have seen this with my own eyes. Today we see both the Food and Agriculture Ministers being taken to task even if a little sub-standard wheat is sold through Fair-Price shops. Along with the farmers, the officials of the Agriculture Ministry deserve appreciation for the progress made in the field of agriculture. I also congratulate them for the good Rabi crop. As regards the provision of facilities made for the development of agriculture it leaves no scope for criticism. All these things are ample proof of support of the opposition. By not moving a Cut-Motion, the Opposition has also expressed their agreement in this respect. But suggestions should definitely be given because howsoever wisely we have planned our resources, it is never fool-proof. Whatever arrangements you have made, are most praiseworthy, still there is need to think in terms of future also. For instance, there has been a marked increase in the country's agricultural yield. So much so that today India is an exporter of foodgrains. But we must think of ways to increase our per acre yield. The question before us is whether we can increase our per

acre yield in proportion to the increase in population.

I would like to mention it that the hon. Agriculture Minister has performed the role of an able administrator and a Chief Minister. Today the country's public looks to him with high hopes. May I know from the hon. Minister if we are in a position to increase our per acre foodgrain production? Can we reach the level of Japan where agricultural production has gone as high as 90% to 95%? Can we plan a manifold increase in the production of wheat? Considering the rate at which our population is increasing the present yield will be perhaps quite insufficient to feed the masses of this country.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards what is necessary for agriculture in this country. It has been a great misfortune of our country that there has been a draw back in the way land-reforms have been enforced in this country.

In our country, the size of land holdings has become very small. Every year we see changes in the agricultural implements. Without changing the size of our agricultural implements in relation to the diminishing size of land holdings, we will not be able to make full utilisation of our agricultural implements. This aspect should be kept in mind otherwise modernisation of agriculture will not be possible. I request the entire House to ask the Government to formulate a long-term plan which envisages viable land holdings where we can use sophisticated agricultural implements.

It is true that we have invented new agricultural implements. But there are some drawbacks in their applicability. We have started manufacturing tractors, cultivators and feeders etc. How can a farmer with only one or two acres of land put these to use?

Moreover, the cost of agricultural inputs has gone so high that the farmer has to bear the burden of debt on that account or he is completely deprived of these inputs. Bedecked with money power the middlemen

offer to purchase the produce of the farmers and later on they sell it to earn profit on it. In this way, small farmers are exploited by the what middlemen. I want is that the Government should formulate a scheme wherein modern agricultural implements are used by a cluster of 5-10 villages so that small farmers can make use of them at a lesser cost.

The second most important input for agriculture is fertilizer and seeds. The hon. minister has done commendable work in this regard. Crores of rupees are being given to the farmers in the form of subsidy on fertilizers. But I have got first-hand experience at the village level that its full benefits do not reach the farmers. In villages we are told that benefits are being enjoyed by middlemen instead of farmers. This system should be changed and there should be a reduction in the prices of fertilizers in order to give the real benefit to the farmers. Our country also imports fertilizers. According to my information there is scope to increase the production of fertilizer in the country. The technology of the Sixties which we have been adopting today needs to be updated and the money to be spent on the import of fertilizers should be spent on the modernisation of production technology. There is plenty of space with the Gorakhpur plant. This area can be used to set up a new plant and the old plant can be renovated at a cost of Rs. 60-70 crores. With it we can substantially increase the production of fertilizer. This point has been repeatedly raised here but no action has been taken. I take this opportunity once again to draw the attention of the Government to this point.

No doubt, the Pusa Institute and many other institutions have produced high quality of seeds through research. But there is still scope for further improvement in seed quality. Unfortunately these improved seeds reach those people who can easily manage to procure them on their own without Government help and it is the poor farmer who needs such seeds most. Government machinery should be made use of for this purpose and ways should be found out to reach

the facility of seeds to each and every of the poor farmers.

The third important thing required for agriculture is water. Even if quality fertilizers and seeds are available, proper cultivation is not possible without the timely supply of water. I am a bit hesitant to narrate all these things here since the hon. minister is not directly concerned with this subject. Today 35% of the country's agricultural land is irrigated while 65% of it is rainfed. We shall have to find out ways to convert it into irrigated land. For that we shall have to make efforts. Planning in our country has reached a stage where we can not be totally dependent on rains for our irrigation needs. It is opportune moment for us to adopt man-made sources of irrigation like dams, lakes and canals etc. This calls for the formulation of extensive and ambitious projects like the one conceived by an erstwhile Irrigation Minister who was an engineer by profession.

Can you consider that scheme also? If the Ministry of Agriculture allocates the entire sum of its annual budget for its implementation, it will be a worth while proposition. I want to draw your attention to the Ganga-Cauvery grid. This is a scheme which, besides strengthening national integration, will enable us to utilise lakhs and crores of cubic feet of water in our country now going waste into the sea. If we think of forming a water grid on the lines of power-grid, we will be able to supply water to the farmers. If the farmers fail to get remunerative prices for their produce during your regime, when will they get it? Of course, I admire the efforts made by Government in this direction. The minimum prices fixed by the Government have been considerably enhanced over the years. It was only today in the forenoon that Mr. Samant raised a question about the price index. But we have to see whether the increase made in the prices of agricultural products is satisfactory or not. Our economy has to face some difficulties. But I appreciate the efforts made by you. The Government should increase the prices of agricultural products in proportion to the increase in prices of industrial products, which are sky-

[Sh. Madan Pandey]

rocketing. Since you are ringing the bell, I have to conclude. I thank you for calling me to speak first. I request the hon. Minister to accept my congratulations for the progress made in the field of agriculture during his stewardship.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH (Bhiwani):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 76 per cent people of India live in the rural areas and agriculture is the main source of their livelihood of the rural population. It is a matter of happiness that a highly experienced and senior person happens to be our Minister of Agriculture. But in spite of it, desired progress has not been made. The entire economy of India depends upon agriculture. Water and power are badly needed to bring prosperity in the villages. As far as water is concerned, Haryana and Punjab are at the top in India in producing foodgrains due to availability of ample water in these States. They already had canals and now more canals have been built there with the construction of Bhakra Dam. No dam has been constructed in Bihar although a number of river are there. When the whole of Bihar has to face the fury of flood, the production of foodgrains in Bihar naturally suffers. The Government has to spend lakhs and crores of rupees to meet the situation. I request the Government to construct dams on all the rivers of India to augment the water resources. Sutlej, Ravi, and Beas are the rivers that flow in our region and dams on two of these rivers have already been constructed and Thein Dam on Ravi is being built but there is delay in its construction. After its completion so much water and power can be made available that production of foodgrains in the entire country will go up. Similarly the construction of Rajasthan canal has been going on for several years. Though it has reached many areas but the progress is far behind the target. The Government should spend more funds on these schemes and increase the allocation for agriculture. In the matter of allocation of funds, top priority should be given to defence since it concerns the unity and integrity of the country. The next place should go to agricul-

ture for which water and power are the basic requirements. If dams are constructed, power-houses will also be constructed and both water and power will be available. The construction of dams will also save us from the devastation caused by floods. Therefore, in the first instance dams should be constructed on each and every river, waters of which are now going waste. 65 per cent water is going waste and only 35 per cent water is being utilised. Therefore, this water should not be allowed to go waste but should be made available to the farmers. If water is provided to the farmers, they will become prosperous like the farmers of Punjab and Haryana. Rabi Crop is being harvested now, in Haryana a labourer is paid a sum of Rs. 38 as wages while a sum of Rs. 10 only is being paid to a labourer in the desert areas of Rajasthan.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar):

Who says that Rs. 10 only are being given in Rajasthan. They are getting higher wages in Rajasthan in comparison to Haryana.

SHRI RAM NARAIN SINGH: I am sorry. Hundreds of labourers from Rajasthan are working in Haryana. If they could get more wages in Rajasthan itself, why should they go to Haryana? The labourers from Bihar also come here. We want to help Rajasthan. If you are affected, we in Haryana are also affected. We want that more power should be supplied to Rajasthan. In Haryana power is supplied for 20 hours in a day while in Rajasthan it is restricted to just 10 hours. I would like to submit that there should be no discrimination in this respect. Agriculture is the backbone of all the States. Steps should be taken to supply water and electricity to the States which are backward. We want that the other States of the country should also become prosperous like Punjab and Haryana and import of foodgrains may not have to be resorted, as was done in the past. We should be able to produce enough foodgrains to meet our requirements. Government should overcome its shortcomings. Shri Bhajan Lal is an experienced person and himself a farmer. If desired results are not achieved even during his tenure, it leads

one to only one conclusion that there is lack of intention on the part of Government. Secondly, I would like to plead another point of farmers. The farmers do not get remunerative prices for their produce. The price of gram, which was Rs. 900/- per quintal, has now fallen to Rs. 500/- per quintal when the crop of farmers is likely to arrive in the market. At the time of harvesting when crop is with the farmer the prices nose-dive but no sooner it is sold to the traders, the prices go up. You may take the example of wheat or gram. The present price of wheat is Rs. 180 per quintal but within few days it will shoot up to Rs. 250 per quintal. Similarly last year the prices of millet, which is consumed by the cattle, touched the figure of Rs 1100 per quintal due to drought but its price has now crashed to Rs. 200-300 only when the crop is good. The Government should work for the welfare of the farmers and see that they get remunerative prices. When its ruling price during 10 months was not less than Rs. 300, its support prices should be fixed at Rs. 250. Price fluctuations do not help the farmers. They do not get adequate quantity of seeds although efforts are being made to produce better quality seeds. But adequate quantity of seeds is not being produced. As regards the rate of interest charged from the farmers, it has been reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent, which should be fixed at 6 per cent as the farmer grows foodgrains to feed the nation and works day and night. Ch. Bhajan Lal knows very well that in the winter months of December and January, the farmer leaves the warmth of bed at the dead of night at 1 and rushes to his fields to water them dressed just in an underwear irrespective of the biting cold. The rigours faced by him are beyond comprehension of the people living in the cities. He may be bitten by a snake or meet with some other accident but in spite of all these hardships he toils hard to produce foodgrains and other crops. He is not a mill or a factory owner. Therefore, he should be advanced Rs. 5-10 thousand at a nominal rate of interest. The Government have fixed a maximum credit limit of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20 lakhs as loans from banks in case of factories and mills. I want that similarly Government should fix a credit limit for loans

to farmers taking into account the area of land cultivated by them because majority of cultivators in our country are small farmers and with the fixing of a credit limit they can take loans from the banks directly without undergoing cumbersome procedure and can also repay it in time. Today, when the farmer goes to take loan from a bank, he has to pay a cut of 10 per cent or more as bribe to the bank officials. Therefore, in order to protect them from per force paying bribe, the Government should fix a maximum credit limit for farmers also as has been done in the case of all the industries. Our Hon. Prime Minister has said on several occasions that a huge amount running into millions is allocated every year by Government for different schemes meant to help small farmers, the poor and for agriculture but 80 per cent of that amount is pocketed by the middle-men and even 20 per cent of that amount does not reach the intended beneficiary. The reason responsible for it is the fact that today only 10 per cent rural people and 90 per cent urban people are employed in Government services. The urban people think that if the rural people migrate to the urban areas, who will grow the foodgrains. They have no sympathy for the rural people but they sympathise with the city dwellers. That is why the schemes of Government are not properly implemented and in most of the cases the allotted funds are pocketed by the middle-men. 76 per cent of our people reside in the rural areas. Therefore, I request the Government to reserve 76 per cent posts for the rural people including harijans, girijans and backward classes and the remaining 24 per cent posts should be left for the urban people. Then the Government will be able to implement all its laws properly and the funds will also not be misappropriated by the middlemen. Thus the Government will get full return for the amount allocated. But if the Government continues to work as hitherto, nothing is going to be achieved. Today, things have come to such a pass that although subsidy is given by Government on innumerable items but it does not reach farmers but it is misappropriated by the middlemen. This is the position throughout the country. There is no tax on farmers in

[Sh. Ram Narain Singh]

other countries such as America etc. but here in India there is heavy taxes on agricultural implements. The price of a tractor, which was Rs. 20,000, 15 years ago, has now shot up to Rs. one and a half lakh of rupees while the prices of wheat have hardly doubled. Today the farmer is not in a position to purchase a tractor. When 76 per cent population of our country lives in the rural areas, the Government should spend at least 50 per cent of its total budget on rural development. The Government should write off the loans upto Rs. 5-7 thousand advanced to small land owners, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government may say that it is not appropriate to write off the loans, but Chaudhary Sahib, our hon. Minister of Agriculture knows it very well that during the British rule, when Punjab was united a Bill was introduced to write off loans of small farmers. Consequently, the loans were written off. Sir, Chhotu Ram was the leader of farmers those days and when he became the Minister he not only ordered the loans to be written off but also enabled the small farmers to get back their lands which were mortgaged. All those lands were returned to them through an order. Leave aside those big farmers who are under heavy debt. But small farmers who own small holdings and who have taken a loan of Rs. 10,000 or less but are not in a position to repay including those of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes should be helped. Their loans should at least be written off.

Now, I would like to say something about Haryana. The lifeline of Haryana is SYL canal. In case that canal is constructed, the States of Haryana and Punjab would be in a position to fulfil the requirements of food grains of the entire country. At present the country is suffering the loss of about hundred crore rupees. Shrimati Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of this canal and assured to complete the construction within one and a half year. But even after a long period of eight years it is yet to be completed. The costs are escalating every day and therefore, the esti-

mated cost of the construction of canal has increased manifolds. So my first submission is that the SYL canal should be completed at the earliest so that Haryana is at par with Punjab in respect of agricultural production.

A Thermal Power Plant is proposed to be set up in Yamuna Nagar. But no action is being taken in this regard. Similarly, before the elections were held, the hon. Prime Minister had announced, that an Oil Refinery would be set up in Karnal which would provide employment to thousands of people. The foundation stone was also laid. But nothing has come up so far. So my submission is that these projects should be executed in Haryana and the Government should adopt a sympathetic attitude towards the farmers. If the problems of farmers are solved, the country would prosper, otherwise the farmers would prefer to do the work of labourers in cities instead of remaining idle in rural areas. Today, the people living in cities have a misconception that they would always lead a luxurious life. They would soon prove to be wrong if the farmers continue to migrate in large number to the cities. This would create many problems like, pollution etc. in the cities. So I would urge upon the Government to provide similar facilities in the rural areas as those provided in urban areas, so that people do not feel any need to come to cities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, with these words, I express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Agriculture and various departments which come under this Ministry are the core of the entire Governmental set-up. In the past, especially a year back when the country suffered from the drought of its worst kind, through the efforts of this Ministry alone the people of India could come out of that difficult situation. Even the institutions like the World Bank praised the Government of India for having faced the drought the way it did. But, Sir, it is

very unfortunate that in this effort of the Ministry of Agriculture not a single Member from the Opposition parties came and volunteered to extend his whole-hearted cooperation in the Ministry's endeavour to fight the drought. I remember when Madam Gandhi was not in power, she said, "I accept the verdict of the people. If you require any help from me, I will be ever ready to render my cooperation and give help to the Government." This she said to the party in power. But this sort of cooperation has never come from the Opposition parties and, on the contrary, when the Prime Minister toured different areas and held meetings with the Chief Secretary and Collector to know the situation as to how we are facing drought or floods, certain parties criticised the Prime Minister saying she had no right to contact Chief Secretary or Collector, etc. So, there was no cooperation from their side to fight the drought or flood but, on the contrary, certain hurdles were created by the Opposition parties.

Sir, agriculture is basically a State subject. There are various items like Items 14, 15, 16 and 21 which are enumerated in the State List. Item 14 speaks of Agriculture including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of pest diseases. Item 16 speaks of prevention, protection and improvement of stocks, etc. All these items are basically in the State List and there is no doubt that it is the responsibility of the State Governments to look into this. But at this stage, I would venture to suggest one thing. Just as we have got a policy on agriculture at the national level.

[Translation]

You should direct the State Governments to formulate an agricultural policy according to their own needs and send a copy to you. It would enable you to have an idea whether they follow the policy or not. You will also come to know about the problems they have to face. I would propose that you direct the State Governments to formulate their own agricultural policies instead of

imposing Central agricultural policy upon them. You know that different States have different problems.

[English]

Secondly I will take up an important item which has been referred to earlier by Shri Pandey also. This is with respect to land reforms. I am referring to it specially because my State is lacking in this aspect, though we have progressed a lot as far as the other points of the 20 Point Programme are concerned. But with regard to land reforms, we have some problem. When we sought to give land to the tiller by a legislation in Goa, that legislation was challenged in the court. It is still pending for more than 8 or 10 years, as a result of which, the Government of Goa has not been able to give land to the tiller despite 40 years of India's independence and 25 years of Goa's independence. Land is not given to the tiller because the litigation is pending in the court. For this, I would suggest an alternative. The Government of India can request the Attorney General or our lawyer in the Supreme Court to request the judge to expedite all the matters concerning land reforms and dispose them of in six months. If that is done, one of the most important points of the 20 Point Programme will be fully implemented as far as Goa is concerned.

Secondly, I would like to refer to land ceiling. Most of the States have implemented land ceiling laws in some way or the other. But as far as Goa is concerned, we have not been able to enact any land ceiling legislation. When Goa was a Union Territory draft legislations were being sent to the Central Government and then back to the Union Territory and again to the Centre to seek some correction or clarification. It went on in this way for about five or six years. After Goa became a State also, somehow we have not been able to enact a law on land ceiling. I would request the hon. Minister for Agriculture to call our Revenue Minister and the Chief Minister and advise them on this aspect. I do not say you direct them. But you may just advise them that they may enact a

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

land ceiling legislation by such and such date. If this simple thing is done, I am sure that this task will be accomplished within a period of three months. Today no reminders are sent to the State from the Centre and no assertion is made by the Centre that this legislation should be expedited. That is the reason why the State Government are also keeping quiet. So, it must be insisted upon the State Government must be told that the Centre is interested in getting a land ceiling law enacted in Goa. If this is done, we will have a land ceiling legislation.

Sir, the Annual Report of the Ministry states that 60.65 lakh hectares of land have been acquired as a result of implementation of ceiling law, out of which 45.13 lakh hectares of land has been distributed and as many as 41.72 lakh persons have benefited out of whom 14.70 lakh were Scheduled Caste beneficiaries and 5.70 persons were Scheduled Tribe beneficiaries. These figures are given on All-India basis. If these figures are really the figures in the field.

[English]

It is a very good achievement. But at the national level when lakhs of acres of land is being distributed under ceiling laws, we in Goa do not even have a ceiling law.

13.00 hrs.

This is the situation. Another thing which I want to mention is about the monitoring of major rural development programmes like the IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. As far as these programmes are concerned, I had also made one suggestion and that is, instead of just mentioning the letters, we should give names of our important Leaders to these programmes. Now in respect of the programmes which are recently being started, there the names of our veteran Leaders are being given. Earlier also the names of the Leaders were given. So, wherever such letters like NREP or RLEGP etc. are given, I would humbly request.

[Translation]

I would urge upon to give names of our important leaders to these programmes. 'Indira Vikas Patras' were issued in the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The very name made these savings certificates (*Indira Vikas Patras*) popular among the masses. So I would urge to give the names of important leaders to these programmes too.

[English]

Regarding monitoring, you have rightly said in the Annual Report that "till November, 1988 computers have been installed in about 70 per cent of the DRDAs in the country and about 90 per cent of the DRDAs' staff have been imparted training in computerisation of data and operations of computers. It is expected that computer hardware will be installed in all DRDAs by 31st March, 1989." This is a very good thing. Because for the purpose of monitoring a programme, computers are required but what about assessing the actual implementation of various programmes? The figures which are just obtained by some artificial means will not solve the problem. I know you have got some machinery. But still you collect figures from State Governments and feed them into the computers. They will just say that we have got this much target and we have achieved this much. That will not do. It is because we have to verify whether it has gone to the people. The Prime Minister had also said that in order to give One Rupee to a person, we have to spend Five Rupees for administrative set-up and so on. Therefore, the actual implementation has to be assessed. Those figures are to be collected and should be fed into the computers. Only then our computerisation of all these schemes will be effective.

Another thing which I want to mention is about rural population. If we want to put a stop to the shifting of rural population to the urban areas, first we will have to provide proper infrastructure, for instance, telephones, shopping complexes, cinema houses or decentralisation of powers in the

administrative units existing in villages, etc. So, these are to be provided if we want to prevent people from going to the urban areas. If people can get all the facilities that are available in the urban areas, then they won't shift to urban areas. In some countries, such facilities are provided. They do not require to shift to the urban areas. On the contrary, in rural areas, they get fresh air which may not be available in urban areas. So, such amenities should be provided in the rural areas.

Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is an important component for the rural landless employment guarantee programme. In Goa also, we are having a lot of such units. The only problem is that when we construct these units and if we are not able to provide them electricity or power, that creates some difficulty. In places like Goa, this difficulty is there. In most of the places we are providing them structures but we are not able to provide them water supply and electricity. Then what is the use of giving a plot of land to them? When I was touring some places in my constituency, the major complaint which I received from the people with respect to the Yojana is that they have been given some structure but no proper facility has been provided. So, they have been given plots but no proper facility is given to them.

As far as agricultural education is concerned—I am glad that Mr. Hari Krishna Shastri is here—when Mr. Shastri visited Goa, at our request, he made a beautiful announcement. It was welcomed by all. The announcement which he made was that if a proposal comes from the Government of Goa for the purpose of establishing Agricultural Collage, he will extend full cooperation and he will personally visit Goa to inaugurate the agricultural college. This assurance was given by him. With his blessings, we hope to get an Agricultural College for Goa very soon. The Land Acquisition Act is very important, but many of our development activities are delayed just because of certain provisions in the Land Acquisition Act. If the procedure provided for under the Land Acquisition Act is simplified, of our projects will be expedited. If a road or any other thing

is to be completed within five years, it can be completed within two years if this procedure is simplified. In some places, a No Objection Certificate can be obtained from the people; they can be assured that in case they given a No Objection Certificate for the purpose of land acquisition, the price of the land at the market price will be given to them at their homes; then many of our projects can be expedited because in that case people will cooperate with the Government, as far as land acquisition matters are concerned.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): May I propose that the House may adjourn for lunch today?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Is it the sense of the House to adjourn the House for lunch today?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to re-assemble at 2.10 P.M.

13.06 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till ten minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at Fifteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1989-90—*CONTD.*

[*English*]

Ministry of Agriculture—*Contd.*

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA (Jaipur): Sir, I am on a point of order. The opposition is not in adequate numbers. There are only two there...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No point of order.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: This should be taken note of. The opposition is a part of the House. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing. I am not allowing.

Shri Jagdish Awasthi.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI (Bilhaur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demands for Grants presented by the Ministry of Agriculture and I would like to submit one thing in this regard. Our country is considered to be an agricultural country where about 70 per cent of the total population is dependent on it and it is also the main occupation of the people in rural areas. It is true that the country has made a considerable development in this field after independence but still it is essential to bring about further modifications in this field because with the constant increase in the population, our dependence on agriculture is also increasing and it has become a matter of great concern. We have to find out a way to reduce this dependence.

About two years back, some States of our country like Gujarat, some parts of Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan were hit by one of the most severe droughts after independence. But the Government under the worthy leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi readily met the challenge and did not let other parts of the country face any problem due to drought. The Ministry deserves to be congratulated for facing the challenge with all its might. Two types of methods are adopted for cultivation in our country. One is the intensive cultivation and the other is the extensive cultivation. The population is increasing at a tremendous speed whereas the holdings

are shrinking. So it has become essential to emphasise the need for intensive cultivation. What is needed is to raise the yield of per 'bigha' of land. Agriculture depends upon various other factors. A farmer can not reap a good harvest unless power supply and irrigation facilities are available to him. So far as irrigation is concerned, a few dams and canals have been constructed and pumping sets have been installed to fulfil the purpose of irrigation. But about the big canals the general complaint is that the farmers do not get the water for irrigation in time. Though in Kanpur district canals have been constructed and pump sets have been installed but the water supply does not reach the fields at the tail end and the farmers suffer as a result thereof. I would like the Central Government to hold consultations with the State Governments and thus make certain arrangements so that water reaches the fields at the tail end of the areas where the facilities of canals, pumpsets etc. are already there. This would help the farmers in a big way. Besides, the State Governments have enacted a law that tubewells cannot be installed at places where canals have been constructed. This law should be modified. The cultivators and the administration of those areas where there is no water in canals, should have right to instal tubewells in order to meet the requirements of irrigation.

Besides, a lot of barren land is lying, particularly in Uttar Pradesh. A Government scheme to make the barren land fertile has already been taken up but it has not been successful. I would like the Hon. Minister to conduct a survey and prepare a plan for it. Lot of barren land is lying waste in Kanpur district also. Some of the land was acquired by Kanpur college which has developed a farm over it and constructed tubewells. But the farmers are not benefitting from it. I would like the Government to make that land fertile and hand it over to the farmers so that it can be cultivated and produces rich harvest.

There is a common complaint that the farmer do not get remunerative price for their produce. The agricultural prices are fixed

every year by the Agricultural costs and Prices Commission, but the Government should evaluate the criteria of fixing agricultural prices. This criteria should be further modified in order to enable the farmers to sell their produce at a remunerative price.

Even today, the main grievance of the farmers is that they do not get a price for their produce which is proportionate to the costs and the hard work they do. So the Government should pay attention to this also.

The knowledge of the techniques of agriculture is increasing in our country very rapidly. The Agriculture Universities set up by the Government are conducting research in the field of agriculture and are making use of that research in the fields. But it appears that this knowledge is used in some limited areas only. Therefore, a comprehensive programme should be chalked out so that the benefits of this knowledge could be made available to all. I am to submit that there is a very big Agriculture University in Kanpur but the farmers do not get as much benefit of its schemes as they should. I, therefore, urge the Government to formulate schemes in such a way that our farmers could get the benefits of our scientific progress. What is needed is that the schemes should be executed in such a way that the farmers living in every village could get full knowledge about the new techniques of cultivation.

The Government is aware that the farmers have to face the natural calamities of flood and drought every year. Relief is provided by the Government at the time of flood but lakhs of acres of agricultural land is rendered unfit for cultivation due to floods. There is no doubt that agricultural yield increases following the flood, but the farmers have to face heavy losses prior to it. Therefore, arrangements should be made to check the recurring feature of floods in the flood-prone areas. It is no use providing relief every time when the flood strikes. The calamities like flood and drought can only be prevented by formulating programmes and schemes of permanent nature.

There are a number of small rivers which pass through many districts of Uttar Pradesh and a large quantity of water of these rivers goes waste. I would, therefore, like to request that on the pattern of some other States, small dams should be constructed in Uttar Pradesh also so that the excess water of these river could be stored there and be used for irrigation. This will benefit the farmers.

In our country, the agriculture mostly depends on weather conditions. If the weather conditions remain favorable, the crops are good, but in the event of excess or deficient rainfall, or if the crop is hit by hail-storm, a huge damage is caused, and in that case we curse the nature and say that everything has been destroyed due to bad weather. Therefore, the Government must think in terms of finding preventive measures to protect agriculture from the havoc of natural calamities.

The Government has introduced Crop Insurance Scheme for the farmers but its benefits do not reach the farmers. Arrangements should be made to ensure that farmers get its full benefits. This scheme has been implemented in some places only. The Crops should be insured in each and every part of the country. To ensure that its benefits reach every farmer all over the country, each one of them should be covered under this scheme. I request that this Crop Insurance Scheme should be extended to Kanpur district also. Besides, loans from banks, seeds and fertilizers should also be distributed to the farmers. It has been my experience that discrimination is being done in providing loans from the banks for the purchase of fertilizers and seeds. Especially, the Cooperative banks have been showing fake loans for years. The State Government should conduct a survey regarding the outstanding loans amounting to millions of rupees especially in respect of the district cooperative banks in Uttar Pradesh. No verification has so far been done in this regard. If verification is done, this amount can be advanced as loan to the farmers who have not yet availed of this facility. Govern-

[Sh. Jagdish Awasthi]

ment should help the farmers in this endeavour. Efforts should be made to make use of this money otherwise, it will yield no benefit to the farmers who continue to suffer as before. The Ram-Ganga Project was formulated in Uttar Pradesh, in order to provide irrigation facilities to the farmers and for this purpose, concrete water channels were also constructed. No money was taken when those channels were constructed, but five to six thousand of rupees were charged from the farmers after few years. However, these channels yielded no benefit as they got damaged soon after. The Central Government should pay attention towards providing relief to the farmers who incurred loss due to such defective channels which were constructed under the Ram-Ganga Project in Uttar Pradesh. Oilseeds and pulses are two important crops. Even though, efforts are made to raise production, we still have to depend on import of oil. Such schemes should be formulated which could boost the production of oilseeds. Production of pulses is also not adequate. Proper instructions should be given to the farmers regarding the type of crop they should grow. Sometimes they grow wheat, sometimes sugarcane or some other crop. As such no balance is kept between the different crops. Arrangements should be made to ensure that information regarding the crops is provided to the farmers in time so that they could make necessary arrangements. New factories are being set up for the production of fertilizers and subsidy is also being given to the farmers. Scientists have proved that production can be increased through natural manure. Organic fertilizers enhance the production but ultimately they tell upon the health of the people also. Research should be carried out on cow-dung and other natural manures and the farmers should be told that the use of natural fertilizer is more beneficial than organic fertilizers. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demands of the Ministry of

Agriculture. There are reports that due to good weather as well as the efficient functioning of the government this year the production of good grain is going to exceed the target of 175.2 million tons. Besides the weatherman also says that there is going to be normal monsoon this year. The farmers in this country are very happy about it. I take this opportunity to congratulate the Prime Minister and the Agriculture Minister for this unprecedented increase in the production of food grains.

Sir, last year the country faced the worst drought in the century. It goes to the credit of the Government that it could save the country from the consequences of such a serious drought. The Prime Minister took special care to provide foodgrains to people who are facing drought in different parts of the country. I congratulate him for all the timely steps that he took in this regard. While I am on this point I must mention here that this year too some parts of the country are facing drought conditions, for example, the District of Palghat in Kerala. The North-east monsoon has almost failed in our State. From October to December, the rain-fall in Palghat was deficient by 80%. Between 1.1.89 and 28.2.89 the entire Malabar region of Kerala including Palghat did not get even a drop of rain. This has resulted in heavy damage to crops and serious shortage of water. I take this opportunity to request the Government to send a central study team to Kerala to study the situation. According to the figures supplied by the Government of Kerala Paddy crops in 11,000 hectares has been totally damaged and in 14,000 hectares partially damaged. The Government of Kerala has demanded rupees two crores for providing immediate relief to the farmers affected by drought. A decision in this regard should be taken quickly.

Technology Mission was introduced by the Government to provide among other things drinking water. This mission is being implemented in Kerala. In fact it is in my district of Palghat where it is under implementation. My complaint is that this Mission is not being implemented properly by the State

*Translation of the speech Originally delivered in Malayalam.

Government. This will be evident from the fact that the Mission was sanctioned on 26.12.1986 but could be inaugurated only on 5.3.88. It also shows the total lack of interest on the part of the State Government. When people are suffering due to the shortage of drinking water and are waiting for water like the proverbial rain-bird the State Government is not interested in implementing this programme which alone will be able to ensure supply of drinking water in this drought affected area district. The Government of Kerala is misusing this mission. I can give you many examples in this regard. The selection of villages is being done with their party interest in view. In 1983 when we faced serious drought situation the then Government as well as the survey team from the centre had selected eleven villages as drought affected. Of course in course of time this number went upto 150. Some norms were followed in selecting these villages. But the present Government has given a go by to these norms. They are selecting villages which have returned CPM MLAs and Panchayat Members. Thus the State Government has totally politicalised this mission. If an inquiry is made into it I am prepared to give sufficient evidence to prove my point. In 1985 when the Hon'ble Prime Minister visited Kerala he made an announcement that the special problems of Palghat District would receive serious attention of the Government of India. It is in pursuance of this announcement that the decision was taken to include Palghat in the Technology Mission for water. The people of Palghat are grateful to the Hon'ble Prime Minister for this. The Prime Minister has kept his word but what about the State Government which is supposed to implement this programme. He has given us four crores of rupees for implementing the Mission in Palghat whereas many other places got only rupees two crores or at the most three. But the implementation is very unsatisfactory. For example, the target was to set up 900 bore wells, whereas only 500 have been set up so far. Out of these only 200 are functioning now. This is a serious situation. I, therefore, request the Government to take over this programme and implement it by some central agency.

Sir, the Government has selected 169 districts in fourteen States for implementing the special food production programme. On a number of occasions I demanded that Kerala should also be included in this programme. In fact when Shri Hari Krishan Shastri, the Hon'ble Minister visited Kerala last year he had assured us that the question of including Kerala in this programme would be favourably considered. But it has not been done so far. In fact Kerala has a strong case in this regard. As the Minister is aware Kerala is a deficit state with regard to food. We get our food from Punjab, Haryana, Andhra etc. from where it has to be transported too far away Kerala. This makes the foodgrain more costly. If on the other hand we are able to produce enough foodgrains in our own state we do not have to depend on other States. The new programme will certainly enable us to produce enough foodgrains to meet our requirements. In this connection I must plead for my district Palghat which is the granary of Kerala. I would request the Hon'ble Minister to include Kerala in this programme and implement it in Palghat. As the House is aware. IRDP, NREP, RLEGP and other rural welfare schemes are being implemented by the State Governments. I must again say that these programmes are not being implemented properly in my State. The money allocated by the Centre for these programmes are being diverted for other purposes. So there must be a very strict monitoring arrangement to see that the money is spent for the purposes for which it is allocated. The State Government is unable to pay even the salaries of his employees. It is in such a tight financial condition that it is bound to misuse the money given by the Centre for implementing these anti-poverty programmes. Therefore I would request that effective monitoring arrangements should be made.

Sir, coconut is the backbone of Kerala's economy. In fact Kerala gets its name from coconut. Today the coconut economy has almost collapsed due to steep decline in the prices of coconut. It is a very serious issue affecting lakhs of small coconut growers in the State. There have been demands for

[Sh. V.S. Vijayaraghavan]

fixing a support price for coconut. I reiterate that demand today. Of course I welcome the reported decision of the Government to ask NAFED to intervene in the market for buying up copra. But the most important thing is to fix the support price. I would request the Government to fix the support price at the earliest, and save the coconut growers. I would also request the Government to declare coconut as an oilseed.

Coconut and pepper are affected by diseases which cause tremendous loss to these crops. We have not been able to find a remedy so far. Millions of nuts are lost and large areas of pepper cultivation are seriously affected. Immediate steps will have to be taken to find a durable solution to this problem. As I have said a little while ago Kerala's economy depends to a great extent on the cash crops. These cash crops bring us valuable foreign exchange. Therefore, it is the duty of the Central Government to save these crops from ruin. I request the Government to depute a high level scientific team to study this problem and make research on the diseases and find a quick remedy.

Finally, I must say a word about the crop insurance scheme. The scheme is good so far it goes. However there are some lacunae in the scheme which I want to bring to the notice of the Minister. At present the crop cutting is done at Taluq level which is very defective. Even if there is damage to crop in some parts of a Taluq the farmers will not be entitled to the benefit of insurance scheme as substantial parts of the Taluq are not affected. For example, last year there was serious drought in some parts of Palghat but because of the inherent lacuna in the scheme not a single farmer in my District got this benefit. I would, therefore, suggest that suitable amendments may be made in the scheme and make village as the basic units for providing the insurance cover. If that is done then even if there is damage only in one village the affected farmers will get the benefits of insurance. After all when we formulate

a scheme for the benefit of our people we must so implement the scheme as to benefit the intended categories of beneficiaries. I hope necessary steps will be taken in this regard. I once again support the demands and thank the Hon'ble Deputy Speaker for giving me time to speak.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to congratulate the hon. Minister of Agriculture, the hon. Minister of State, all the officers and scientists of their department, as also the farmers of the country for setting up a new record in foodgrains production. Sir, the target of foodgrains production fixed by the Central Government and the hon. Minister of Agriculture for 1988-89 was 166.70 million tonnes, which was revised and fixed at 170 million tonnes. I am proud of the working of our Ministry of Agriculture, the efforts made by our farmers and the wisdom of our agriculture scientists. Thanks to them, we are likely to surpass even the revised target. I would like to submit through you that earlier we had to spend a lot of precious foreign exchange on the import of edible oil, but under the new policy of oilseed, development, our production of oilseeds has increased substantially this year. The production of all oilseeds whether it is groundnut, sunflower, mustard or linseed, has registered increase. Sir, land, water, seed, fertilizer and hard work of farmer are the basic requirements for the production of agricultural commodities in any country. It was the Ministry of Agriculture which inspired the farmers to usher in green revolution and later helped them to realise the dream of white revolution. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and the present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, all gave top priority to the farmers and helped them enhance agriculture production. They made all efforts to solve the problems of the rural peasants. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for paying attention towards increasing the income of the farmers in the country, soon after he came to power. In the Seventh Five Year Plan, the first thing on which he laid stress was that if we want systematic growth of the

country through these schemes, we have to ensure assured supply of food to each and every villager at reasonable price. We should not depend on any other country in the matter of foodgrains. To become self-reliant in the matter of foodgrains is the main objective of Seventh Five Year Plan. The second objective was to create employment opportunities for the people. The third target was to achieve steady progress by following policies which encouraged indigenous production of industrial equipment so as to raise agricultural and industrial output which is essential for the prosperity of our country. Priority has been given to agriculture in all the Budgets that have been presented under the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister right from 1984 till date. The fact that a subsidy of Rs. 3000 crore has been given for fertilizers this year amply proves that Government gives top priority to agriculture. This is the first time that such a huge allocation for fertilizers has been made in the Budget for the benefit of farmers. It was also announced by the Hon. Prime Minister on 1st March, 1988 in this House that facility of loan will be provided to the farmers to encourage them to achieve higher production. It is heartening to note that the hon. Prime Minister has reduced the rate of interest by 1.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent on the loan upto Rs. 15 thousand to be given to the farmers. Thus, it is clear that our Government and our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi is really interested in seeing the farmers get more loan facilities. The hon. Minister of Agriculture has selected 160 or 140 districts where more loans will be provided in order to increase the production and to provide marketing facilities. The farmer will not be compelled to go for distress sale as he is being provided the price of cereals at his door steps. I thank the hon. Minister of Agriculture for this wise step.

Hon. Minister of Agriculture, I would like to request you that instead of confining this policy to a few districts only it may please be extended to more and more districts so that the farmers need not resort to distress sale of their produce. I would also like to tell you that present consumption of fertilizer in the

country is 113 lakh metric tonnes. As against that the Government provides a subsidy of Rs. 3000 crores only. In this context I am happy to note that the Government has evolved a new system under which mini kits are supplied especially to small and marginal farmers. It has proved very effective scheme. Under this system mini kits of 20 to 25 kilogram capacity are being supplied to small and marginal farmers. The farmers find it very convenient to purchase such kits. I would like to request you in this connection that you may issue suitable instructions to all the fertiliser companies that they prepare such kits of at least 20 to 25 per cent of their total production so that the farmers are able to purchase the same at the sales centres easily.

Hon. Minister, I would like to appreciate the steps you have taken regarding the sales centres. Besides the present strength, approval for 50600 new sales centres is really a commendable step. These will prove very helpful to the farmers. The farmers will get fertiliser from these centres very easily. I would like to point out that the Government has not been able to provide technology mission in the districts where oil seeds, groundnut, mustard and rapeseed production has increased or the districts where the farmers want to make more production of these commodities. Sir, I come from Alwar district. Alwar and Bharatpur districts in the country are those districts where we may have maximum production of mustard. I would like to say further that district Alwar in the country is such a district which produces the largest quantity of mustard. Mustard produced in this district is sold at Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 more per quintal than the rate at which it is sold in other places. But there is so far no research centre or any unit of technology mission for mustard oil development. I would like to draw the attention of Shri Hari Krishna Shastri towards the fact that his father, late Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had given the slogan of "Jai Jawan Jai Kisan" to the country. He had called upon the farming community of this country to produce more. Now I would like to request him to open such centres in Alwar.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): He had also said about the Jawans.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Jawans are sitting beside you. Sir, I would like to make yet another submission regarding the National Seeds Corporation which is a very good organisation in our country. It is doing a commendable job. It develops quality seeds. But its capacity of seeds production is very low. In district Alwar, which is a head-quarter of my constituency, sales centre of National Seeds Corporation is situated 8 to 10 kilometres away from the city. As a result, the farmers are not able to know as to which varieties of seeds are available with the Seeds Corporation. In order to avoid such inconvenience a policy should be evolved in which information regarding varieties of seeds available with the centre should be given publicity through the newspapers or the farmers should be informed through the Panchayat samities about the availability of seeds. This time what happened is that Maharashtra procured 1000 quintal of seeds from that centre consequently the seeds could not be available to the local farmers. I would, therefore, like to request you to shift the Seeds Sales Centre to the city so that the farmers may find it convenient to reach the centre. Besides, Seeds Sales Centre have been opened at district headquarters only. I would like to request that offices of N.S.C. may also be opened at sub-divisional headquarters so that the farmers find it convenient to purchase the seeds and they are not required to cover long distances for the purpose.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to make a submission about the pricing policy. In this context I would like to express my thanks to the hon. Minister that Agriculture Costs and Prices Commission has started fixing the prices and announcing the same in advance. The present price of mustard is Rs. 460 per quintal. But, as the hon. Minister of Agriculture is also aware of, mustard cultivation involves a lot of risk. This crop is prone to pest infestation and is likely to be damaged by frost. Of course, our scientists are trying their best in this regard.

They have developed T-59 variety which has more resistance. But they have not so far been able to develop a variety which can resist extensive frost. I, therefore, request you to look into the price aspect. Rs. 460 is a very low price. I have come to know that the price of mustard in the mandis of Rajasthan has fallen below Rs. 460. In these circumstances I request the hon. Minister of Agriculture to arrange purchasing of mustard from the mandis of Rajasthan through NAFED, Dairy development and other Government agencies without delay so that the farmers need not resort to distress sale.

As regard price fixation, justice has not at all been done by the Government in the matter of fixing the price of wheat. The price of wheat has been fixed at Rs. 183 per quintal. You are aware that wheat cultivation needs hard work, particularly in Rajasthan where canal facilities are not generally available. There is no canal in Alwar and Bharatpur. Water has to be drawn from the wells. The farmers have to irrigate the wheat crop fields 8 times, they have to invest on sowing of the seeds and application of the fertilisers at least 3 times. But the price of the wheat has been fixed by the Government at Rs. 183 which is very low. I request you to revise the price.

An agriculture farm of the Government of Rajasthan is situated in village Pinki-Radi in my parliamentary Constituency, Alwar. I request that an agriculture scientific research centre or a mustard, oil seeds development research centre or a unit of the oil Seeds Production development technology mission may be opened in this Agriculture farm so that we may have a good mustard crop.

With these words I express my thanks to the hon. Minister of Agriculture and his colleagues.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt about it that the development of agriculture and of the villages play a major role in the progress of our country. It can be said that India's

progress depend on the development of agriculture. If the farmers and the villages do not develop, other schemes are meaningless. I am happy to note that Shri Bhajan Lal, who is himself a farmer and a strong person, under the able leadership of our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is looking after the Departments of Agriculture and Rural Development. Both of them realise the difficulties of the farmers. But I would like to say that various scheme introduced for the development of agriculture have not reached the villages. The benefits of these schemes do not reach them because of the bureaucrats and corrupt elements.

Prime Minister deserves congratulations as our leader but at the same time Shri Bhajan Lal also deserves our congratulations. The farmers in Rajasthan are fighting famine conditions for the last 4 years. They were finding it difficult to live in the villages. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture came to their rescue and saved them from famine. I would like to point out that when the farmers got rid of famine conditions and recovery of loans from the farmers was started. We objected to it and requested you to look into the matter. The Cooperative Department, Panchayat Department are also under you. The Central Government will have to intervene in the matter of the recovery of loans from the farmers in the areas which were hit by famine conditions. I would like to say that interests of loans may not be realised from farmers for the years in which farmers faced famine conditions. It is all right that you cannot write off the loans. It is also true that you cannot make a commitment like Shri Devi Lal. But you can take a right step in the interest of the farmers. You should not realise interest from the farmers for the period in which farmers had to face famine conditions.

I would like to submit further that at the time of recovering loans drawn by farmers from the Reserve Bank of India and other banks farmers have to pay double the amount of the loan. You can issue orders in this regard and provide some relief to the farmers.

As regards the provision of drinking water for villages it has been stated in the annual report that at least one source of clean drinking water will be provided to all the villages under the Seventh Five Year Plan. But it is not being done. In this connection I would like to submit that the people in the backward areas of Barmer and Jaisalmer and Western Rajasthan have to fetch water from long distances.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of hon. Minister of Agriculture towards the "Gram Panchayat Samiti" in district Pali where to-day water is being supplied through tankers. When the supply of water from Jawai Dam is demanded, it is said that the drinking water will be supplied to Jodhpur. We do not oppose drinking water supply to Jodhpur but the ponds falling mid way and to which water was being supplied till now should continue to get water supply. Hon. Minister of Agriculture should impress upon Rajasthan Government to provide drinking water to district Pali which is facing acute shortage of drinking water. All the ponds there should be filled up through Jawai Dam.

Rajasthan is such a State whose Eastern part is a flood affected area and the western part is a drought prone area. My submission is that a separate board should be set up under Article 371 of the constitution to find out a permanent solution to the famine problem of the Western part. No doubt, Government provides full relief to the famine stricken areas but permanent solution is needed to be found out to face this problem. Similarly a separate board should be set up to protect Eastern Rajasthan from floods. You are well aware of this fact that in Rajasthan different areas have different climatic conditions.

Crop Insurance Scheme should also be implemented in the State to ensure crop protection which will be an incentive for more production. Animal husbandry, Dairy Development etc. are the important parts of the agriculture production and the people in Rajasthan are engaged in the professions

[Sh. Shankar Lal]

Even today, people in the Western Part of Rajasthan depend on milching cows and buffaloes. A loan of Rs. 3000 is granted for purchasing a cow or a buffalo. This much of amount is inadequate for purchasing a cow or a buffalo of a good breed. The Government should raise this amount to Rs. 10,000.

As regards land reforms, Rajasthan has been a State dominated by Samants and Jaghirdars. Ceiling Act has not been implemented in Rajasthan so far. Rich people have purchased "benami" lands in the name of their relatives, other known persons and even in the names of animals. Thousands of landless labourers are aspiring for the land. The Government will have to take some steps in this direction. A Committee should be set up to strictly implement the land ceiling Act in Rajasthan. Only after making such arrangements, we can fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru and can also achieve the objectives under lying our socialistic policy.

Now, I would like to say something regarding the education about cooperatives. I have served as a Chairman to District Cooperative Federation. I know that the education imparted to the cooperative societies through cooperative federation was very informative and useful for villagers. This also contributed a lot in removing corruption from the cooperative societies. But now the funds allotted for the purpose have been reduced. Government officials and Managers of cooperative societies are exploiting the people and the Chairman and the Executive Committee are helpless in the matter. All the powers are vested in Managers. They are not questioned for the irregularities committed by them.

15.00 hrs.

We have Panchayati Raj and Co-operative Societies as well. P. Jawaharlal Nehru once said that, besides a school, we need a Panchayat and a Co-operative Society for the development of villages.

The Government is interested in initiating a discussion in near future on Panchayati Raj. A conference was also organised in this connection. Our hon. leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi also wants to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System. But I feel that Panchayati Raj, Gram Panchayat, Co-operative Society and Patwar circle should be Co-terminus. It is only then we can exercise a control through the Co-operative societies and through Panchayati Raj over the corrupt patwaris.

I want to thank for the time given me to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for expressing their views regarding the demands for grants for the year 1989-90 for the Ministry of agriculture.

It is a matter of satisfaction that most of the hon. Members have appreciated and have expressed their satisfaction regarding the working, the achievements and future planning of the Ministry of agriculture.

In the Budget for 1988-89, the plan outlay for 1988-89 had been fixed at Rs. 703 crore whereas for this year it has been raised to Rs. 800 crore which is definitely more than the amount of the previous year. In this connection the hon. Members have made a mention to a number of schemes, they have demanded special programmes to be introduced in their respective areas. The provisions have been made in this budget. This budget provides for assistance for land-reforms, for the distribution of fertilizers, assistance to farmers or for increasing oilseeds production.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH (Kaiserganj): Hon. Mr. Minister, Sir, the budget of I.C.A.R. has been drastically cut and it is not possible for them to undertake research works within this amount. Will you consider this aspect?

There are a number of organisations in the country for which the allotments have always been increased many times but the budget of I.C.A.R. has been drastically cut. It appears that the hon. Minister is not interested in any type of research work.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: My senior colleague will reply in details to the question raised regarding I.C.A.R. At present I am not in a position to say anything in that connection.

SHRI RANA VIR SINGH: You are telling us about the increase in budget and passing on the responsibility to explain the reductions in budget to your senior colleague. You should clarify this point here.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: My senior colleague will explain all these things while replying to the entire debate on the subject. I do not want to add any thing on my own. I wanted to draw the attention of this esteemed House to certain points which have not been discussed so far. Last year hon. Prime Minister introduced a special foodgrains programme in the year 1988-89 for increasing agriculture productivity and total agricultural production after making a midterm appraisal of 7th Five Year Plan. There are 14 main foodgrains producing States in the country, out of which 169 districts have been selected for it. Just now the hon. Member from Kerala was saying that no such programme has been introduced in his State. I want to inform him that this programme has been introduced only in the main districts of the major foodgrains producing States because it was a special foodgrains programme as is clear from its name and the esteemed House will be agree with me that this year we have achieved a record production. The foodgrain's production is more than 17 crore tonne this year. This is a landmark in the history of this country. But we should not be satisfied with this achievement, we are going to formulate schemes for further increase in the foodgrains production during the coming three years. Therefore, for the year 1990-91-92 target for increasing the production of

wheat and rice has been fixed at 4.5 million tonne per year. We are taking steps to make it success. Our department has already started taking steps in this regard and I can say that we will be able to achieve the target fixed.

I would like to make a brief mention of the major aspects of this year's budget. Several hon. Members have expressed their views in the matter. Firstly the percentage of bank loans in the agriculture sector is being increased from 17 percent to 18 percent. An additional amount of Rs. 4000/- crore will be given as loans this year. The rate of interest has been reduced from 14 percent to 12 percent on loans between Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 25,000. The farmers who are engaged in poultry-farming have been given 33-1/3 per cent exemption in income-tax to encourage poultry farming. Excise duty on skimmed milk, powder and condensed milk has been reduced from 15 percent to 10 percent. Duty has been reduced from 90 percent to 40 percent on fishing nets and related allied machinery imported from abroad to encourage fishermen and to enable them to achieve success in their occupation.

A special programme for the production and development of seeds was announced in September, 1988 by the Hon. Prime Minister. It is expected that new varieties of seeds of vegetables, fruits and flowers will be developed under this programme and that the import duty on machinery and other inputs required for the production and processing of fruits and vegetables has been fixed at 40 percent ad valorem. Similarly, the rate of duty on poultry feed or on the amino acid seeds has been reduced from 147.25 percent to 70 percent. You are aware, that subsidies were hitherto being given on fertilisers. In 1980-81 the amount of subsidy given for this purpose was Rs. 1,179 crores. In 1988-89 it went up to Rs. 4,343 crores and this year it will go up to Rs. 5,173 crores. I think that the steps which have been taken by the Hon. Prime Minister for increasing the production will have their positive effect and the farmers will be more successful in their efforts to increase agricultural production.

[Sh. Shyam Lal Yadav]

The House is aware that due to the drought conditions, our foodgrain production fell down considerably last year but this reduction was much less than what was apprehended. This reduction was only by 3.5 per cent as compared to that in 1986-87. The drought situation was tackled by formulating a special programme which helped in lessening the severity of drought. This shows that our agriculture has become resilient and a stage has been reached where we are able to tackle this kind of crisis effectively. The contribution of the farmers in controlling the drought situation has been praiseworthy. Sir, as I have already stated, the success achieved on the agriculture front in 1988-89 makes all of us feel proud of it. As regards the various special programmes formulated for the progress of agriculture, the Hon. Prime Minister has laid special emphasis in this connection on having effective control over monsoons by collecting full information in this matter and disseminate the same from time to time to the persons concerned; to provide irrigation facilities to those regions where such special programmes are under implementation on the basis of the productivity of land and amount of precipitation and while undertaking such programmes the particular needs of the region should be taken into account. It is with this view that 15 agro-climatic regions have been set up and which have been further sub-divided into smaller parts. The Agro-climatic regions collect information about capacity of land in respect of its productivity, irrigation facilities, amount of rainfall etc. Action is taken after giving a serious thought to all these aspects. A senior vice-Chancellor of an Agricultural University has been made the incharge of each of such zones who advises the farmers as to what to do in the given circumstances and suggests to the Government as to what sort of assistance should it give to them after taking into account the requirements and the deficiencies of the respective areas.

Next, I would like to take up the issue of fixation of support price for the agricultural

products by the Government. Several hon. Members have raised it inside as well as outside the House and it has been a topic of frequent discussion. Different support prices for wheat and oilseeds etc. have been suggested by the parties and the individuals but they have not taken those practical aspects into consideration on the basis of which such prices are determined. That is why the nomenclature of the Agricultural Price Commission has now been changed to Agricultural Costs and Prices Commission under the instructions of the Hon. Prime Minister and it determines the support price after taking into account the agricultural produce and the cost of such production. Since last 3 or 4 years, under the instructions of the Hon. Prime Minister, support prices are announced far in advance of the sowing of the crops so that the farmers are able to choose their crops taking in view the support prices fixed by the Government. Another very important measure which has been taken by our Hon. Prime Minister, is that 3 out of the 6 Members of the Agricultural Cost and Price Commission are the representatives of farmers so that the views of the farmers are taken into account and the recommendations are made on that basis. The Agricultural Costs and Price Commission determines the cost of various foodgrains after taking into consideration the cost of agricultural inputs, the fluctuation in prices of the agricultural inputs, the extent of parity between the production cost and prices of other essentials required for personal use, the market rates, the supply and demand position, the parity in the rates of one kind of crop with another, the effect which the new prices would have on the cost of the industrial products, on the rates in the general market, on the cost of living in general and on the prices in the international market. Apart from all this, the parity between the support price and the price which the farmer pays for buying things of his daily needs is also taken into account. After considering all these aspects the Commission sends its proposals to the Central Government. The Central Government declares the support price after consulting the State Government in this matter and after looking into the fact that the

farmers are able to get reasonable margin of profit after incurring all the necessary expenditure. Efforts are made to declare such prices which may provide reasonable margin of profit to the farmers. Thus, this Commission looks into all these aspects.

In this connection one thing is repeatedly said that the production costs of the farmers are increasing rapidly but the support price which is determined by the Government is not increasing equally. Hence the question arises as to what is meant by production expenses? The Commission in fact, takes into account all sorts of expenses incurred by the farmers. For example, the expenses of maintaining hired labour, the cost of buying cattle or the recurring expenditure incurred thereon if taken on hire. The cost of purchasing or hiring pump-sets, tractors, machines such as crushers etc. and the labour charges incurred on operating them is also taken into consideration by the Commission. Further, the cost of the seeds, whether grown in his own fields or bought from outside, cost of pesticides and natural or chemical fertilisers whether prepared by himself or bought from the market, and agricultural implements are also taken into account. In addition, the cost of providing irrigation facilities, the expenses involved in the payment of land revenue, repayment of loans, payment of interest on working capital and on capital assets excluding land are also taken into consideration. Sir, the incidental value of land is also determined and taken into account. The cost of labour is also included in such evaluation.

Thus, there is not a single expense incurred by the farmers for raising various crops which is not taken into account while determining the support price. Therefore, I think that this charge is baseless or is levelled out of ignorance that farmers are not being paid remunerative prices. In fact, all these things are considered before determining the support price.

To illustrate my point, I would like to submit that the support price of arhar, moong and urad for this year has been fixed Rs. 35

more than the last year's price. Similarly, the prices of oil seeds, pulses etc. are also increased every year. The price of groundnut has also been increased by Rs. 40 per quintal. The price of sunflower has been enhanced by Rs. 60, and that of rapeseed and mustard has been hiked by Rs. 30 per quintal.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): In relation to other prices?

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: In relation to the prices of the same commodity of the previous year.

[Translation]

Sir, I would like to make one more point. It has been demanded many times that all the agricultural products should be purchased at support price. Rice and wheat is purchased by FCI or other bodies but the purchase of other items is made by NAFED on behalf of the Central Government. Apart from this, as the hon. Member from Kerala was saying just now that the prices of coconut produced in his State or in Karnataka, prices of potatoes produced in Uttar Pradesh or prices of onions produced in Maharashtra are falling is a fact. It is under consideration of the Government to fix the support price for coconut. I hope that an early decision will be taken in this matter. But so far as the question of market intervention is concerned, we are considering to do it through NAFED. In this connection as I had stated in this House a week ago that a decision shall be taken shortly in this regard.

Similarly NAFED is doing market intervention for eggs. The difference between market intervention and support price is that in case of the former half of the loss is borne by the State Government while in case of the latter the entire loss is borne by the Central Government. State Governments who want market intervention for foodgrains produced in their State should adopt this programme.

[Sh. Shyam Lal Yadav]

Sir, the new Seed Policy announced for raising agricultural output is very encouraging and shall be of tremendous benefit to farmers. The Government aims at increasing seed production and producing high quality seeds. The farmers of today are more aware and demand newer variety of seed every year unlike in the past when they used seeds of their own. The Government also tries to meet this demand. A total of 56.30 lakh tons of seeds were distributed in 1987-88, 56.80 lakh tons were distributed in 1988-89 and a target of 70 lakh tons has been set for 1989-90. This includes oil-seeds and cereals. State Governments also supply seeds to farmers. There should be an increase in the production of quality seeds and farmers should be able to produce their own seeds. This will fulfill their needs.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: And there should be no adulteration in the seeds.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV: Efforts are made to ensure that there is no adulteration and action is taken if such cases come to light.

Sir, special emphasis has been given to animal husbandry. This will not only generate employment but also augment the income of the people production of milk has increased as a result of this. Milk production has increased from 440 lakh tons in 1985-86 to 487 lakh tons in 1988-89. N.D.D.B. has been a major contributor in the milk production programme Co-operative Societies have also contributed to the success of this programme. I request all hon. Members to strengthen this programme through co-operative societies in their respective constituencies, to take more interest in animal husbandry programmes and to follow the example set by co-operative societies in Anand.

There has been a lot of development in the fisheries sector also. The fish catch was 31.34 lakh tons in 1988-89 as compared to 28.76 lakh tons in 1985-86. Special emphasis is being given to sea and fresh water fishing in our country. This will be of great help to traditional fishermen.

Sir, continuous efforts are being made to acquaint the farmers with new farming techniques. Extensive publicity is being given to the Lab-to-Land programme. The 'Training-and-Visit' programme being run for the farmers has been very successful wherever it has been introduced. Recently from 25th March to 10th April a National Agriculture Fair was held at New Delhi's Pragati Maidan. Nearly 1.5 lakh farmers from all over the country attended this Fair such events evoke an awareness among farmers. We hope more such Fairs will be organised for the benefit of farmers. Recently the hon. Prime Minister dedicated a Super computer to the nation, for making long-term weather forecasts. Accordingly, farmers can space the sowing of crop and also take preventive measures to save their standing crops against natural calamities. This programme has been successfully implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Department has been very prompt in giving assistance to areas affected by flood on drought. Concerted efforts have been made to implement various schemes within the time-limit set for each. Teams visit States in response to reports or memoranda received. The Government considers the team's recommendations and tries to send assistance within one month. Last year the hon. Prime Minister personally toured the drought-affected areas and directed relief operations. The Ministry of Agriculture has made remarkable progress under the able leadership of the hon. Agriculture Minister. I am sure the Agriculture Department will fulfill its obligations towards the nation and its farmers, under the direction of the hon. Prime Minister. I congratulate the officers and staff of the Agriculture Department for their untiring efforts towards increasing agricultural output.

SHRI JUJHAR SINGH (Jhalawar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, only 2-3 minutes are left. I hope, next time I shall get an opportunity to speak at length. Sir, several hon. Members have spoken before me on agriculture. Everyone, be they from the Opposition on from the Congress (I), has praised the developments in the agricultural sector. I too express my appreciation for the same. Both the Centre and the States have given special attention to agriculture. More funds are being allocated for agriculture and allied sectors. Greater technical assistance is being provided as compared to the past and I congratulate the Central Government and the hon. Agriculture Minister for this welcome step. What is more important, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is that there has been a change in the thinking of the farmer. The farmers of today are more open to new ideas and technologies than their predecessors. Progress in the agricultural sector has been possible due to a combination of the Government's desire to help farmers and an eagerness on the part of farmers to accept that help. Till recently the rural populace shied away from adopting new ideas. But now the farmer watches television and listens to the radio with rapt attention, to educate himself and for subsequent application of the knowledge he acquires. This is a good omen for Indian agriculture. With the Government behind them the farmers can certainly improve their lot.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can continue on 19th April.

15.30 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Sixty-fourth Report

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR (Karol Bagh): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1989."

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Sixty-fourth Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 11th April, 1989."

The motion was adopted

12.30 1/2 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: MEASURES TO CONTROL POPULATION EXPLOSION— CONTD.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up further discussion on the Resolution moved by Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi on the 31st March, 1989 on Measures to control population explosion. Shri Ajiz Qureshi may continue his speech. He is not present in the House. Shri Jatav please.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): I rise to support the Resolution regarding measures to control population explosion moved by Dr. Bhoi. Today it is essential to have a small family as it will help in checking the extra-ordinary growth of population in our country. If a family of 4 brothers has 25 bighas of land and this land is divided among them, it becomes difficult for them to earn their livelihood. This leads to unemployment and educated village youth are unable to get jobs. While once again expressing my sup-

[Sh. Kammodilal Jatan]

port for the Resolution I would ask for greater effort towards the success of the family-planning programme.

[English]

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Mr Deputy Speaker Sir, today in our country the biggest problem which requires solution at the top level and in the most urgent manner is the problem of population explosion. We are all aware that we are adding one Australia to India so far as increase in our population is concerned. In spite of our tremendous agricultural output—today we are heading to touch a figure of 170 million tonnes of foodgrains—I do not think by 2000 AD, we will be able to match the growth in our agricultural production with the exploding growth of population. And so far as the availability of houses, schools and other amenities which are required for our population is concerned, we will be lagging far far behind. Even today, most of our economy and most of our budget allotment caters for building up infrastructural facilities only. If you look at the Western countries where population growth has been controlled, facilities such as schools, universities, hospitals and all the elementary necessities which make the life of a citizen comfortable and enable him to develop into a good human being and a good citizens are available for all. For example, in England in the last 45 years, not a single hospital was required to be added. This enabled them to modernise their hospitals. They have enough funds to make them scientifically better equipped and to produce better education rather than giving elementary education to the whole lot of added population. This has resulted in stagnation of development of our country. I would suggest to the hon. Minister some of the points which may go in the long way to make our country or our society more aware of the necessity of controlling the population and making the family planning programme of the Government a success.

My first suggestion is that society's involvement should be more intensified. To-

day most of the family welfare and family planning programmes are being made, executed and monitored by the Government. My suggestion is that more and more non Government social organisations should be involved. The biggest hurdle in our country today is religion. Somehow we are still suffering a phobia of having a son and in the search for a son, people produce a string of girls. Not that the girls are not welcome. But this is the philosophy of some of the religions. There are some religions where use of family planning devices is being condemned. There are some religions where abortions are supposed to be anti-religious. I only want to give an example of Indonesia. It is basically a Muslim country. They also have this programme of distribution of family planning devices to the people in the villages. They thought that it was not making a headway. Then what they tried was that in the distribution Centres where the family planning devices were being distributed to the citizens, particularly women, they used to make the Maulvi or Mullah just stand there. Nowhere it is given in the religious books that producing lesser number of children is sinful. So, what they did as that where the people used to come and take these contraceptives and other family planning devices for use, they used to see the *Mullah* present there and they used to get the message that it was not anti-religion. In this way, it did make a headway.

So far as our villages are concerned, the family planning movement definitely desires to be intensified. Today the rural areas—I am not saying that the Government is not doing anything, the Government is doing something—are more urban oriented. We are having more family planning movements in the urban areas where the rich, the upper middle and the middle class live. We all know that in this class of society, people have taken family planning seriously and successfully so far as the family planning movement is concerned. But in villages, we still require the necessity of having this movement intensified. The basic reason is that so far as poor people are concerned—poor in the urban areas—they think that having a

large number of children is an economic boon. Because if a labourer has five small children aged 10 or 12 years, they can start working as domestic help in the houses of rich, upper middle and middle class people. By doing so they bring some money. And the house where they go and work, there they get free food, the second-hand clothes and so on. So, economically for a poor family that much number of children is not a burden because they neither get education nor they have any standard to look for. So, there should be some movement started by the Family Welfare Department itself in collaboration with other Ministries under which the children of poor should be looked after and they should be given the jobs. The hon. Prime Minister has started that one person from each family will be given employment in the scheme which has been incorporated as per this year's declaration. This programme must be intensified with a view to giving them more respectful profession of proper employment.

So far as education is concerned, I think, the Education Ministry is not doing their bit as much as they can do. It has been found that even in some States of our country where the percentage of education is very high, like Kerala, the population has been much better controlled. The result of family planning movement has been much better in those States in our country where the education has been intensified at the primary and middle levels, particularly, the education of women.

So far as our rural areas are concerned, the stress on education is not as much as it should be so far as women are concerned. It is because women can play a much more predominant part in controlling the population rather than men.

In the end I will only suggest that, as the environment is becoming better for making the family planning programme a success, we should also give the family planning programme the seriousness it deserves in our Budget. But I am sorry to see that in the entire Budget Document there is not even a

single line about family planning programme. When we are spending so much of money to look after the poor, unemployed, their housing problem, their education, their medical care, their all sorts of requirements, can't we spend some money to ensure that the population of the poor people, who have become a liability of the Government, should be contained, because it has been seen that the largest chunk of our people who have produced more children is the poor class? Can't we give them some sources of entertainment? In the evening, there is hardly any place for their entertainment; there is hardly any play fields for their children; there is hardly any club for their entertainment. All the clubs and the places of entertainment are patronised by people who are rich. So, I will suggest to the hon. Minister that something should be done from the Ministry of Health so that the poor people who come to take contraceptives, they should not only take contraceptives but there should be some place where they can enjoy in the evening. You place some TV sets somewhere so that they can see entertainment programmes in the evening; you keep some sewing machines somewhere so that the young girls can learn how to stitch and all that; you also provide some typewriters somewhere so that the children of the poor people can learn typewriting or even adults can learn typewriting because today typing can give a lot of income to the poor class of people. So, I would suggest that you should not only make this Ministry a nodal Ministry for fighting population explosion, efforts should also be made in the other Ministries, particularly the Social Welfare and the Education, how to educate these people to contain the population.

SHRI HET RAM (Sirsa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing how to control population explosion. Really, it is a great problem for India because this problem is being faced only by a poor country where this system has not been developed according to the needs of the people. But we are going to control the system instead of controlling the resources; and due to that, if we look around the world we will see this

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growth in their culture, education resources. In European countries like England and West Germany, the population growth is going down. In Sweden, there is a proposal that if their population is going down, they are going to give facilities to the procreating men and woman so that their population may be contained. But here in India the problem is a social problem and the Government is not tackling the social problem in the right way. Because you have to first look after the Scheduled Caste people and the poorer sections of the people—as some hon. Members have already said—who constitute the generating power. The richer people or the uppermost portion of the society contributes only to negative population growth. This is due to lack of facilities for education, lack of social awareness and lack of other means which are the real hindrance for the development of the poor society. The poor person thinks that if he has got two or three children they will not divide their kingdom—whatever they have got—amongst them. They will be under the same roof. And even if one child is there he will not become the Prime Minister or something else, but he will only be a labourer or a servant in somebody else's house, and the same problems will continue to be there. There will be the problems for education, for clothing and for the other things. And even if five children are there, according to him, the same problems will be there. Therefore, first of all, what the Government should do is to see that any person who is having one child, he should be assured of the three minimum necessities, namely, education, shelter and clothing. If social security is not there, nobody is going to adopt family planning just for the sum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 700 being given now. Even if they take that money it will be spent in repaying the loans to the money-lender, because he lives only by taking money from the money-lender.

The Government's work is done in such a way that the figures are only cooked up or manipulated. They just manage to show that a certain number of operations are per-

formed. We had seen what happened during the Emergency time. Now the poor women are afraid of these operations. What has happened in Rajasthan recently? Ninety-three poor people died after the operation was performed. Those women who underwent the operation died and a movement against such operations is going on there. Because, the doctors only think that cattle are coming for operation, that they have to fill up the forms and give the figures.

If we have to control the population we have to go in for the development of the country and the society. One hon. Member has said that the caste system is playing an important role. No; religion is not playing any role. Turkey has done this. Only the poor or uneducated sections, the backward classes are misled. They do not know anything about Quran. They are only misled. But if education is there, or if the Muslim society is developed, I am sure that nobody is going to oppose family planning. Because of the political propaganda among the backward classes and the scheduled classes, they are misled.

It is only the backward classes who are backward culturally and socially, especially the Scheduled Castes and the Muslims and other backward communities which are the real procreating people. As an economist has said, I will also think, that instead of adjusting the people according to the resources, first of all you should divide the resources equally, and every person should have a share in everything which is available in the country. But what is it we see today? In rural areas there is no drinking water even. There is nothing for the poor people to eat or clothe themselves and for five or seven hundred rupees if the Government wants them to undergo the operation for family planning they may not agree. They think that having more children will be useful for them because in their old age they will be looked after.

In Haryana Shri Devi Lal, the Chief Minister has started an old age pension scheme under which old people who are

issueless are going to be helped. I would like to suggest to the Central Government that persons who are above 65 years and issueless must be provided with two hundred rupees pension so that they could survive.

I would only like to say that the Government should devote more attention to the upliftment of the socially, economically and educationally backward classes, particularly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Unless and until we do that, we would not be able to solve this problem.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore):

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this useful debate on the moved resolution by my hon. friend Dr. Krupasindhu Bhoi.

While participating in the debate, I would like to speak in my mother tongue Oriya, for which I had already given notice for its interpretation.

[Translation]

*Honourable Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this very useful resolution moved by Honourable Member, Dr. Krupa Sindhu Bhoi. While participating in the discussion I would like to speak in my mother tongue Oriya for which I have already informed.

Sir, the phenomenal growth of population in last few decades is a matter of great concern for everybody. The growing population has a direct impact on our economy. The Government have been formulating special plans for the all round progress of the people of this country. But the plans have very little impact on the progress of the people due to the alarming rise of population. Despite massive investment made in every five years plan, the people are not getting much benefit out of it. Due to the rise in population, the want is increasing manifold and due to constraint of resources we are not able to meet the requirement of every

people in this country. Therefore the alarming rise in population is having a direct adverse impact on our national economy. India is borrowing a huge amount of money from foreign countries. Our debt burden is increasing every year. So, population explosion has become the largest problem in the country. While moving his resolution, Dr. K.S. Bhoi has expressed his grave concern for the population explosion. I share the sentiment expressed by Dr. Bhoi in his speech. However, I am grateful to Dr. Bhoi for giving us an opportunity to express our views on this grave national problem.

Sir, the department dealing with family planning programmes was under the control of Health & Family Planning Ministry. The family planning is meant for the welfare of the people. So, the Government changed the name of Family planning department as Family Welfare Department. So, I thank the Government for making such change.

Now I would like to say a few words about the causes of the population explosion. The first and the foremost factor responsible for population explosion is ignorance of the common men. Many people living in this country have no knowledge about the advantage and methods of family planning. Secondly, illiteracy is the reason why they do not adopt family planning. Thirdly, the blind belief is another factor why people do not go for family planning. Many people still have the fobia of getting a son. They think that a son can only look after them at their oldage. Then Sir, the media is not effective in carrying the true message of family planning to the common men. Socio-Economic condition of the people plays a vital role in the success or the failure of the family planning programme. As you know Sir, millions of people in this country are passing their days with dire poverty. They believe in the theory of more the members in the family more the income. This I am telling from my own experience. While touring in my constituency, I have come across different types of people I have met the rural poor, the Harijans, the Adivasis, who are the weaker section of the society. I have asked them as

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to why are they not adopting small family norm. But you will surprise to know Sir, my argument has not impact on them. They say that, more members will get more jobs and they will earn more money to implement the income of the family. Moreover they will look after the parents at their oldage. Apart from this, they require some children to look after the cultivation and to take care of the cattle wealth. So, they need more children and they do not want to go for family planning.

Sir, I would like to point out a very disturbing fact which was responsible for the failure of family planning. As you know Sir, our late Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi had laid great stress on the success of family planning-programmes. Our late leader Sanjay Gandhi was very keen to make this national programme a great success. He had raised the slogans of 'We are two, our two,', 'Each one, teach one', and 'plant a tree'. He had thought of the far-reaching adverse impact of growing population on our economy. So he realised the need of promoting family planning. Of course he had a very noble intention behind implementing this programme. But I am very sorry to say that the Opposition Members at that time did not take correct stand. They spoke ill of family planning. They said that the Government took away the land by implementing consolidation of holding programme and the Government will curtail the population by adopting illegal method of family planning. Then Sir, due to our misfortune there was emergency proclaimed in our country. When emergency was lifted and election was ordered, the Opposition Members charged the Government for doing excess during emergency. The true spirit of family planning programme was not taken by them in a constructive manner. They started wrong propaganda. As you know Sir, our people are very simple and innocent. They could not realise that what the opposition said was absolutely wrong and far from truth. As a result of the unholy alliance of the Opposition, Janta Party was emerged and it came to power at the Centre as well as in some

States. Even while they were in power they continued to give the same kind of publicity. As a result of this the family planning suffered a serious a set back from 1977. Its adverse impact remained for a few years more even after they were ousted from power. Even some of them who are in opposition now are criticising the Government on one pretext or the other. They do not want to give constructive suggestions to the Government. They have taken a vow to criticise every action of the Government without examining its merits. That is the greatest peculiarity of our opposition friends.

Sir, the Planning Commission had constituted an expert Committee in 1984 to find out the reasons of the alarming rise of population and also to make a projection of the growth of the population towards the turn of the century. It is not the duty of the Opposition to mislead the people and give political colour to every issue. The growth rate of population was 1.83% in 1977 and it rose to 1.91% in 1978. Hon'ble friends from opposition should realise that the rising population has a direct impact on our economy. I would like to point out the result of the sample survey of two years.

Sir, I have just touched the first point and you are ringing the bell.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker No, as a small family you have to be very brief in what you say. Do not elaborate. You have to plan accordingly.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I have covered only one point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are many members waiting to speak. They will not get time.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, Hon. Members have been allowed to speak for half an hour and twenty five minutes in the past.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, he is speaking. You have brought so many per-

sons, they are waiting to speak.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, I am trying to complete within five minutes.

Sir, I was saying about the sample survey. In 1971, the natural growth rate was 2.20% and 16 years later, 1987 is still stood at 2.12%. That means the growth rate reduced by 0.08% only. So we have to take serious note of this trend. Our family planning norm in the past was 'we are two our two.' But Dr. Bhoi has made a request through his resolution to evolve a national consensus for acceptance of one norm. While appreciating the suggestion of Dr. Bhoi, I would like to make a few suggestions as to how we can implement it.

Firstly, the couples adopt one child norm or two children norm should be given some incentives. If they want to do some business, they should be given loan on priority. Every effort should be made to make them self dependent. The Govt. employees adopting family planning norms should be given one additional increment each.

16.00 hrs.

Secondly, the couples going for sterilisation should be provided with proper medical care. The State like Orissa has introduced green card system. Rest of the States in the country should introduce similar system and thereby promote family planning programme. The green card holders should be given priority in employment, allotment of houses etc.

Then Sir, we mainly depend on the employees of the health department and voluntary organisations for implementing family planning programme. There are as many as 300 voluntary organisations engaged in this programme in the entire country. I would like to request to the Hon. Minister of Health & Family Welfare to involve more and more voluntary Organisations in this programme. Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare who is sitting

here to the problems of village Health Guides. A few days ago I had raised a question in that regard in this House. Sir, the Village Health Guides were given appointment in the year 1977. At that time they were getting remuneration of Rs. 50 each. Besides, they were given medicine worth Rs. 50/- which they were disturbing in the villages. Now they are not getting any remuneration. The State Govt. is saying that they were appointed under a centrally sponsored scheme. Sir, the Central Govt. should pay the remuneration. They have not got any remuneration since last 26 months. When I brought it to the notice of the Central Government, Hon. Minister said that the payment would be made soon. But nothing has been done in that regard. I urge upon the Government to expedite the payment. At the same time I would like to suggest to the Govt. to appoint adequate number of village Health Guides for propagating family programme. In this way, we can promote family planning Programme. I hope that the Government will consider my suggestion. Sir, some efforts should be made to provide proper training to the employees on the implementation of the family planning programmes. I feel that the training facilities available at present are very inadequate. So, Govt. should take some immediate steps in that regard. Because Sir, in the event of the failure of one vasectomy or tubectomy sterilisation the employees are blamed and a section of people carry mis propaganda to the masses and create wrong impression in their minds. In order to counter such situation, the employees incharge of family planning programme should be given proper training. Sir, the other day, I was listening to the speech made; by Hon. Opposition Member, Shri Shahabuddin. He was advocating polygamy in Muslim communities. I am really very sorry to hear such argument from a very senior and responsible member like Shri Shahabuddin. Atleast he should not have advanced such argument in the House. This will have very bad repercussion on the society and hamper the implementation of the family planning programme in the country. Sir, I would like to say another thing from my own experience. I had gone to USSR in

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1976. A law was enacted in that country in that year. According to that act person having more than one child would be given some incentives. More than one child would be given a scholarship. I wanted to know the reaction of some Russian citizens about the provision made in the act. They said that they would not go for more than one child; even they get any amount of benefit. Therefore we should not encourage anybody in our country to go for more than one child even if they marry more than one wife.

Sir, the Central Govt. under the leadership of our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has been making all possible efforts to achieve success in family planning programme. Our Prime Minister has said that one child of the couple will be given priority in employment. So, we should extend our cooperation to the Central Government and strengthen the hands of our Prime Minister. I hope that we will be able to protect our country from the danger of population explosion by 2001 if we follow the suggestions give by our Prime Minister in that direction. With these words I thank you very much and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY (Kurnool): Sir, as you have rightly observed, I would be very brief because we are speaking on Family Planning and we must also try to plan our speech.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Sir, last week I was the only Member present in the House when this subject was discussed and I was not given an opportunity to speak on the subject.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will call you.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Sir, I will quote an answer which I received for an Unstarred Question. My question was: "what is the total number of births registered in the

year 1988?". The answer given was: "10.3 million life births took place in the year 1988". So, 10.3 million life births have taken place in the year 1988. That is the answer given to me in the Lok Sabha in this ensuing Session. That means, in 1988, we have added 1.3 crore children. We are said to be adding one Australia every year. We have added 1.3 crore people in the year 1988. That is the life-birth registered. But there are a number of births which have not been registered. But we can take it that at least 1.3 crores had been added in the year 1988. That is the figure given according to the life births registered. There are a number of births which have not been registered. But we can take it that at least one crore population had been added in the year 1988. Now, the enormity of this problem can be illustrated in terms of Article 45 of the Constitution. Article 45 of the Constitution says that the State shall provide free and compulsory education for every child upto the age of 14. The Parliamentary Delegation from Ireland visited the country very recently and when we met them in Room No. 62 of the Parliament House, they said that the illiteracy rate in India is so high and it is practically at the bottom so far as literacy is concerned. How do you expect democracy to function in this respect with such a large number of illiterates? Of course, we gave our answer to them. But this problem of providing education to the growing population in India is to be faced. You just calculate. For every 50 children who reach the age of 5 and who are to be sent to the school, you require a class-room and a class teacher. For every 50 children, a class-room will cost Rs. 25,000 minimum and a teacher will cost not less than Rs. 10,000 per annum. That means, a class-room and a class-teacher for 50 children will cost us Rs. 35,000 plus additional Rs. 5000 for other equipment, that is, to give primary education to 50 children a State has to invest not less than Rs. 40,000. For 100 children the State is required to invest Rs. 80,000. That is, for every child you require Rs. 800 to give education in the elementary school. Therefore for one crore children you require Rs. 800 crores and the States and the Centre put together have to find additional resources to

the tune of Rs. 800 crores for giving them some elementary education. I was Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of my State. I had occasion to examine a para relating to unfinished elementary school buildings. At that time we asked the Education Department to give planning for providing just ordinary solitary class rooms and class teachers. The figure worked out to be enormous. Recently, of course *The Hindu* had a very good illustrative cartoon with regard to education and our resources for funding education—a bullock cart with a bull on the one side of the chasm and the cart on the other side of the chasm. The chasm is the resources gap. This is with reference to the mere elementary education, not to speak of health, food, clothing, sanitation and drinking water.

Sir, the problem is enormous. Nobody is taking serious note of it. Unfortunately during the Emergency period this family planning got a bad name and from that time onwards no Government is prepared to take it up seriously. I think the second thought here is a national consensus for acceptance of one child per couple norm by the people. One child per couple is an excellent idea. But national consensus has to be evolved. Suppose the national consensus is here, but unfortunately we are not able to give effect to this national consensus. So what I suggest is, evolve national consensus by all means, by propaganda and by incessantly educating our people about the necessity to have family planning and family control. But if that fails, I suggest that we must go in for statutory compulsion. Otherwise we will not be able to control our population. If we are not able to control our population, we will be heading towards an irredeemable anarchy. Democracy will not function, but mobocracy will overtake us. Law and order itself will become a problem. And when law and order becomes a problem, we will no longer be a welfare State, but we will be compelled to become a police State. Already on account of law and order the security risk has gone so much, the expenditure incurred for security and for law and order itself has gone up so disproportionately high that even other

western countries are wondering whether we are really heading towards a welfare State or whether we are heading towards a police State. Therefore, the very basic principle of democracy itself becomes scuttled on account of this population growth, population explosion. I have been facing election right from the year 1955 for the last 34 years. In the year 1956 when I went for my election-eering to the rural areas, I never used to see this crowd of children. Now, if we go into the village in a jeep we find a crowd of children running after us. It is not possible at all to take count of the population growth. Even in the rural areas that is so. But the position in urban areas is horrible. In slums you cannot even walk. In fact, in 1988 when I went on pada yatra in my own town I was told by all the people in the slum areas that they sleep on the cement road, they do not have any sleeping accommodation in the house. The houses are so small that there is no accommodation for them. They simply sleep by the side of the gutter on the cement road. There is hardly any space. A teacher was running a small school on the cement road itself. We know the problem of slum dwellers and pavement dwellers in Bombay. That problem will extend to every town. The question today is, whether we must face this anarchy of explosion which will lead to *Pralayam-Layam* and *Pralayam* or we must control it.

We have to evolve not only national consensus but we must go in for statutory regulations and statutory compulsion. It is all right, you convince the people to adopt family planning. If you are not able to convince, you have to necessarily go in for statutory regulations. There is no other alternative. Of course, people are doing the family planning work at their level best. In the Public Accounts Committee, we had occasion to examine this aspect. We have got very many committed people so far as family planning is concerned. We saw one of the Secretaries having exhibited sincerity and zeal in getting the family planning programme implemented. But that is not enough. What I would humbly submit to this House is that we must go in for statutory regulations.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduars): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a national problem, that population is growing. I would like to point out where has the Government mistaken.

Family is the smallest unit of our society. Then, it goes to village, then block, zilla or district, State and then the nation comes. The family has its own problem. Has any time the Government given a thought how to help this family unit? Every family is a kind of government where mother and father try to manage everything. They have to take up so many responsibilities. They have to take care of health of children, their elderly mother, father and everybody of the family. They have to take care of their food, clothing, housing, marriage, social obligation, education, justice, birth and death. This is the burden that every family is facing.

Just now, our Government has come out with the proposal that you should adopt birth control. Why can't the Government at least help this family unit first—their housing, food, clothing, education needs. A lot of money has already been spent. Has the Government got any proposal at least to give free education to all the children in the age group of 6 to 11 years? Do they have proposal to give compulsory education to at least two children free of cost and every other thing like food, health etc. Then, the people will think that if they have more than 2 children, then the responsibility will automatically come to the family and therefore, they would like to have only two children. The parents will be little bit educated on that line. Government should think that all the people who are born in India should have the equal right. They should have the right for education, health, food, clothing and all other things, which the rich people are enjoying here. In this line also, it is the duty of the Government to think that all the children of this nation have the equal right. But what is our social structure here? We have to buy education. Without money, we cannot have education. Without money, you cannot have health also. So also for housing etc. What a big problem is there for a unit of the family in

India? In general, the Government must look after the first unit of our nation, i.e. family, apart from looking into mere birth control.

Celibacy in India is disregarded. There is no respect for it. So many social workers, those who want to remain unmarried for social work are not respected in the society. People suspect their celibacy. In the developed countries, a number of people take to celibacy as a mode of life. Even nuns and brothers run schools and colleges. They also run hospitals. They are very good missionaries. I had a chance to speak to Ramakrishna Mission. I was told, "Mr. Tiraky, we are very much in trouble because we are not getting any voluntary worker who wants to serve the society by remaining as a bachelor." It is because Indians think it compulsory for even a beggar to get married. Even a beggar marries in India. They think it is the first duty to get the children married, not education or health or housing or anything. Parents are only worried when to get their children married. This is the main point. Even in the lower strata of society, people are not worried about how their children will be able to live and what will happen to their future after marriage. They only think that their children should get married. This is our socialist structure.

One of my friends was telling me the other day that there is no objection from religious point of view for a man to have three or four wives. Here in our country, there are equal rights for women also. Why not the Government ask a women also to have three or four husbands? Then the number of children will be less. There are equal for men and women.

No religion says that you can produce as many children as you can. If a family is well-educated, well-fed and well housed, naturally they could have some standard and the number of children will be reduced. But, in our country there is no standard of living at all. There is nothing of that sort. It is very much unorganised and our Government is happy spending money. They say, so many crores of rupees have been spent

on family planning! What is the result? The result is false sterilisation certificates are being given. The doctor is giving a certificate for Rs. 5/-.

SHRI RAJ KUMARRAI (Ghosi): I would like to say something. I want to express my views on family planning.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want to participate in the discussion on family planning?

SHRI RAJ KUMARRAI: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Then I will call you.

SHRI RAJ KUMARRAI: Thank you, Sir.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: We have got a number of Sadhus. They are moving about here and there and begging. But, what is the use of these people to society? Why don't you make all the Sadhus to do some social work? There is no need of begging in countryside. That would only create nuisance to the people of India and to the foreigners also. Begging should be stopped immediately. If the Government has any courage, before making any other law, it should make a statutory law that begging should be stopped forthwith because it has become a nuisance. It is compulsory for every Indian to get married. Even a beggar in India gets married. How can you check the population? The Government has no control on the primary unity of the family. As far as family planning is concerned, the family is responsible to adopt it and not the Government. There is another aspect. The Government has no control over it. There is no programme for health care, food and clothing, housing and other social problems. All these things seem to be biased. Every family has to spend a lot on account of marriage, death etc. Also, every family is burdened with tax burden. There is also the phenomenon of rising prices. Every burden is passed on to the family. Without any facilities, how can you expect that they will follow the family planning programme? The Government is

not giving any help to the primary unit, which is the most important unit of our society. Without proper education, how can the Government expect that the family planning programme will be a successful programme? Does the Government think that it will succeed in this regard? I don't think the Government will succeed. 80 per cent of our population is illiterate. There is corruption in implementing the family planning programmes. There is corruption in the Medical Department. Corruption prevails among the social workers also and everywhere some amount of money has been looted in the name of family planning. So much of public money is spent by the Government. There is another peculiar problem. More and more children are added to the population of India. Everyday, new births take place.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset I thank you for having called me to participate in this discussion. I also thank Dr. Bhoi for having moved this Resolution. Our thanks are due to him for having chosen this particular topic because he could have chosen some other topic which is of interest to this constituency. But it is a topic of great national interest and importance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: He has kept in mind the national interest.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: It shows his national interest. So many hon. Members have put forth their views. There is no controversy about this. We have to lay maximum emphasis on family planning programme and also on welfare programmes. We have to go in a big way. We have to do it in a massive scale, as far as population control is concerned. There is no denying the fact. We are a very great nation now. We have a very great past. We have also emerged to be a great nation by now.

Over the last four decades since Independence, in the field of agriculture, in the field of industry and in all developmental

[Sh. Sriballav Panigrahi]

fields, our progress is quite spectacular and remarkable. We have made a lot of strides. In spite of that, we continue to be a poor nation. We are a great nation, as I said earlier. At the same time, we are also a poor nation. Take the case of technically educated persons and the scientists. I think India is one of the three or four countries in the world with regard to production of scientists. But at the same time, when we talk of illiteracy rate in our country, it is alarming. It was referred to by the hon. Member from the other side. This matter was raised in some international forums and also when some Parliamentary Delegation which came here very recently. They put this question about the functioning of democracy in the midst of such a high rate of illiteracy in the country. Naturally, we have to hang our head in shame. In spite of so many things to our credit, this is such a weakness that our heads just hang in shame. We are the highest, the greatest, the biggest and the largest illiterate country in the world today. Have we not done anything in this area over the four decades since Independence? Well, as we have done in many fields. We have covered a lot of ground in this area also. As you know, at the time of partition, our population was 35 to 36 crores. What was the literacy rate then? It was around 15 per cent. If you calculate, about five crore to six crore people were literate. When India was partitioned in 1947, the total number of persons who were literate was around five to six crores. But, today, it has gone up to 33 per cent or 36 percent—say, two-thirds illiterate and one-third literate. Today, 80 crores is the population and the number of literate people are 26 crores. The literate population at the time of partition was five to six crores and now it is 26 crores, which means, an addition of twenty crores. Again, percentage-wise, if that population had stagnated at the level of 35 crores till now, than what would have been our percentage of literacy? It would have been somewhere around 80 per cent. This is simple arithmetic. Because, there has been a fantastic growth, the population growth

could not be arrested. This is our plight. In spite of all the progress that we have achieved in different fields, we today have a bad name of being the largest illiterate country in the world—the largest democracy in the world as also the largest illiterate country in the world. This our fate. We talk of everything like poverty, people not getting drinking water, proper food etc. There is no denying the fact. It is just natural. In the midst of plenty, we have the poverty and scarcity in different fields. This is our plight. We have cities like Calcutta where millionaires are there, *Karopathies* are there, billionaires are there. But there are people in large number of sleeping under the sky on the foot-path. Who has not seen this? Who does not know this? So, the main problem is our population growth and we have to check it. China, our neighbouring country, is still the most populous, number one country, in the world. But they have succeeded in a great measure to control their population growth. Our population is growing at the rate of 2.1 per cent whereas in China it is growing at the rate of 1.3 per cent now. If we go on like this, by 2040 A.D., we will surpass China and we will be the number one country, the largest populated country in the world. Our population, as you know, will be touching 100 crores by the turn of the century. We are trying our best in every direction to provide house-sites, to provide jobs to unemployed etc. But if the growth goes on like this, many more problems will be created and it will simply complicate our situation leading to serious law and order problem and everything. It will not be a Welfare State. It will be something else. Whatever has been about it by the previous speaker, I fully agree with that and I share his concern. How can we do it? The problem is, everyone of us inside the Parliament and on the floor of the House agrees on one thing, but what is our behaviour outside? I don't say about any individual; but I say about the political system as such. What happened during Emergency? One Sanjay Gandhi could do it. Can anybody challenge his sincerity for family planning and his patriotism? But where were we heading towards? What was the propaganda built out of that?

Naturally in a country of India's size with all its problems, all the political parties and all the religious leaders have to work for it. First the political parties have to take a lead. We have to sit together and arrive at a national consensus, come what may. But what is our political behaviour and political conduct? We agree something in a conference and when we go outside, we don't hesitate to politicise it. We violate the agreement. We appeal to the sentiments of the people so that we can get some support to win an election. This is the great danger in a democracy. Of course, elections are associated with democracy. And political parties and politicians are a very great part of it. At the same time national interests should be safeguarded. For everything when the family planning is hitting at the root, should we not shed our hypocrisy about it be unanimous have a consensus and go whole-heartedly round the country?

There should be a serious debate about it. Under any circumstances no political party or social organisation, just judging the situation and the people's mood in some places of religious gathering, should deviate from it and speak in a different tone. Otherwise we just cannot achieve the desired results.

No doubt, we are going ahead and are making some progress. But we cannot just have a spectacular progress and achieve the desired result. In China they could do it because they have a different system. But I agree that for a programme like this in a country of India's size with its admittedly conservative people, probably a bit of compulsion is needed. When the purpose is good, when it is a noble cause, there is no harm if there is an element of compulsion. We have to make it statutorily compulsory. For so many things we have done it. Therefore, there should be a consensus.

The other day when you were also here, Sir, I was making a reference during the course of my speech in the debate on the General Budget. Today I again reiterate it. Why have a Conference of only politicians? We can also have a conference of religious

leaders and world religious leaders conference in India on this topic. We know that certain communities and religions have serious reservations about family planning. They have their opposition and stiff resistance to it. But, in Indonesia you know the composition of its population. 95% of them are Muslims. There, the religious leaders, the Prophets are the greatest advocates of the family planning. If they could do so, why cannot their counterparts here equally propagate the same? It is a question of getting all such leaders and having a conference and going about this programme whole-heartedly. I would request the Government and the Minister who is present here to give a serious thought to it.

There are so many other things, about green card etc. About one thing Dr. Bhoi was very energetic and progressive. He was suggesting one child family norm. I cannot go that far. Even for a two-children family norm we are finding it difficult to have the acceptance of the people. People still say that for Indian system there should be one child for the father, one for the mother and one for the road. So, they demand three children.

Naturally if we immediately adopt one child norm that will create resistance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please take your seat now. I have called the next speaker.

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: We will have to go in for that norm gradually. The health and education and other facilities should be available upto two children.

16.42 hrs.

[SHRI N VENKATA RATNAM *in the Chair*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Resolution which has been moved by Dr. Bhoi regarding measures to control the explosion of population in our country. The problem of population explo-

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sion is one which has been worrying all of us on both sides of the House. I think there is no difference of opinion as far as this is concerned. Therefore, it is but appropriate that this has come at least in the form of a non-official resolution in this House today. I only wish more Members should have been present in the House when such an important matter is being discussed.

Before I go further I must set the records straight with respect to certain observations made by my friends from the other side. I think Mr. Jena and now Mr. Panigrahi referred to the measures that late Shri Sanjay Gandhi has initiated for the family planning programme. Well, his intentions might have been good. I do not deny that. But I must mention that it was during those two years—the dark period of Emergency—when due to coercive methods that were used due to the over-zealousness of certain officers to meet the targets that there were reports that several bachelors, spinsters, youngsters and aged people who were beyond the productive age were operated upon only to fulfill the targets that were set. I must say that this really set the clock back as far as this programme was concerned and since then we have not been able to recover from that jolt and the family planning programme has taken the back seat. I only wanted to say this because I do not agree with what other friends said. Late Sanjay Gandhi's intentions may have been good; his priorities were right but the manner in which the whole thing was done has come in the way of this programme.

Mr. Chairman, before we think of measures to control the population we must also try to understand the reason why this phenomenon has occurred in our country. Several decades ago you will find that though there may have been a slight increase in terms of percentage of population it was not as much as it has been during the last three-four decades. Even then the literacy was very low yet the explosion was not severe in the primitive society where there were a

number of illiterates. The population equilibrium was controlled by several natural factors.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time allotted for this Resolution is already over. As there are many more Members who want to participate in this debate, is it the pleasure of the House that we extend the time for this Resolution?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir. At least by two hours.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The time for this Resolution is extended by two hours.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Kumool): Mr. Chairman Sir, in those days, when literacy was not high, population did not explode in the manner as it is today.

SHRI BIPINPAL DAS (Tezpur): The reason was that in those days the death rate was very high.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: I thank Mr. Bipinpal Das for his intervention and late discovery that it was maintained due to the high death rate. Well, he is right. It is not as it only the death rate was high; the birth rate was also high. But both balanced each other. Likewise, in a fully developed society, it is not only that the birth rate is low but the death rate is also low. Now, this is a phenomenon which every developing country has faced, especially in a time like we had during the last two or three decades. When there are developments in science and better medical facilities, the death rate falls down. These are normal periods when the population explosion takes place. Due to scientific advancements and better maintenance in medical facilities, due to inoculations and vaccinations and several other facilities, the death rate sharply falls down whereas the birth rate continues at the same rate. This has precisely lead to the population explosion in our country.

I wonder whether the Government has conducted a kind of survey though I agree

that if you increase literacy, that would, in turn, improve the per-capita income. It would also enable people to understand the concept of a family pattern and they would plan their families. But, basically it is not because of literacy. We do not know when we are going to attain 100 per cent literacy or a high percentage of literacy. It is also not right to presume that the population control has to be co-terminus with literacy. I personally feel that it is not literacy but a certain amount of affluence, a better living which induces a person to plan his family. I am sure that if you conduct a survey, you will find that in families where people are not qualified academically or not literate, in the dictionary sense of the term, but where they are enjoying a better living, where the standards of income are higher, they automatically begin to plan their families. My colleague here said that even a beggar want to marry in our country. He is right. They want to do so because a beggar feels that he may have more children to beg with him if he marries. Likewise a labour also thinks in terms of getting hands through their children to work. At that particular moment, they do not think that they have to feed an extra mouth. This programme, if it has to succeed, will have to go the rural areas, those sections of society where the concept of small families is totally missing today. When the people think of a larger family, they think in terms of benefits that will accrue to them rather than the liabilities. In cities and towns, you will find that there is no need to propagate this family planning programme because more or less the unemployed people, the class IV employees and even the domestic servants plan their families since they are exposed to the hazards of having a larger family. Once you get certain responsibilities, then, automatically the urge also comes upon a man to control the size of his family to see that his progeny at least will enjoy a better living and they are able to achieve something in life. If this programme has to succeed, you will have to use audio-visual methods. You have such powerful electronics media today, e.g., TV. Whenever I switch on the TV, I find only the Prime Minister there and many of my colleagues and friends. You should see that the family

planning programme gets some place in TV.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I hope when you go home, you will switch on the TV. On TV also, Nowadays, my Ministry has brought out a very useful TV spot for public education.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: But they are speaking the same thing.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: These spots are meant to educate the people. That is the idea behind this.

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: But they have become boring. You must make them interesting.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: What I am trying to say is that there should be more of them. For example, you know that today one of the most popular programme is Maha-Bharat; earlier it was Ramayana. Before that, you give a number of advertisements. During that period, when you know that everybody is on to the TV, can you not have two-three minutes for this? It all depends at which time it comes. Prime time is the most important for it. I do not know how many people listen to the news, Today in Parliament, 10.30 p.m. Many people would be fast asleep when it comes. Naturally, if you have these programmes at 12.00 in the night or some other odd time, then the impact of it is much less.

Then, these programmes should also be in the regional languages which they have from different State capitals.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: When all members of the family are watching the TV together, the family planning programmes on the television would spoil everything...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: In the programmes that you have from the regional television centres in the regional

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languages, it should be given more importance. There is no point trying to blame officials or bureaucrats for this. After all, they have to give a proper direction also. You give them targets and ask your District Collectors; they in turn ask the Superintendents of Police, and then they ask Thanedars to get people to the hospitals and there are cases where they just get certificates. There are also cases, where the same person gets operated twice or thrice for some monetary benefit. This is no way to get on to the problem. You cannot induce them into this kind of a concept by giving them temporary benefits, reward or bribery, whatever you may call. This can be totally unproductive. The psychological repercussion is very very bad. When you do it in this manner, people suspect. Why should we give them money? They should be made to understand that this is for their own benefit.

Then, incentive should be given to those who have one or two children and for more children, that they have, there should be disincentive. I am for a certain amount of disincentive for every extra child that a person has over the norm that you set. A person with a small family should be given certain incentives.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: But those who have television sets have more children and those who do not have television sets, have small families. What is the impact of this?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO: My friends is unaware. The television does have an impact. If there is one television set in a village, there are at least fifty persons who watch the programme. Even in Delhi you will find that if someone has got a television set, persons from the nearby quarters also congregate there to see the programmes. In villages; it belongs to the community; at least that is so in my part of the country. I do not know the position in your area. But certainly, that is not the case.

Sir, television is very very popular. It is

also more effective than the radio and newspapers or many other things.

The rate of literacy should improve and increase. I think, this kind of a thing could also yield better results. Kerala is one of the most literate State. I do not have the figures in this regard. I would like the hon. Minister to enlighten me whether the rate of growth of population is less in Kerala than compared to other States where literacy is not that high. I am asking this question out of ignorance. But since this aspect of literacy has been mentioned, I would like to know this information. I personally feel that it is not just literacy, it is standard of living or economic conditions. It is the poor economic conditions which underlie this problem that we are faced with.

Sir, I would not like to take much of the time of the House, I would only like to say that I also share the same ideas as my colleague, Shri Ayyapu feels, that a legislation should be brought about after consultation with various sections, as I am told that sentiments of certain people are likely to be hurt. There are so many other factors also.

I am not aware of the impediments which may come in the way but I would actually prefer that after suitable consultations with the people from various sections of society, Government may come out with a comprehensive legislation to ensure that a small family norm becomes compulsory by statute. The Ministry can take some measures, maybe by issuing some administrative orders, to offer some kind of incentive to those people who have only one child or two children or whatever norm you decide upon. You should also see to it that it is not given to any person who has more number of children than that.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI (Ghosi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. The Members in

the House have been discussing the problem of population explosion which I consider to be the most serious problem of the country. If this problem is not solved in time and the decisions taken in this regard are not properly implemented the country would go to dogs.

The country is developing and nobody wants the country to lag behind we cannot deny that there has been development here though not very rapidly as the increasing population is eating into the vitals of our economic development. It makes the entire development look negligible. In view of these circumstances, the Government and the people of the country should resolve to achieve the targets laid down by them. It is not that the system of democracy in which consideration of votes or the voters opinion reigns supreme, would come in the way nor it is that if we start a work we would be defeated and others would take over the power. We should not bother about anything as the interests of the nation are above all considerations. If the country is strong, it is immaterial who wins or losses the game of power. Personal or party considerations should not have their sway. His only concern should be the welfare of country and the country would be strengthened only when we follow such policies which may in turn help the country make progress. So far as I think, our priority should be to check the increase in population. I would like to submit to the hon. State Minister that she has undertaken many programmes which have no doubt, educated people about family planning inspite of the fact that there is still a number of difficulties in achieving the target and a lot of it is yet to be done. When we talk of education it means that the people should be convinced that even if they adopt one child norm, it would not at all adversely affect them either from respect or from income point of view. It is due to poverty we are deprived of education and housing facilities to accomodate a number of members. In such circumstances, living conditions also take such turn that it adds to the number of Children in the family every year. If their standard of living was higher with adequate

means of entertainment it could always strike them even in the moments of enjoyment that without adopting the means of family planning some particular individuals had lowered their position or had to face some awful situations.

17.00 hrs.

In order to avoid such unpleasant situations we should adopt other means. Unfortunately the Government has been doing everything in every field but nothing in this regard. It is all due to the lack of their determination. China has achieved this target though it is the largest country of the world in terms of population. It seems that we are competing with China in terms of population, and it is almost certain that with the close of the 20th century and by turn of the 21st century we shall be the biggest country in this respect of number of uneducated and pauper people dying of starvation. Otherwise whatever be the system the Government should take steps to control population increase and to remove poverty of the people. There has been a lot of propaganda these days and as one of my friends just stated that television sets have been provided in rural areas. But as I have already submitted that two years back televisions were provided in schools in rural areas in U.P. with the assurance that they would educate the youth through T.V. An assurance for training the teaching staff was also given. But there are neither the viewers of the programmes nor the teachers. This useless Government has been careless to make proper use of it. Though Television sets are there but neither anybody watches them nor proper care is taken of them. Not to talk of educating the people in family planning through television. No proper use is made of them. In reply to my question, the then Minister of State Shri Ajit Panja had said that it was a State subject. The Government of Uttar Pradesh too is not different.

You may go through the figures furnished in respect of family planning. In the recent issue of the magazine 'India Today' some 5-7 days back, it was stated that a fake

[Sh. Raj Kumar Rai]

person is shown to have undergone family planning operation, another man above 60 years of age was sterilized, and still another man had undergone family planning operation twice or thrice. The officials incharge show entries of bogus cases of sterilization for a favourable posting or to get appreciation and reward from the authorities. Have you ever investigated whether the mentioned persons really exist. The Government of such a country is so inefficient that they cannot maintain even this record. Some persons are shown to have undergone sterilization four to five times and another man above 60 is shown to have undergone the same operation. Such things are very fatal to the nation. The Government should keep a strict watch in this regard and if any bogus cases are traced, the person concerned should be punished. If you ask me, I can mention a number of cases in which the same person had been shown to have undergone the family planning operation twice or thrice and even the persons above the age of 60 are also shown to have undergone such operations. If even a single offender is given exemplary punishment, such things would not be repeated. Adequate funds are allocated in the Budget for this purpose, but the major portion of it goes waste to please the media men. People are not much impressed by advertisements. During my childhood days, I used to see advertisements of Veerumal and Aibak Sahib. But I was never impressed by them to the extent to feel like consulting them in case a family member of men's fell ill. My submission is that advertisements should be effective enough otherwise the people are not impressed by them to the extent to adopt those measures. We can lament on it but mere lamenting won't do. The situation has deteriorated to such a extent that if immediate action is not taken in this regard, the situation would become worst. It is not a party issue. Though all the new borns are the children of our motherland, but we shall have to have a control on population if we want our country to prosper. We shall also have to check this wrong practice of showing

bogus names in the records. Whatever be the allocations for it in the budget; the Government should make a specific provision of increment at different intervals for Government servants on priority basis for adopting different child wise norms restricting the same in case of those having two or three children and provision if no further increment in case of the fourth one. Similarly in respect of employment opportunities, those who have more children should not allowed their entry in the Government service. Whatever difficulties come our way, we should have a very strong will power to achieve our aim. We should neither bother about losing our votes nor we should be disturbed by what others say. It is the foremost duty of the leader of the country to determine not to accept those practices which are detrimental for the development of the nation. Family Planning should be adopted even at the cost of democracy. The present rate of population growth shows that if preventive measures are not taken in this regard; people would be deprived of even the basic necessities of life.

The rate of population increase has been going high constantly. At present this growth is progressively multiplying manifold and with this speed of population increase, we will reach the mark of one hundred crores by the turn of this century and by the year 2005 it would further increase. Then its growth would be in billions.

So I thank you and appreciate the hon. Minister of State for taking up the problem with some strictness and this has raised the hopes in future. Without bothering about the results she should accomplish this task with full determination and strictness.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Shri Rai has just stated that the government should take effective measures to implement family planning programme effectively. He is correct. Not only the Government but all the political parties will have to be bold in order to impose legal punishment for such things. (*Interruptions*)

Not only Government but the entire opposition is equally answerable to their country. The Government as well as the opposition should be ready to make their contribution in the matters of national significance. It is not that the Congress lacks boldness for it. During the first half of the year 75,76,77 efforts were made to expedite the implementation of the family planning programme. The entire Government machinery was engaged for the purpose. But the result was that some political leaders started whispering campaign among the masses they tried to vitiate the whole atmosphere by making it a political issue. Resultantly, not only the Congress Party had to face their defeat in the elections but the family planning programme too was adversely affected. It is in material that it was the cause of defeat of the Congress particularly. Because in a democratic set up the parties do win the lose at the polls. Everybody should accept this fact.

I think that as Shri Bhoi has stressed, the Government should try to adopt and implement the one family-one child norm for every couple. For this purpose, not only the Government should get prepared for it but consult all other political parties too in this regard. It would not be difficult to implement the programme effectively provided all the political groups approve it.

Sir, the question before us at present is not only that of creating awareness among the people about the Family Planning Programme. Although the Congress lost the 1977 elections, it had made efforts to implement the Family Planning Programme. It created awareness among the people and they came to realise the benefits of the small family norm. The people had voted against the Congress Party as they were swayed by momentary feelings but subsequently they realised that the Family Planning Programme was meant for their benefit only. The basic questions today is not one of creating awareness among the people about the advantages of a small family, but it is necessary to attack the traditions and conventions of the society. Advertisements

are shown on television about Nirodh etc. and people are advised to have a planned family with not more than two children. Such campaigns will of course be beneficial but it is more important to attack the very tradition's which compel the people to say that unless one has a son one's family line or dynasty cannot continue. It is the women who are more obsessed by the view that they will not have anyone to give support to them in the absence of their husbands until they have sons, and their supreme duty as wives is fulfilled only when they are able to give birth to male children. The majority of the people in the country still feel this way. It is necessary to counter such beliefs through effective advertisements. Today all sorts of tele-serials attacking politicians and political parties are shown on television. It is high time small films and serials are produced to attack such kinds of old traditions and beliefs.

Several hon. Members have given valuable suggestions here and suggested about giving incentives. Shri Kishore Chandra S. Deo suggested that a scheme dis-incentives should be introduced for those who produce more than a specified number of children. such dis-incentives could be in the form of deprivation of ration cards etc. But I think that this will not help. Instead, the bachelors and those having one child should be given incentives so that the others may feel that they should also get those benefits. This will in itself be a dis-incentive for those having more children.

The Government employees are made the scape-goats for implementing the Family Planning Programme and various incentives schemes. Though this helps in getting a fixed number of family planning cases but it is actually counter-productive. When someone is told to bring certain number of cases, he usually resorts to bringing such people who have little objection in getting sterilised. The teachers, the Patwaris, the rationing officers resort to bringing such cases in which the people have either crossed the productive age, or are already sterilised or belong to the 55-60 age group.

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

The people who are already sterilised are made to undergo sterilisation operation again and they connive with doctors and produce fake certificates to this effect. I know about a particular case of 1976 in which 600 sterilisation cases were recorded out of which 450 cases were found to be fake when investigations were conducted into them. When we put pressure on people, they will not be motivated to do a certain work. I am not suggesting that Government should do away with this method of exerting pressure altogether, but the pressure should not be to such an extent lest they should feel that if they fail to achieve the target, they will lose their jobs.

I would like to submit one more point here. The State Governments think that if the Family Planning targets are not achieved within a specified period, they may face difficulties in getting allocations and this is why, the State Governments put pressure on the implementation machinery. If a Harijan is offered a house under the 20 point programme, he is told to undergo sterilisation operation in order to get this benefit. After he gets himself sterilised, he is told that he will not get the house until he brings another such case. He brings his wife and gets her sterilised as well. This, no doubt, results in inflating the figures on paper but the targets are not achieved in the real sense. Our objective is to reduce population but if this sort of method for the implementation of the Family Planning Programme is adopted, it will not be conducive to its success. The State Governments should be instructed that Family Planning operations should not be made compulsory for the weaker sections for getting the Government benefits. If this is done, it will malign the intention behind the Family Planning Programme. The tribals are increasingly getting the impression that they are going to be the sole targets of this programme. Therefore, the State Governments should be instructed not to link the Family Planning Programme with the programmes meant for the weaker sections. The people are willing to adopt the

Family Planning methods. But proper facilities are not available in the hospitals and dispensaries for this purpose. The doctors are also not properly trained. Specialist doctors with a feeling of commitment should be posted there. In the Family Planning camps of my constituency, it has often happened that doctors do not reach their place of duty on time. If their duty is in the morning, they reach in the evening. The patients are made to undergo sterilisation operations under gas-light and 70 to 80 operations are undertaken in this way daily. Little attention is paid towards post-operation care. The doctors are not able to get relief until they complete a specific number of operations and the agents who bring such cases ensure that the doctors undertake all operations on that very day. Whatever funds are allotted to popularise this programme should be spent for providing better facilities in hospitals and incentives to the doctors. If proper medical facilities are available, people will participate in this programme in large numbers. Another important aspect connected with sterilisation operations is post operation care. It should be the responsibility of the hospital to treat patients for 2 months after the operations has taken place. I know such cases in which people were discharged immediately after the operation and were carried on a jeep upto a certain distance and then they were told to cover the rest of the 2 kms of distance on foot. This results in a lot of inconvenience and the sterilised persons developed complications. When the hospital was contacted about it, the authorities replied that those patients were discharged after being declared normal. Those, who undergo family planning operations should be given V.I.P. treatment. They should get the same facilities and medicines as are provided to the M.L.As, M.Ps and the C.G.H.S. card holders, if they happen to develop some complications. In case of failure of operation, the Government should take full responsibility for treatment of the patient. If all these aspects are kept in view, the wrong impressions which have been created will be removed and the hesitation and apprehension which exists among people about this programme will also be

removed. An awareness about the benefits of this programme has been created. The people appreciate the fact that by having a small family, they will be able to look after it in a better way, provide better education for their children and participate effectively in the nation's development. The Government should make efforts to further create awareness among the people in this regard so that more people are motivated to adopt the family planning measures.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Chairman Sir, I must thank Dr. Bhoi for bringing this Resolution. In fact, on that day, the first Resolution was my Resolution against atrocities on women. Since I had been suspended, Dr. Bhoi's Resolution got the precedence. But I think these two Resolutions may not be just accidental because this Resolution has also got something to do with atrocities on women. I will come to that. In any case, I thank him for bringing this Resolution.

The dimension of this problem need not be considered with lots of figures. I will just quote one figure. One baby is born within 1.2 seconds. That means, when each speaker is given ten minutes time and he or she gets up and sits down within ten minutes, five hundred more babies are born in India. Such is the dimension. I think about the dangerous proportion of the dimension, there cannot be two opinions. Nor can there be two opinions that in order to achieve any genuine improvement in our country, the birth-rate must be brought down very severely. The question here is, by what method. That is the question that we have to discuss.

Dr. Bhoi has made several suggestions. One is, to recognise family welfare programme as a national imperative. Everybody would immediately agree to this. Yes, it should be. What is meant by that imperative? Two types of suggestions have come. one is to have recourse to compulsion and the other is to have recourse to incentive. So far as I am concerned, in my idea of the

imperative, this compulsion does not occur. incentive is a different question. Compulsion is a different question altogether. I do not think that the process of compulsion can be the best method.

About the other suggestion, that is to set up a national Population Commission, Dr. Bhoi, I was one of those unfortunates—I do not know why—who had the advantage or disadvantage of participating recently in your newfangled Commissions and Committees like National Committee on Women, National Committees on women, National Commission on Rural Labour. After seeing the working of those Committees and Commissions, I would say that this will be unproductive unless the entire method of functioning changes. Therefore, while sympathising with his idea, I have my own reservations within the framework of its present working.

While I fully support his idea about raising the level of education of women, I have a feeling that in our understanding, in many people's understanding may be, there is an idea that the question of family planning probably depends on women. I challenge that idea very seriously. That does not mean that I am not for raising the literacy standard of women. That does neither mean that I do not think that will be helpful. But I do believe that while it is absolutely essential for family planning as a whole to raise the literacy standard of a woman—to give her better facilities of work participation and also make her more aware of the world realities—I think that if this is seen from a woman's angle, the real pinching thing will be missed because family planning will not succeed so long as our society does not consider woman equal to man which is absent today. That is imperative.

When my party did not decide upon the policy that we should adopt towards family planning, even in those days I was one of those, may be a few communists, who conducted a family planning camp in the year 1954 in the rural areas of West Bengal. Why was I forced to do that? Because the peasant

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women, among whom I used to work, would call me separately in a dingy corner and ask me: "My dear didi, elder sister, can you make some arrangements for letting us know how to control children?" I said: "Why are you so secretive about it?" One of them said: "Do you not know that if this is known to the menfolk on my house I shall never come to know what all these mean?" Therefore, I had to conduct a common meeting of men and women together on behalf of the Kisan Samiti in order to make the men recognise the necessity first. Only then I could have that Centre; otherwise, it could not have been done. Why I am saying this is that unless we really proceed from a national angle as a whole, only proceeding from women's angle will not do though women's angle must get a preference. After all, the children have to be born by women. So the whole burden falls on them. My sympathy goes very much with many of the ideas expressed by Dr. Bhoi and many other friends. Lot of good things were pointed out by Harish.

Firstly, one thing must be understood that whatever is claimed at the moment, that should be correct. For example, the erstwhile health Minister, Shri Voraji, claimed that the birth rate had declined from 32.6 per thousand to 32 per thousand in 1987. This figure is questionable. Probably that is not so. That has already been hinted by Harish in his description.

About the actual performance, I find that there is 7.2 per cent decline in sterilisation rate this year. This is not a very good performance. Therefore, where from we begin? In my opinion, we must begin firstly with our conception of the total problem in its reality that it is a problem of the progress of the entire nation, both men and women. In that you give particular advantages to women but, at the same time, you also make the incentives very much applicable to the men as well. So, from that point of view, I think both the mechanism of operation as well as the incentive scheme going on at the moment should be thoroughly revised. I agree

with our goal of one-child norm. Norm is a norm. Norm does not mean compulsion. But at the same time we have to try to attain our goal from '*Hum do, hamaro do*' to '*Hum do, hamara ek*'. But it cannot be attained just like that. A lot of preparation for that has to be made.

I will, first of all, point out, like many other friends here have said, Piyus Tiraky Ji also said, that unless the general standard of living of the poor people is raised, we really will never succeed in this. This is the basic question. I have visited the four States in our country which have the worst performance. They are Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. It is not a question of politicisation. If you look at these four States, there the poor people form a very big section of the population where feudal custom and the feudal system is the strongest. Have there been land reforms in these States? let me tell you that if you had done that, that could have become the biggest contribution to the cause of family planning. Not even you have land reforms but you also create confidence in the poor people that they need not have so many children to look after them and that the State will look after them. That feeling has to be brought in them. Today that is not being felt by them. That is the difficulty. Women, as I said earlier, need to be given special incentives.

As far as incentive mechanism is concerned, certain things have been pointed out by Rawat Ji, which I fully support. But I also want to point out that incentives have to be worked out differently for different classes of people. For example, for the poorest of the poor, the incentive has to be in the form of giving employment, that is, in all those schemes which will be related to employment—giving by the State, priority must be given to those families of those poor people who really attain the norm of a small family. This has to be strictly adhered to and they must be given priority in getting employment. You may not get the result as soon as you announce this, but if you stick to this and go on doing this, then those poor people will get

attracted. So, giving employment is the first thing.

Then, women and child health care has also been pointed out. That is also very very important.

Giving house sites is also very important. In China, they are giving the incentive of house sites to poorer sections of the population because there the employment problem is somehow much lesser than we have. In China, they are giving this incentive to the middle-class people. As has been correctly said by Dr. Bhoi, if they adopt the norm of small family, then their meritorious children will get reservation in medical and technical colleges. That is a very big incentive for the middle-class people in these days. Therefore, for poorer sections, there should be one type of incentive and for middle-class, there should be another type of incentive. These have to be meticulously worked out and I will not take the time of the House in illustrating these things. But what I mean is that for raising the standard of living of the poor people in the country, these incentives have to be carefully worked out keeping in view other factors.

Then, Sir, about the machinery, I would say that it is already working at the moment. But I think that the machinery that we have for the Family Planning today is not conducive to the best performance in this regard. Mr. Harish Rawat has mentioned that there are agents or what you call 'dalals' in the villages. We have seen that these agents bring the people to the camp from the villages. Now, if that is done at the grass-root level, at the village level, then the scheme can be successful. These people have connection with the villagers and they would be quite helpful in popularising the idea, for getting the people or for bringing the people to the camps. Therefore, in reshaping the machinery of the Family Planning, there is every necessity of giving utmost importance to the voluntary organisations not only through workers at the grass-root level in the villages but also through the industrial labour.

The present structure is bureaucracy based structure and this structure is to be completely changed and it can be done if you make serious efforts.

Thirdly, though the money allotted is not as much as is needed, generally money allotted is some what more to the Family Planning comparatively. But at the same time, it is also true that a lot of corruption is also there in this machinery. I would like the hon. Minister kindly to clarify the Government's stand on the news item that appeared in a daily. On 7th may, 1988, a news item appeared in 'Patriot'. It says that contract worth Rs. 3.25 crore was awarded in march 1988 by a senior official in the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals to M/s. Radicura Pharamaeutical Ltd., of South Korea for supply of condoms (75 million). Sub-standard condoms were supplied by this Korean firm. The official had signed the agreement for the supply of condoms on the last day of his retirement. The public sector company, M/s. Hindustan Latex Ltd. had offered a lower rate for the supply of condoms. But these people were not given the order for the supply of condoms. This is just one example.

Sir, there is also a failure in implementing the scheme either in sterilisation or using the birth-control aids and the medicines produced for this purpose are totally giving counter productive results. Therefore they are afraid of using the birth-control devices. I would therefore urge upon the Government to make concerted efforts to remove corruption in this sector. This is very important because we have to attract people and this is the question of attracting more people for bringing about appreciable result. I would therefore like this Department to go in for a thorough restructuring of its machinery, its function, its system of giving contract for the supply of condoms and other family planning aids, etc. I hope the Government will take a different attitude so that Family Planning can achieve better results. Only then we can expect to achieve the goal. And I think no amount of compulsion will help. But altogether a big nationwide consciousness or

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drive is very important and very necessary and I thoroughly agree with the uniform civil code idea, that is very important and the sooner we vote for the uniform civil code, the better it is from all points of view and also with reference to this question.

With these words, I again thank Dr. Bhoi for bringing this Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY (Bettiah): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Resolution moved by Mr. Bhoi. Sir, the essential need of the hour is to have population control programme i.e. the family welfare programme. Many points have been raised by the speakers who spoke before me but I do not want to respect them. The first and the for most milestone of human life is mother, maternity and child health.

I agree with Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee who said that there was an urgent need to pay attention towards women. This year, Hon. Prime Minister has laid maximum stress on the needs of women. The primary need is to provide education and health care to women. Whenever, the Government introduced any programme, it took care to see that two things are kept distinctively separate. The most important thing is that the economic and the industrial growth should always be linked with the cultural growth. The social and the economic system also play an important role in it. If the gap between the social and the economic system is not abridged, it will not be possible to achieve the targets of family welfare programme which has been started by the Central Government as a matter of policy.

There are so many dimensions in the family welfare programme. While formulating the policy, all these things have been taken care of. The health and family welfare policy attempts to tackle all issue together and that is why emphasis has been laid on Coaching all the ills together./

The most important thing in it is the rate of adoption of family welfare methods. We talk of motivation and mention is often made of the year 1977. I would like to tell those who criticise emergency that during the emergency period, 80 lakh family planning operations were undertaken in 1977 along. Now the matter is being politicised and a point is being raised as to what was its effect. It is not good that the opposition parties and the ruling party should make it a political issue. It is such a matter which should not be politicised. For this motivation should be the guiding factor. We will not be able to achieve the targets of family welfare programme without motivation in this country. That is why more stress has been laid on motivation. Extension programmes have been launched for family welfare. Primary Health Centres have been opened for this purpose. Separate doctors have been recruited for family welfare and separate funds are being allocated. But motivation is still the utmost necessity. I am happy to note the various dimensions of motivation. There are not two opinions about the fact that the workers at the village level are doing a good job under the family welfare programme. But motivation is not that good as it is expected to be. Sometimes the question of religion comes in the way. Religion is the biggest obstacle in our country. We have our own beliefs and it will take some time before we overcome such beliefs with which we are religiously, economically and culturally attached. We want to bring down our population growth rate from 2.2. per cent to 1.3 per cent near about the growth rate of China where it is 1.2 per cent or 1.3 per cent. Our achievements on this count are not that satisfactory so far.

I was referring to the progress made in 1976-77 in this field. As many as 80 lakh cases of sterilisation had been undertaken during this period. About 90 million couple have been registered in our country as on date. In our country registration of marriage is not compulsory. The first and foremost necessity is that a registration act for marriage be enacted to make the registration of marriage compulsory. For this, there is no need for any motivation. We cannot tell

exactly how many marriages took place in a village during a year. Survey of couples is being under taken in the same manner. Survey of couples is the first and foremost necessity because the centre of reproduction starts from the couple. As per the survey, there are 90 million couples in the country. Out of this number motivation has been done in respect of 50 per cent couples only. The rate of motivation of couples is not that high in our country. The maximum stress in the matter of family planning should be laid on motivation of couples. We have not achieved much break through in this work. There is much scope for progress in this direction. Otherwise we will not be able to fulfill the requirements of our vast population which will reach 100 crores by the turn of this century. We shall not be able to provide food, clothes and shelter to them. All these points have already been taken up. As such the first and foremost necessity is that registration of marriage should be made compulsory. A bill should be brought forward to the effect making it obligatory for everybody to register his marriage. We have neither heard so far nor there was a proposal for any such legislation. But there should be a legislation of this nature. It is very necessary. Couple survey becomes necessary to know the number of couples that are coming up very year.

Age group of couples is also very important because 25 to 40 year group is the main source of reproduction. Maximum children take birth from couple of this age group. Is it possible for us to take some measures so that fertility could be reduced in this age group? It depends on our climate also. Largely depends on the environment and the weather in which we live. It is also a well known fact that fertility is also affected by environment. A lot of research is being undertaken on this subject. Vaccine plays a major role in reducing fertility. There are talks about pregnancy vaccines. A lot of things have been published in the journals and newspapers about pregnancy vaccine. I am happy to note that a lot of research work is also being undertaken in our country. It will not be a matter of surprise if pregnancy vac-

cine goes on to play a dominant role in the next one or two years. Various methods and raw material used for this purpose in our country cause reaction. The contraceptive pills have side effects and thereafter they cause toxicity. The rate of surgery we undertake is also not that good. The rate of recanalisation is also very dismaying. In foreign countries the rate of recanalisation is 80 per cent whereas in our country it is 30 to 32 per cent only. Suppose that two female children take birth in a family and there lies the big danger. Whatever we may say here, but our society is such that there is discrimination between male and female child. It will take a lot of time to bridge this gap. In the circumstances where a family has two female children, it is very difficult to make convince them even today that they should adopt family welfare methods or undergo vasectomy or tubectomy operation. It will be a far fetched idea. The most important thing is to give incentives to families having two female children. They have a lot to do for them, such as giving them marriage, arranging shelter for them, providing food etc. It is, therefore, necessary that some incentives should be given to these families. Before that the Government should undertake a separate survey for finding out what is the total number of families having two female children and what is their social and economic background. On the basis of this information, some incentives could be given to them or some money could be deposited in their name on the line of social pension scheme being run by the Government. A lot could be done under this scheme. There is a need to provide incentives to the families having two female children. The reason is that they will never under go family planning operations. Every day we come across many such cases. it is , therefore, necessary that a survey should be undertaken to ascertain the number of families having two female children.

Thirdly, let us take the case of sterilisation. Sterilisation is a very old method and all the IUCD devices have become obsolete. It is all right that we are using Nirodh. But I have come to know from journals and also

[Sh. Manoj Pandey]

have gone through the figures that the number of failures using Nirodh is increasing. It may be that people using Nirodh were not properly educated or as has been said by the hon. member the raw material used and condoms purchased were not of good quality. It is apparent that when this sort of things takes place, it will pose a great set back to family welfare programme. Similarly the IUCD will also lose its utility. The IUCD has almost become outdated in the rest of the world. Now we have to mostly depend on surgery or on vaccine which is being developed. It will be better the vaccine is developed in homoeopathy or in Ayurveda instead of allopathy. There are herbal medicines in Ayurveda which can check reproduction. I am an allopathic practitioner. But I know very well that ayurvedic system is being developed in our country. Our hon. colleague Dr Bhoi is also doing work in this field. I had been to the Ayurvedic university of Gujarat. I saw for myself that research work on ayurvedic herbs being conducted there has been yielding good results. I also saw that the research work is running well in Bombay. May God help us to invent a method based on ayurvedic herbs. The hon. Member also said in his speech that there are trees, the bark of which could be used for sterilisation. They reduce fertility. There are other trees also, the barks of which increase fertility. In this way, nature has gifted us the means to increase and reduce fertility. As has been said earlier, nature also helps us in maintaining balance and equilibrium. I feel that more attention should be paid to Ayurveda. Research should be conducted in this system by giving more incentives and allocating more funds. If we are successful in this effort it will be the biggest achievement of the country, especially for our country where the population is likely to be at par with China or even surpass that figure by the turn of this century and I understand that by the year 2015, our population will reach the figure of about 125 crores. This is the position. As such there is a need to pay attention to it. If we look at its dimensions and go through the figures of every 10 years, we will find that

the population growth rate has been 2.2 per cent. If we look at its long term effect, it will be revealed that the growth has been at geometrical proportion. It is a fact to reckon with. If we go through the records from 1921 to 1988, we will come to know that the population growth rate has been 3.2 per cent during these years. There are also instances when the growth rate has been 4 per cent. Ours is a developing country and it is not a matter of satisfaction that the growth rate should be 2.2 per cent. Of course the growth rate of all the developing countries has been 3 to 4 per cent and in certain cases it is even 5 per cent. We are in a better position as compared to them but we should not be satisfied with this lot. as far as population is concerned our country stands second in the world. In some way or the other we have cut down on the growth rate of our population. I shall cite some figures to illustrate my point. These figures are based on research conducted by Dr. Gupta and taken from book written by him. According to him, it is important to see as to what extent the birth rate declines if 7 sterilisations per thousand persons are done which would amount to 2.5 million sterilisations per annum. In 1951 the growth rate was 40.2 per thousand persons. To reduce it to 33.2 we need 25 lakh sterilisations per annum. This results in an almost 7.2 % or 7.3 % reduction in growth rate. 80 lakh sterilisations were done in 1975 -76. Only if we do sterilisations in the same ratio, can we achieve our target growth rate of 25% per thousand persons per annum. The growth rate had decreased to almost 10% in the period when 80% lakh sterilisations were done. Hence, if we organise 80 lakh sterilisations we can achieve some success.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pandey, will you conclude in a minute.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY: Sir, I will continue next time. I have got so many points.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You can continue next time.

[English]

HALF- AN- HOUR DISCUSSION DEVEL- OPMENT OF EDUCATION IN BORDER AREAS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up Half
an hour Discussion.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
(Barmer): Mr. Chairman Sir, I had raised
unstarred question No. 1916 in the Lok
Sabha which was reported on 9 March, 1989
the subject of my question was the develop-
ment of education in border areas. I have
raised this Half- an -Hour Discussion on
recept of reply to that question.

I want to express may views on the
steps being taken for development of educa-
tion in border areas. The Seventh Five-Year
Plan has a provision of Rs. 200 crores for the
Border Areas Development Programme. No
funds were provided for this in 1985-86. In
1986-87 nearly Rs. 28 crores were spent
under this programme. In 1987-88 and
1988-89 Rs. 25 crores and Rs. 45.5 crores
respectively were spent under this pro-
gramme. An allocation of Rs. 50 crores has
been made for 1989-90.

At that time the Centre had taken a
decision to construct roads also as a part of
the programme related to education. We
welcome this decision. That programme
was converted into the Border Areas Devel-
opment Programme, for which Rs. 25 crores
were provided in 1987-88 and Rs. 50 crores
have been provided in 1989-90.

This makes it clear that out of the Sev-
enth Plan allocation of Rs. 200 crores, the
Planning Commission has made a provision
of Rs. 149 crores till now. No provision has
so far been made for the rest of amount. The
Planning Commission should have made a
provision for the entire amount of Rs. 200
crores since the border areas are very back-
ward. In Rajasthan the border area includes
Barmer, Jaisalmer, Bikaner and Ganga-

nagar districts. This programme is also
being undertaken in 9 block Samitis in
Gujarat, 49 blocks in Jammu and Kashmir
and 9 blocks in Punjab. This makes it a total
of 79 blocks where this programme is being
undertaken. An amount of Rs. 51 crores is
pending and I want it to be sanctioned in
1989-90 so that border areas can be devel-
oped.

In respect of funds allocated to states in
1987-88 and 1988-89, I want to say that a
lesser amount of funds have been allocated
to Rajasthan as compared to Punjab and
Jammu and Kashmir.

What I mean to say is that more funds
need to be given to areas which are back-
ward from the point of view of education.

Barmer district is in the border area and
has 4 blocks. It has a 12% rate of literacy
which makes it the most backward district in
India from the point of view of education.
Jaisalmer district has a 16% rate of literacy.
The importance of education over there
becomes greater considering its close rela-
tionship with the family planning pro-
gramme. While population is growing at a
rate of 2.5% in the country as a whole, it is
growing at a rate of 4.5% in these districts.
Illiteracy is the main reason for this. The
family planning programme has been quite
successful in Kerala because the literacy
rate in the state is very high. So, family
planning programmes can never be suc-
cessful in those districts without the develop-
ment of education over there. More funds
should be provided for the border areas out
of the funds allocated for States. Equal allo-
cation of funds have been made in case of 79
blocks. But a new yardstick should be
adopted wherein more funds be allocated to
areas that are highly populated and educa-
tionally backward.

This programme envisages setting up
and upgradation of schools, construction of
rooms, laboratories, toilets, adult and non-
formal education centres and gymnasiums
as well as organising cultural and youth
programmes. In 1988-89 no primary school

[Sh. Viridhi Chander Jain]

has been opened till now in Barmer and Jaisalmar districts which are in my constituency. Information has been given that arrangements have been made to set up 396 primary schools in Rajasthan. Neither has a single primary school been opened nor has any middle school been upgraded till now. New secondary schools have not been opened. Two rooms of 25x20 dimensions have been added and toilets and laboratory have been constructed in secondary and middle schools. We have appreciate this step but no primary school has been opened nor has any school been upgraded. This is an important programme.

There has been a long standing demand to open more primary schools in our region. Ten years back, no one demanded primary schools. Muslims also did not want to learn. Now they want to learn, but the Rajasthan Government does not have the required capacity. Until now, not a single school has been opened, even though the decision of opening 100 schools was taken in February March by the Rajasthan Government. In Barmer district, one has to tread five-six kilometres to reach a school. So, 150 primary school in Jaisalmer district and 300 primary schools in Barmer district should be opened immediately. The present primary school should be upgraded to middle schools. There should be a middle school in every panchayat headquarter and secondary schools should be opened, where ever possible. Arrangements for rooms should be made for the middle schools. Providing staff-quarters to the teachers is also essential. Some quarters have been constructed, but more are needed. The teachers do not want to go there because they do not get houses. They also do not follow the instructions of the Director of Education. In many middle schools, there are no subject teachers or headmasters. They even forego their promotions. Special allowance should be given to the teachers serving in backward border areas. Special interest should be taken in the matter of studies and hostels, gymnasiums and libraries should be opened in these

schools. Special allowance is given for Andaman-Nicobar Islands. The teachers will not go to the inaccessible areas until special allowance is provided to them also. Provision of a similar allowance should be made for those areas where the means of transport are very limited. In Barmer district only four blocks have been included in the Education Development Programme. The remaining four blocks should also be included. They are also backward areas. There are two blocks in Jaisalmer. One block, that is Pokaran Sakara should also be included. In Eighth Five Year Plan Rs. five hundred crores should be allocated for this programme instead of Rs. two hundred crores. We are the defenders of the border. We have protected the borders during 1965 and 1971 wars, suffered a lot and met every challenge bravely. To boost the morale of the people it is necessary that those who want to study should be provided every facility, as this is enshrined in the Directive Principles of the Constitution also. Nothing can be worse than depriving the people of this right. So, it is necessary to make a comprehension programme for education. The Education Development Programme for the border areas in a commendable programme. Consequently we have moved on the path of progress and want that it should be further expanded. Through this programme we want the people of our region to progress, bring this region at par with other regions of the country and thereby remove the imbalance.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH): Shri Jain has raised some issues before the House. It seems, he has himself answered a few of them. My work has thus become easy. He has complained that Rajasthan has been allocated less funds as compared to other States. Under border areas, Punjab has 16 divisions, Jammu-Kashmir has 41 divisions and Rajasthan has 13 divisions. Funds are allocated according to the number of divisions or the area.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Our area and population is more.

SHRI L.P. SHAHI: Those who are living there will study. Among other things, he has mentioned that there should be libraries, a middle school in every panchayat and special allowance for those working there similar to what people are getting in Andamans. So far as reading rooms and libraries are concerned, the Department of Culture is going to make a proposal before the Planning Commission that there should be some provision in the next five year plan to provide a library to every panchayat of the country. So far as the question of opening middle school in every panchayat is concerned, there are five lakh and eighty thousand villages in our country and there are five lakh and thirty-seven thousand primary schools. If we add middle schools, High schools and private schools, there are a total of seven lakh and twenty-nine thousand school in our country. There should be a primary school in every village. If it is not it will be done in future. The population of some villages is very small if a school is opened there, it will not run well because there will not be enough students. So, at times a school is opened for two or three villages. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to open new schools. The Centre provides funds to them for this. It may be true that no new schools have been opened during the last two-three months. I hope that they will be opened this year. So far as formulating a scheme is concerned, we depend on the State Governments. They formulate it according to the specific requirements of the area and we consider them separately. But when, we have to give funds on the basis of education survey, we do whatever we can. If the State Government submits any separate scheme, we consider it but generally it is not so. Even today, there is thumb rule. We are providing funds to 79 blocks in four States. We want to spend Rs. fifty lakhs on one block in one year and in this way if we calculate then your State should have spent Rs. 13 crore during the last two year, because there are 13 Blocks in your State. The Centre has already given more than Rs fourteen crore to the State

Government. So they have not been provided less funds. So far as the question of education is concerned, people are not very much interested in it. New primary schools are being opened, middle schools are being upgraded and science apparatus and other facilities are being provided to the high schools to develop interest among the students. The existing poltechnics have been upgraded. If there is need of setting up a new polytechnic, the Centre provides all possible help. There is some difference between allocation and allotment. Allotment is done every year. Earlier, this scheme was under the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later it was given to the Ministry of Education. You have admitted that nothing was done in the year 1985-86, whereas Rs. 28 crores and 50 lakhs were spent in 1986-87 out of which Rs. 4 crores and 33 lakhs were spent on education and the rest was spent by the Ministry of Home Affairs on road construction and on other works. Later this scheme was handed over the Ministry of education and we have already spent Rs. 25 crores in the year 1987-988 and Rs. 45 crores and fifty lakhs in the year 1988-89. In the current financial year, we propose to spend Rs. 50 crores on education. So the allotment is done on the availability of funds. Our expenditure would have reached to Rs. 200 crores, if we had spent money like this in the last two years. We are trying to speed up our efforts. So far as the question of opening a school in every panchayat is concerned, it is a good idea, as it will project a good image of our country. Who would not like it, but we have to keep in mind our limitations also.

To conclude, I would like to say that we work according to the schemes that are presented before us. We will consider any scheme which would give a new direction to the education system without disturbing the teacher student ratio. We will make efforts to implement the scheme.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr Chairman, Sir, the main aim of this scheme is to supplement the educational programmes started by the States. Initially this scheme was started with the object to

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

spread education in border areas which are adjacent to hostile neighbouring countries. That was why this scheme was started in some border areas of Rajasthan, Gujarat, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Fortunately or unfortunately when this scheme was started, some border areas which are adjacent to another hostile nation-China were not included in this scheme. The border areas of Rajasthan, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab, are facing different types of problems. In these areas, the education facilities are neither bad nor good. Therefore, I would like to request that as per the very concept of the scheme, it should be extended to cover some other areas also and the Education Ministry should take up this matter with the Planning Commission. Some areas of Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh are also covered under the objectives of this scheme. Therefore, my first request is that the benefits of this scheme should be extended to these areas also.

Secondly, you have given us good information that there are about 7 lakh 29 thousand schools, which are considered to be the source of primary education. However, this number is not sufficient. There are some places where there is not even a single primary school in four or five villages. For junior high school study, the students have to go 10 to 20 kms away from their villages. In certain places, this distance can be as long as 36 kms. Therefore, I would like to say that there is a need to relax the yardstick of population fixed by the Planning Commission for allocation of primary and Junior High Schools in different States. For the border areas and tribal and forest areas, population should not be the yardstick but geographical situation of the area should be taken into consideration. Therefore, while consulting the Planning Commission about the allocation of fund for education and the number of schools, to be opened, this point should also be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Government is starting schemes for border areas which are appre-

ciated by the people also but when it comes to opening of Central Schools and Navodaya Vidyalayas, these areas are not given priority whereas priority should be given to them. Therefore, I would request the Government that at least this year a Navodaya Vidyalaya each should be opened in every border district as has been promised by the Government that these schools would be opened in every district by the year 1990.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for this programme of development of education in the border areas, Rs. 200 crores have been allotted and it is applicable to Gujarat, Rajasthan, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Though we are spending Rs. 200 crores, in the present annual report, not even a page has been allotted to such a subject. How are we, the Members of Parliament, to assess the implementation of this programme. That is my preliminary observation.

One vital issue which I would like to raise is that we are committed to give education at primary level through the mother tongue of the children. Many a time it happens that for political and other reasons, the mother-tongue of children to whom education is to be imparted cannot be properly known so much so that parents and guardians of the children enter wrong language as the mother-tongue of the child. If X is the mother-tongue, Y is entered as mother-tongue. This is a very serious matter because we are committed to give education in the mother-tongue. You say that parents of the child or the guardian are the best persons to know this aspect. I would like to know whether your Ministry has got any measure to assess the mother-tongue of the children so as to fulfil the provisions in the Constitution.

We are spending Rs. 200 crores on this programme. Just as we are trying to assess the rural development and other programmes, have we got any measures to assess, for example, the establishment of schools, the quality of the buildings of the schools, the quality of the material used etc. which are

being provided under this programme? If this is not done then though we will be spending Rs. 200 crores, the services achieved will be worth Rs. 25 crores only. Therefore, I would like to know whether independent of other governmental machinery, have we got any quality control device in the programme itself.

We are also committed to create a class of responsible teachers. You know very well what happened in Delhi recently. Some teacher had set up a CBSE's Mathematics paper which virtually made the students cry. The Minister was kind enough to come to the House and give reply when this issue was raised. So, kindly throw some light on this aspect also, as to what is the decision of the Government in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRIL.P. SHAHI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as the observations of Shri Harish Rawat is concerned, we can submit before the Planning Commission that besides four States, people of other States also want this scheme to be extended to their respective States. But now it is difficult to include other areas in this scheme because this scheme was started exclusively for these four States and is to be completed in this plan period.

The question of opening Navodaya Vidyalayas is not related to this scheme. It is merely a suggestion. The speed of opening Navodaya Vidyalayas has slowed down due to lack of allocation of funds. We could not open the required number of school this year as we had opened last year. We are hopeful that if allocation is increased this year, we shall be able to open new Navodaya Vidyalayas. Special attention will however, be paid to open such school in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh.

The hon. member from Goa has mentioned that though Rs. 200 crores are being spent on this scheme yet only one page has

been allotted to this subject in the report. In this regard, I would like to inform that when expenditure is incurred by any agency of the Central Government, we give its full details but in the present case the expenditure is being incurred by the State Governments and that is why we have not given more details. However, if the hon. Members so desire, we can also give the detailed information.

On more point about the Central School has been raised. One day I called a meeting of the Principals of the colleges of Delhi University and Jamia Millia and Principals of some other schools and it was decided that if the students do not secure marks on the pattern of the previous year, a grace of two marks will be given to all for the question which was considered to be out of syllabus. Now the question that arises is that if we consider one question to be out of syllabus as agreed upon by some people will every student be given grace marks irrespective of the number of marks secured out of 100 marks. Suppose a student secures 98 marks, he will get 100 after adding two grace marks. But if the number of grace marks is fixed higher, how will we rectify the situation in some cases where the total marks exceed 100 by 6 or 8 marks?

That is why we have decided to compensate the students keeping in view the percentage of marks obtained by the students this year as also last year in Delhi and outside Delhi.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to reassemble on 19th April at 11.00 A.M.

18.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, April 19, 1989/Chaitra 29, 1911 (Saka)