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Wednesday, February 22, 1989
Phalgun 3, 1910 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Thirteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXI Xontains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, February 22, 1989/Phalguna
3, 1910 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Sir, let us congratulate Shri Shahbuddin. Only God knows about the party of which he has become the leader.

[English]

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Both of us are forming a party.

MR. SPEAKER: Then you will become eleven!

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Norms for Establishment of Referral Hospitals in Rural Areas

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

(a) the norms for the establishment of a

referral hospitals in rural areas in terms of population, area etc.;

(b) the nature and extent of assistance provided by the Union Government for this purpose;

(c) the number of referral hospitals so far sanctioned, constructed and operational, State-wise;

(d) the number of referral hospitals constructed but not yet operational, State-wise;

(e) the number of such hospitals under construction, State-wise; and

(f) the number of such hospitals proposed and under consideration, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (f). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Under the Seventh Plan the goal of setting up Community Health Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres is sought to be achieved under the Minimum Needs Programme. According to the accepted norms, it is proposed to establish rural hospitals termed as Community Health Centres, with specialists facilities by upgrading the existing block level Primary health Centres. Every Community Health Centre will provide services of specialists in the disciplines of medicine, surgery, paediatrics and obstetrics & gynecology and cater to a

rural population of about 1.00 lakh to 1.20 lakhs. Every Community Health Centre will serve as a referral centre for four Primary Health Centres and will have 30 beds with indoor admission facilities besides X-ray and laboratory facilities.

The responsibility of establishment of the rural hospitals/community health centres rests with the State/U.T. Governments for which funds are allocated on annual basis by the Planning Commission during the Annual Plan discussions. The funds allocated by the Planning Commission form a part of the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

The Community Health Centres are

being established through the upgradation of the existing Primary Health Centres. The upgradation involves provision of additional manpower, construction of additional rooms and supply of additional equipments etc. The State/U.T.-wise details of the Community Health Centres sanctioned and established as on January, 1989 are given in the Annexure given below.

Separate information regarding construction of buildings for Community Health Centres is not being collected.

The annual State-wise target in respect of Community Health Centres has not yet been finalised for 1989-90.

ANNEXURE

Community Health Centres; sanctioned and established

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Sanctioned Till 88-89</i>	<i>Achievement Till Jan. 89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86	46
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	5
3.	Assam	49	49
4.	Bihar	97	78
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	5	4
6.	Gujarat	129	105
7.	Haryana	42	32
8.	Himachal Pradesh	32	32
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	28	27
10.	Karnataka	115	126

1	2	3	4
11.	Kerala	54	29
12.	Madhya Pradesh	135	115
13.	Maharashtra	277	277
14.	Manipur	12	9
15.	Meghalaya	5	3
16.	Mizoram	5	4
17.	Nagaland	4	3
18.	Orissa	109	83
19.	Punjab	54	44
20.	Rajasthan	91	86
21.	Sikkim	2	0
22.	Tamil Nadu	96	72
23.	Tripura	9	8
24.	Uttar Pradesh	179	142
25.	West Bengal	111	81
26.	Pondicherry	1	1
27.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1
28.	Chandigarh	1	1
29.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0
30.	Delhi	0	0
31.	Lakshadweep	1	1

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the programme of Community

Health Centres was introduced under the Seventh Plan. We are now about to com-

plete the fourth year of the Seventh Plan. According to the figures provided by the Government, the achievement till January 1989 is something like 1,464, say 1,500. The criterion given here is that each Community Health Centre shall cater to a rural population of about 1.00 to 1.20 lakhs. By this criterion, we require roughly 6,000 Community Health Centres to cover the entire rural population. The achievement so far — at least on paper — is 1,500.

I would, therefore, like to know from the hon. Minister the target year for the coverage of the entire rural population and the estimated non-recurring cost of establishing one Community Health Centre and the estimated recurring annual expenditure on each such Centre.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the set-up in our rural health service is that we have a Community Health Centre and the Primary Health Centre and below that some sub-Centres.

The position is that rural health is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme. The State Governments come for discussions with the Planning Commission along with other Minimum Needs Programme allocations; rural health does also figure in that. So, the shortfalls that the hon. Member has mentioned are because the State Governments have not fulfilled whatever they committed to do under the Annual Plans. The reason for not fulfilling the target is that in spite of allocations from the Central Government, even that money is not spent. So, the problem lies with the priority that the State Governments should give to the rural health service. The type of lacuna in achievement of targets will continue unless this basic situation is remedied.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: He has not answered even a single part of the question that I asked. I am not asking for alloca-

tion of responsibility.

Sir, I asked: What is the proposed target year for covering all the rural population? I asked: What is the estimated non-recurring expenditure and annual recurring expenditure on each Community Health Centre? That would give us the idea of the resources needed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I need notice for how much it needs. But the basic thrust of the hon. Member's question is: Why is there a shortfall in the establishment of rural Health Centres? For this, I have given an answer.

About how much is recurring and non-recurring expenditure for this, I would like to mention however again that that has to come from the State allocations. The buildings have to be provided by them. There is a very small component of some staff and training facilities that the Central Government makes available to the State Governments. Basically, the problem is that the State Governments should do much more than what they are doing.

As regards the figures, I would certainly furnish to the hon. Member.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, I take it that it shall take another three or four Five Year Plans to complete the entire rural population. Out of six thousand, fifteen hundred were sanctioned in this Five Year Plan.

MR. SPEAKER: Slow and steady wins the race.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: My second question is that there is normally a time lag, which I have noticed through personal contacts, between the construction of the infrastructure and putting into operation of a community health centre. In my constitu-

ency, two referral hospitals have been inaugurated formally by two successive Chief Ministers one after the other and both are today, for all practical purposes, locked up. One is functioning as an outdoor dispensary with one doctor and no specialist and the other is simply locked up. I would like to know whether, to make these community health centres fully operational, the Central Government have tried to monitor the level of achievement of each State I request him to tell us, for example, as to how many of these 1464 health centres which are said to have been achieved are fully operational as of today.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, Bihar situation as explained by the hon. Member...

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Bihar is no exception. It must be the same all over the country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I am saying this because they had special UN allocation some of which was used in his constituency also. UN funded project for Bihar costing about Rs. 16.5 crores was sanctioned and financial outlays and expenditure were incurred. Even then, less than Rs. 14 crores were utilised. It is true that many of the buildings have not been constructed under this programme also and the reason is that, as the State Government has explained to us, there are distant areas where construction agency did not perform as it should have. Therefore, money was not utilised and the buildings for those centres were not ready. I agree with the hon. Member that there can be some instances where equipment is not there and very little staff is there. We have been constantly monitoring this and we have discussions with every State individually as well as collectively in certain forums which are available to us. We impress upon them that the basic structure, that is, specialists, medical staff, para-medical staff, medicine, etc. should be provided

and for that money is also to be allocated in Annual Plans. This is most important. Money for this project, for the rural health service is provided in the Annual Plans. But somehow, I think, due to lack of priority or some other preoccupations of the States with respect to the minimum needs programme, health gets neglected.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Again, my question has not been answered. How many of them are operational?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: It is not possible for me to tell you. We are getting the information. They say that they are operational. But again we had a survey done by the Indian Council of Medical Research and the results were not satisfactory.

MR. SPEAKER: This is okay. No running commentary.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a question from the hon. Minister. He has stated in the statement in reply to the question that.

[English]

According to the accepted norms, it is proposed to establish rural hospitals termed as Community Health Centres, with specialists facilities by upgrading the existing block level Primary Health Centres. Every Community Health Centre will provide services of specialists in the disciplines of medicine, surgery, paediatrics and obstetrics and gynaecology and cater to a rural population of about 1.00 lakh to 1.20 lakhs.

[Translation]

Now when he has made this statement, I would like to have information in respect of whole of Rajasthan.

The population of Rajasthan is 4 crores and as against that 91 referral hospitals have been sanctioned for the State. Out of this, 86 hospitals have so far been opened. Keeping in view the population, a total of 340 hospitals should have been opened but instead of only 91 have been sanctioned. There has been no progress as regards of the rest. Out of the 91 hospitals opened so far various facilities, as has been stated by the hon. Minister in his statement, are not available. Hospital buildings have not been constructed anywhere and other facilities have also not been provided. Therefore, I would like to know the reasons as to why the State Government does not open the hospitals and why various facilities are not being provided when everything has been provided in the annual plan?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, out of the 91 hospitals sanctioned for the State, presently 86 are functioning. As compared to the other states, this figure seem to be quite all right. I would like to repeat the point of specialists and inform that the centres sanctioned so far need the services of 5700 specialists. As per the figures received by us for June 1981, only 425 specialists were available in these centres. I agree that there is a shortage of staff, nursing facilities and buildings etc. We go on asking the State Governments, keep liaison with them and monitor their work from time to time. We lay special stress on the point that the sanctioned amount in the annual plan should be utilized.

[English]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: As per the statement, the sanctioned strength of the hospitals is not based on population. What is the criterion for the sanction of these community health centres Statewise? Some States have achieved the target, some States have not. What are the reasons for not achieving the target? Is the Planning

Commission allocation responsible for this? Or, have the State Governments not completed their work?

MR. SPEAKER: This has already been replied to.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The procedure, as I have tried to explain earlier, is that the State Governments come for discussions to the Planning Commission for their annual plan. Among other things, the Minimum Needs Programme is discussed and the rural health service is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme which includes water supply, roads and things of that nature. The figures that are mentioned are the ones which were sanctioned with the consent of the State Government concerned, and that they would establish so many centres during the particular year. They have not been able to do it for various reasons, the most important reason being that even the funds allocated to them for the particular area have not been used for this purpose, but for some other purposes.

Slum Improvement In Delhi

*2. SHRI ANIL BASU†:
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target set for slum improvement in Delhi for the year 1987-88 had been achieved;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):
(a) Financial and physical performance during 1987-88 was as below:

Financial Outlay	...	Rs. 850.00 lakhs
Expenditure	...	Rs. 733.44 lakhs
Physical Target	...	
No. of beneficiaries	...	Rs. 2.83 lakhs
Physical Target	...	
No. of beneficiaries	...	Rs. 2.45 lakhs

(b) and (c). The shortfall was primarily due to the problems faced from year to year in the implementation of the slum improvement programmes, namely, resistance from the slum dwellers in some cases to the change of layout of their hutments for the construction of various facilities; opposition by residents of neighbouring areas towards the provision of durable facilities for the slum dwellers; and sometimes reservations of the land-owning agencies about the entry of the authorities of the slum development agencies for taking up improvement works.

SHRI ANIL BASU: Delhi being the capital city of the country, it gets general allocation from the Planning Commission as also from the Union Government. Unfortunately, the position of Delhi has become very serious. According to an assessment made recently, by 2000 A.D., seventy five percent of the Delhites will live in the slums. When such is the magnitude of the problem and when this House has enacted the Slums Improvement Act, it is surprising that the contribution of the Union Government during the Seventh Plan period to the improvement of services for the slum dwellers is nil. In Tikri which is a resettlement colony in the South Delhi area, there is no electricity, no drinking water facilities, no sewage for the dwellers there. In Tirokhpuri and other J.J. colonies, improved services as also arrangements for removal of garbage etc. have not been provided. Money has been provided to the authority concerned in the Union Territory.

Sir, though in the reply it has been mentioned that during the year 1987-88 the achievement in both the financial and physical terms is much below the target, the reason given is very surprising. The reasons given are, that the permission is not given or the land is not available etc. So, when the magnitude of the problem is such, may I

know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the fund which was provided under the Urban Environmental Development Scheme was used for some other purposes. I would like to know the reasons for diverting this fund for other purposes. And also whether it is a fact that to show the expenditure, the Delhi Administration Authority decided...

MR. SPEAKER: Are you making a Statement?

SHRI ANIL BASU: No, Sir, I am putting my supplementary question.

MR. SPEAKER: You put the question.

SHRI ANIL BASU: I would like to know whether it is a fact that the funds meant for the Urban Environment development Scheme are diverted for some other schemes.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir the hon. Member wants to take up all the issues at a time. The question relates to slum areas but he is also putting question in respect of resettlement colonies alongwith slums. I would like to tell him for his information...

MR. SPEAKER: Is she aware what he is asking?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Perhaps, he does not know what he is asking about. The last thing that he said was that the money was beingdiverted for some other

purposes. It is totally wrong. The money has not been diverted for any other purpose.

There are two types of slums in Delhi. One type of slums are seen in the walled city which are being taken care of under an Act. As you are aware, the Slum Act was enacted in 1956 and at that time it was decided that the slum clearance should be undertaken and the affected people should be rehabilitated at some other place. The resettlement colonies came up under this arrangement where people were allotted residential plots of different sizes varying from 25 to 80 square yards in measurement. The other type of slums consist of those slums which are called jhuggi-jhonparis. These people made encroachments on land. When they settle at a place, we have to provide various facilities. Funds are being allocated to these two types of slums in the plan and the money is being spent for this purpose. There is no significant shortfall in this work. There is unlimited work in the walled city. The magnitude of congestion is so high that we have already provided all facilities that we could possibly give. Arrangements have been made to provide light, pavements and water etc. So far as the latrines and bath-rooms are concerned, the concerned authorities of Delhi have said that they will rebuild the very old ones. We have since taken up this work.

The problems in the jhuggi-jhonparies are more complex because their number is going on rising. We are supplying water to the jhuggi-jhonparis as water is their basic need. Now the Government has a plan to make environmental improvement in the urban slums instead of clearing them. Under the above plan, we have proposals to provide drinking water, electricity and drainage. We spend money on the development of these two types of slums and do not divert the funds to any other work. In any case, the Government intends to provide various facilities to these poor people which they need.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: After the epidemic which broke last year in which around 1200 persons lost their lives, has the Government made any review or the assessment of the work done in the slums or the 'Zhuggi-Zhonpari' or in the re-settlement colonies? If so, what is the result of that assessment or that review and whether Government has taken any action on that review?

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was very unfortunate that an epidemic broke out last year. Thereafter, the hon. Prime Minister visited the affected areas and now every care is being taken to ensure non-recurrence of such incidents. As regards the threats of water-borne diseases, it is most essential that clean drinking water is provided to these places. Water has been supplied to every jhuggi-jhonpari. While to some places we are supplying water by tankers, to some other places it is being supplied from the hydrants of the Municipal Corporation. Now they have no problem of drinking water.

[English]

SHRI ANIL BASU: I am asking about the review of the Ministry of Urban Development.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: All these points will be taken up after the said review. They will not come automatically.

[English]

There is the Delhi Administration, there is DDA. There are so many agencies which are looking after this programme.

[Translation]

They have been asked to convert the kuchcha drains into metalled ones and also to provide light to these areas. In some areas this work has already been taken up and we hope that it will be fully implemented within a few days.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for the numerous development works done in slum areas and jhuggi-jhonparis in Delhi. She deserves our felicitations for the facilities extended to the people in these areas. But one thing I would like to point out to you is that the work of slum clearance in old Delhi about which the hon. Minister stated that it is still continuing has since been stopped. The Government had made a commitment to provide alternate residential sites to those people who were displaced in 1982 and whose homes had been demolished. The people were assured that they will be rehabilitated in new quarters, but the Government backed out of its words. No arrangement has so far been made to resettle them anywhere. They are still living on roads in Minto road area without a house. I am distressed at it. The Government had assured that it will be implemented within a month.

Secondly, the terms slum clearance and slum improvement do not mean that the work is to be done only in the property acquired by the D.D.A. Slum property is that property where 400 to 500 people lead a savage life like that of the animals and where the rays of the Sun do not reach. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had hinted upon a scheme to undertake work in these colonies. But that scheme is not being implemented. On the other hand the D.D.A. prepared its own scheme and worked on it. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he is going to resettle these people at those places? Besides, is he going to set right the situation

that was created due to cancellation of the scheme without any reason? If not, what the Government is going to do for the Kamla Market over which a long period of 33 years has passed since it was constructed, but its services have not so far been transferred to the corporation? The same is the position with regard to Lajpat Rai Market which has developed as one of the biggest markets in Delhi. I would like to know in this connection if the Government will convene a meeting for a decision and set right the changes that were made in the scheme?

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is the constituency of Shri Jai Prakash and he as well as I know about it. Only a few days back we had a discussion on it. As regards the commitment made to the people about whom the hon. Member has made a reference, I would like to state that we still stand by our commitment. They will be rehabilitated but it will be done through the Group Housing Societies. We had discussed this thing in our meeting. People are living in the Minto Road and Mata Sundari Road areas. Perhaps he is talking of those cottages which are in the old city area and are in very old condition. If he is talking about the slums, we shall see if something could be done to remove the drawbacks in them provided he identifies them. So far as the question of slum clearance is concerned, it is no longer there. He is talking of a long lost thing.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: You have made a promise, the Government has made a promise.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: The Government reiterates its earlier stand. They will certainly be resettled.

[English]

SHRI KHURSHID ALAM KHAN: The hon. Minister has mentioned Shahjahanabad. Shahjahanabad was originally built for

about 60,000 people where now more than 700 thousand people are living. There are hundreds of *Katras* in this city. May I know from the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken to provide necessary facilities for those people who are living in these *Katras*? Life in these *Katras* is almost sub-human. How long will it take to provide necessary accommodation for them? When will a beginning be made in this regard?

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Shri Alam rightly said that the Government '*Katras*' which are dangerous should be declared as dangerous and unfit for human habitation. I have given orders that the space at Mata Sundari Lane be used to resettle the people residing in the old Government '*Katras*'. Then we can take up the repair of these '*Katras*'. There are a large number of '*Katras*', some are held by Government and some by private agencies. For those held by the Government a scheme has been formulated wherein people residing there will be shifting to Mata Sundari Lane where space has been reserved for them.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: I request the hon. Prime Minister to grant Statehood to Delhi. We will take decisions ourselves.

SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Shri Jai Prakash has congratulated the hon. Minister once, I would congratulate the hon. Minister twice. They made a promise, evicted the people and then did not resettle them. It is for this that congratulations have been given and a lot of praise has been made. What are these congratulations for? I request hon. Shri Jai Prakash to take back his words. I am not saying that no work is being done. Work is certainly going on. But the poor residents of the area have been evicted and a report has been asked for. What are the reports regarding provision of

relief and what does the Government intend to do in this matter? Are some quick measures proposed to be taken? If something is being done along these lines I would request hon. Shri Jai Prakash to congratulate the Government. Otherwise he should take back his congratulatory words.

MR. SPEAKER: So you want to go into this give-and-take business.

SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI: What I want to say is that the people whom hon. Shri Jai Prakash mentioned were evicted in large numbers and also resettled in large numbers. A few are left. Now I want to know the number of such people who are required to be resettled. May I request hon. Shri Tulsiram to take a round of Delhi, understand the situation existing in the city and then come forward with his views. This is hon. Shri Jai Prakash's constituency. He knows what he is talking about and he can understand what I am trying to convey.

MR. SPEAKER: He is comparing it with Hyderabad.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker Sir, perhaps he wanted to know when cleaning up operations would be taken up in Andhra Pradesh.

[*English*]

Sugar Industry Wage Board Report

*3. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU†:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industry workers have expressed their protest against the rejection of their demands by the Third Wage Board for sugar industry in its report submitted to Government recently;

(b) If so, what were the demands of workers;

(c) whether these have been considered by Government;

(d) if so, which of these demands have been accepted by Government;

(e) which of them have been rejected and the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether Government propose to have a discussion with the representatives of workers to resolve the issue of wage revision and other related matters?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) The National Coordination Committee of Sugar Workers had expressed their protest against the rejection of their demands through their statement dated 14.1.1989, even before the submission of the Wage Board Report, on mere presumption that their demands have been rejected. On the other hand, the Sugar Wage Board have now submitted its report on 31.1.1989.

(b) The major demands of National Coordination Committee of Sugar Workers are in respect of Minimum Wage, D.A. rate, Guaranteed Minimum Benefit, Retention Allowance, Fringe Benefits, etc.

(c) to (f). The Central Govt. has circulated the Sugar Wage Board Report to the concerned State Governments and Central Ministries to ascertain their views, only after which, it can come to any conclusion on this matter.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: For the last so many years the demands of the sugar industry workers are pending.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Wage Board had rejected a

number of demands made by sugar industry workers, including the payment of Second Interim Relief.

If so, why did not the Government intervene in this matter and ask the Wage Board for Interim Relief to the Sugar industry workers?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: It is not fact that the Wage Board had rejected many of the demands. Non-acceptance of demands in toto or in full cannot be and should not be termed as rejection. They have considered the demands of the various unions placed before them. They have also given rewards favourably on many accounts. So there is no question of rejection of demands.

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the sugar industry workers have demanded that the Government should reject the entire Report of the Third Sugar Wage Board and to evolve a new tripartite machinery with the representatives of the Government, employers, etc. to settle the demands of the sugar workers and, if so, whether the Government is considering this demand or not.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: We have not yet received any such demand regarding the rejection of the recommendations of the Sugar Wage Board. But in this connection I would like to say that even if such demands are made they are not going to serve the interests of the employees. After all, in the Wage Board, the representatives of the employers and the representatives of the employees were represented. It was headed by a Jurist. All the view points were made there. They have heard the consumers. They have heard the farmers, the workers representatives and the employers' representatives and studied the whole problem in depth and also its implications and everything. If that does not satisfy, which, according to me, is favourable, then, I think, to

constitute a new tripartite committee is not going to serve the interest of the workers. It will unnecessarily take much more time; and then in that tripartite committee, there can be no guarantee that there will be a unanimity.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister has made a reference to the acceptance on the rejection of demands made by the workers of the mills in operation. But there are many sugar mills in our country which are production-oriented, but are lying closed. Workers of those mills also come under the jurisdiction of the Labour Ministry which looks after their welfare. In this context I want to inform the hon. Minister that Goraru Sugar Mill in Bihar is lying closed for the last two years. Workers of this mill have made several demonstrations and sat on 'dharnas' many a times for the acceptance of their demands. The Government intends to help workers of the mills in operation but nothing is proposed to be done for workers of mills lying closed. The Labour Ministry looks after their interests too. May I know from the hon. Minister if any committee has been constituted to safeguard the interests of workers of closed mills?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker Sir, this does not arise out of the main question. But still I want to say that the National Financial and Reconstruction Board has been constituted to go into the problems of sick mills.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The workers of the sugar mills have been agitating since long for some of their demands. The government appointed a third Wage Board for workers of the sugar mills. This Wage Board has submitted its report to the government. What are the demands of the workers and what are the recommendations of this Wage Board? Why have the Coordination

Committee Of The National Sugar Workers rejected the recommendations of the Wage Board. They have also stated that the major demands of the workers have not been accepted by the Wage Board. In view of the rejection of their demands, is the government considering to have a tripartite discussion with the workers and their employers for an amicable settlement of the issue?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I have already said that the Wage Board has not rejected the demands of the workers. They have made certain recommendations. It may not be that they have conceded in full, but they have recommended an increase in the wage; they have recommended an increase in the retaining allowance. They have given a new formula for DA. They have also made a recommendation for an increase in fit policy. So, it cannot be said that they have rejected their demands. But if you want me to read out all the recommendations, it will take time. It is a voluminous report. What I have said is that only after the receipt of the views of the different State Governments on the appropriate enforcement of these recommendations will the Government take a final view. And unless we take a final view it will serve no purpose to spell out all the recommendations because that may spark off avoidable controversies.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, this matter is related to workers of the sugar mills. Sugar-cane farmers go to the sugar mills in their bullock-carts in the month of March. As workers have a union, their demands are conveyed. Farmers do not have a union to convey their demands. When farmers go to the sugar-mills the mill-owners are supposed to provide lodging arrangements like sheds for the farmers and the carts-pulling animals. May I know if this rule will be enforced and sheds will be constructed?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The enforcement machinery for the provisions of the Factories Act and other such Acts is with the State Government. The responsibility as to the implementation of the provisions of these Acts also lies with the State Government. I express my sympathies but so far as the question of provisions related to sugar mills is concerned the State Government is responsible and they should be asked. The Centre cannot enforce it. As to the question of Wage Boards, the interests of the farmers have been kept in mind.

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: These Acts have been made by the Central Government, therefore the Central Government should see that the provisions of these acts are implemented through the State Governments.

[English]

Increase In Aids cases

4. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:**

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been a sharp increase in the AIDS afflicted patients over the last three months as reported in Hindustan Times dated February 2, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of persons screened and full blown cases of AIDS detected;

(c) whether the blood donors and pregnant women have been particularly found to be the victims of AIDS in the country;

(d) whether the Indian Council of Medi-

cal Research has taken any steps to provide adequate treatment to the AIDS patients; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the spread of the disease and to promote public awareness?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Testing of HIV infection in India was started in October, 1985. As of 31st January, 1989, 2,09,825 persons belonging to high risk groups viz. foreigners, blood donors, hetro-sexually promiscuous males and prostitutes were screened and out of them 764 were found to be HIV sero-positives including 29 full blown AIDS cases comprising of 18 Indian and 11 foreigners.

An Annexure indicating the number of persons belonging to high risk groups screened, number of HIV sero-positives and number of full blown AIDS cases during the period ending April, 1986 and upto 31.1.1989 is given below.

Out of 764 HIV sero-positive individuals detected upto 31.1.1989, 68 were blood donors and 9 were pregnant women. The majority of HIV sero-positive individuals belonged to two high risk groups namely — promiscuous males (197) and promiscuous women (310).

The Indian Council of Medical Research has been entrusted with the responsibility for organising surveillance for HIV infection. In addition, the Council is also pursuing research on virus isolation.

In order to prevent the spread of AIDS in India, the Government have planned the

following activities;—

- Surveillance for detecting HIV infection
- Testing of blood used for transfusion and ensuring safety of blood products
- Establishment of clinics for health check up and counselling in metropolitan cities.
- Strengthening of STD Clinics in Medical Colleges/District Hospitals.
- Development of medicare facilities

for treatment of AIDS patients in identified major hospitals.

- Training of medical/para-medical personnel in case management.
- Intensification of health education activities as under:—
 - health education to increase awareness among general public.
 - health education in schools and colleges
 - education and counselling of high risk groups as well as persons with HIV infection.

Annexure

Number of Persons belonging to High Risk Groups Screened Number of HIV Sero-Positive and Number of Full Blown Aids Cases during the Period ending April, 1986 and upto 31/1/1989

Category	1986 (April)	1987 (April)	1988 (April)	1988 (October)	1989 (January)	Cumulative
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No. of screened	3027	34,856	65,366	63,317	43,259*	2,09,825
No. of HIV Positive	10	99	196	227	232*	764
Sero O Positivity rate (No. of HIV Sero-positive per 1000)	3.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	5.4*	3.6
No. of full blown AIDS cases	0	9	11	5	4*	29

* There is no increase in the number of AIDS cases in the last three months. However, because of intensification of Sero-surveillance there had been an increase in the number of persons screened and sero-positive persons and AIDS patients detected. Special emphasis on screening high risk groups, such as prostitutes and patients attending STD clinics accounts for the large number of sero-positive persons detected.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, a law in relation to this disease was enacted in 1985. Information in this regard was received in this House in June 1986 and a serious view was taken of it. At that time the Government had given an assurance that all possible steps would be taken to check the spread of this disease. Today the situation is that nearly 2 lakh cases have been screened of which 700 AIDS cases have been detected. The disease has spread from one case in 1985 to 700 cases today. This is a serious problem before the country. May I know what steps have been taken in the past 2-3 years to check the spread of this disease? What are the future plans in this regard? The reply does not clearly state whether the Government has taken adequate measures in the past 2-3 years to check the spread of this disease.

[English]

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The Government is very serious that all possible steps should be taken to detect and take subsequent action so far as the AIDS disease is concerned. In 1986, which the hon. Member mentioned, we have taken a number of steps which I have given in my answer. It is not correct to say that AIDS cases were 764 as the hon. Member has said. As a result of screening the number of HIV positive cases was found to be 764. My statement again says that the number of full blown AIDS cases is only 29. The Government has taken a number of steps. One of the steps is that we have established about 40 Surveillance Centres all over the country where people who are liable to have AIDS are screened from time to time. The figure rise is attributed to a large number of screening cases and surveillance that we are undertaking. Upto April 1986 3,027 cases have been screened and upto January 1989,

43,259 cases have been screened. Because of increased screening more number of cases were detected. But that does not mean that the disease is spreading. We have taken a number of steps at the surveillance level. We have a big training programme. We sent doctors and nurses under the WHO scheme. They came back and trained other people. They are still training more people. The kits required in surveillance centres are at present imported. We are in touch with the manufacturers in foreign countries to see that we can manufacture ourselves. We are gradually stepping up our surveillance which is the basic thing.

Another thing is that one of the sources is the blood banks in the country and professional donors and others go there. So, we are making a serious attempt to regulate the working of these blood banks. Just to give an example, in Bombay and Madras, we have made it compulsory that every blood donor who comes for donating blood would be examined whether it is HIV positive or not, and a number of steps are taken so that the source from which the disease can start is first detected and prevented.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been stated that so far, 200000 people have been screened but it is not clear from the statement what are those places in this vast country like India where the incidence of the AIDS is at its highest and which of the states are highly prone to this disease. Will the hon. Minister be pleased to give statewise information in this regard?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I have stated that recently 40 centres have been opened and I will supply the list of all these centres to the hon. Member. Besides this, efforts are being made to open more centres. At this moment it is not possible to indicate precisely the names of places

alongwith the extent of magnitude of AIDS there, as at present we are busy with the opening up of centres. After that we will be able to identify and indicate the names of the areas which have the incidence of this disease.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Sir, every other day there is a news item about AIDS appearing in one or the other newspaper or magazine. As per the information I have collected, AIDS spreads through homosexual activities. Now, homosexuality is banned in the country and it is a criminal offence. I would like to know from the Minister what steps the Government wants to take on voluntary disclosure of patients who are suffering from this ailment.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: Sir, the observation of the hon. Member is that homosexuals are one of the high risk groups. It holds good more in foreign countries than in India. We have other high risk groups which are of much more higher risk than homosexuals. We are conscious of the problem that the hon. Member has mentioned. We are also trying to formulate a legislation on this aspect where the suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in view.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Sir, I would like to know whether it has come to the notice of the Government that two medicines by name, Vinobulin and Darglob manufactured by Bharat Systems & Vaccines Ltd. contained AIDS virus. If so, what steps the Government has taken to prevent the marketing of these two medicines all over India. Also I want to know whether the Government have conducted any inquiry regarding how this major defect appeared in the manufacturing process and if so, the details thereof.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: The hon. Member mentioned about the cases which

were detected and about some medicines having some serious problems. In the All India Institute of Medical Sciences one such medicine was tested and it was found that it was positive in some respects. Immediate steps were taken to withdraw the medicine and to stop production of that medicine. The Drug Controller of Maharashtra was immediately contacted and he went into action very expeditiously. He issued the necessary orders under the law because he is competent to do so. We had a meeting under the auspices of our Ministry in Bombay where all the manufacturers of drugs including the two manufacturers about whom the hon. Member just mentioned, were present. We have laid down a very elaborate procedure as to how from now onwards the blood products which go into the manufacture of these medicines, should be screened, what should be the procedure followed for certifying the correct process. Here also most of these medicines are made from blood and these factories are registered blood banks also. So it comes to the same problem which I mentioned earlier that the blood banks which are the source of these things have to be very well regularised. We are taking steps to do so not only in the factories which are manufacturing these medicines but all over the country.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: The Government has adopted a very good policy that those foreign nationals who are the victims of AIDS are deported at the earliest. But are there cases where foreign nationals who are the victims of AIDS became untraceable before their deportation?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA: I would like to have notice for that.

Transfer of staff of State Bank of Indore, Delhi Branches

- *5. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS†:
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees in the Branches of the State Bank of Indore in the Union Territory of Delhi who filed their cases against the Management in the Office of the Assistant Labour Commissioner in connection with their transfer orders;

(b) whether the orders issued by the Assistant Labour Commissioner have been complied with;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken against the management for non-compliance of orders?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) An industrial dispute was raised in respect of one employee by the State Bank of Indore Employees Union against transfer of a workman from the Chandni Chowk Branch of that Bank to its Branch at Rahogarh, Madhya Pradesh.

(b) The communications sent by the Conciliation Officer to the Bank were a notice for participation in the conciliation proceedings and the management was advised that during the pendency of the dispute in conciliation, status-quo may be maintained.

(c) and (d). Conciliation proceedings were taken up and a settlement was arrived at between the management and the employees' union which raised the dispute. According to the settlement, the workman was to report for duty at Rahogarh Branch of the Bank in the first instance. Since this has not been done by the workman, the question of taking action against the management for non-compliance of the terms of settlement does not arise.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: How the

management is capable to victimise an employee by using the weapon of transfer? Is the Government prepared to issue a directive to all the public sector undertakings including banks to formulate the transfer policy? It may kindly be noted that an employee who brought out certain important facts of fraud by officials, was transferred from one place to another. You are well aware that when a person is punished, notice has to be served and an inquiry is conducted. But in transfer it is not done. It is more cruel. Therefore, I would like to know whether guidelines will be formulated for this purpose in the matter of transfer and whether Government will instruct all the public sector undertakings including banks.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: In fact, transfer for administrative reasons is not a punishment. Transfer order, under the Code of Discipline is taken an unfair labour practice only when it is resorted to by way of punishment for the labour union activities. For that, there is a provision in the Act. In this instant case, there was a transfer. The Conciliation Officer advised for maintaining the *status quo* during the pendency of the conciliation proceedings. But, in fact, the dispute which was raised stated that the management of the State Bank of Indore was contemplating transfers. Then the advice was to maintain *status quo*. The Bank had, in fact, transferred the employees concerned a day earlier. The Bank management took the stand that..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: No, no.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: It is a fact... (*Interruptions*). Sir, let them hear me first. In fact, the dispute was raised on 4th June 1985. The Conciliation Officer immediately issued orders and initiated the conciliation proceedings. In the notice for the conciliation proceedings itself, the Conciliation Officer advised for maintaining *status quo*. But the Bank took the stand that the transfer

order was not contemplated but was, in fact, issued a day earlier on the plea that the transfer order should mean that the transfer stands. Then there was a remedial measure which the union probably did not take, and that is that had the union made a complaint in writing to the appropriate authority that the transfer was resorted to by way of punishment for trade union activities of the employees, there is a provision that such transfer is taken as an unfair labour practice. For that, there is a remedial measure and there are penal provisions also against the employers. But the complaint was not filed. The union preferred the continuance of the conciliation proceedings. The union consented for the continuance of the conciliation proceedings. They could have pressed for the failure if they were not satisfied. Ultimately the conciliation proceedings ended in a settlement.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Sir, I am sorry that the hon. Minister has not given me the correct answer for the direct question which I have put to him that is there a policy of the Government to see that the public sector undertakings, including banks, formulate a policy in the matter of transfer. That he has not answered. My second supplementary is that in the instant case it has been brought out that the *status quo* could not be maintained in spite of orders given by the Assistant Labour Commissioner. To my knowledge, it is only in Maharashtra where the Unfair Labour Practices Act is there which says that interim orders can be passed. In the labour matters, even the courts have no authority to pass orders for maintaining the *status quo*. Sir, he is the Labour Minister, he is a labour leader. So, I would like to know whether the Government will think of formulating a law making provision for maintaining *status quo* in such cases.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Sir, it is a request for consideration and we will certainly think over it.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this case the labour Commissioner had issued orders for maintaining status quo on the 4th and the transfer letter was issued a day earlier which was despatched on the 7th. I have got a photostat copy of that letter with me. It is quite evident from it that to maintain status quo and to defend guilty people transfer orders were issued only a day earlier and they were despatched later on the 7th. In order to save their skin, the management filed a case against those who had lodged a complaint in this regard. I am sending them a photostat copy of the dispatch letter.

MR. SPEAKER: You may send it on your own.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: The hon. Member is stating that there may be such possibility. I have already mentioned that the Board had taken a decision to issue transfer orders on the 3rd. Now the 'status-quo' would mean that his transfer order stands. I am just mentioning what the Bank had contended but there may be even that possibility as the hon. Member has stated. In such circumstances, the Union should have lodged a complaint against the maintenance of status-quo on the ground that provisions of unfair Labour Practices act have been violated but they did not do that. The Authority cannot take any decision without taking its cognizance. They should understand the provisions of this Act. Instead it so happened that the conciliation proceedings with the union remained continued alongwith a persistent request for a settlement. Ultimately when there was a settlement, another peculiar situation arose when the aggrieved person gave in writing that he had never authorised the union to make a statement or to go in for an agreement on behalf of the employees. Thus the entire case took a different turn and the settlement lost the very

meaning of it. Thus the case had fallen.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, here I would like to know from the hon. Minister....

MR. SPEAKER: You have asked your question you could ask only one question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Whether the hon. Minister is aware that this case of the transfer of an employee had come to the notice of the Government several days ago through Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. When the conciliation officer directed for maintaining status-quo, the transfer orders which were issued a day earlier, were presented to him. When it was mentioned in the House that the person who had merely furnished correct information which had resulted in the detection of corruption cases involving black money worth crores of rupees, was sacked and all those persons against whom the charges of corruption had been levelled, were promoted by the Government. You have expressed your feelings several times in the House. The hon. Finance Minister had stated in his reply to the question of Dr. Bapu Kaldate in Rajya Sabha that he was in agreement with him on his views and further information in this regard will be collected. And when all that information was furnished by the concerned individual, he was thrown out of his job. If it is fact, whether the hon. Labour Minister will consider to reinstate the person concerned.

MR. SPEAKER: Don't refer to the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I am not quoting the Rajya Sabha. I am just expressing my views. Now the hon. Labour Minister is seized of the entire position. I do not deny this possibility that the transfer order was issued a day earlier.

MR. SPEAKER: You may ask the

question.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Sir, the question involves the dismissal of a poor employee. He was thrown out of his job just for the supply of information or for extending a technical advice. Keeping in view all these circumstances, whether you will be pleased to reinstate Shri C.L. Verma.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a fact that according to the settlement, a person named C.L. Verma had been dismissed. The settlement which was reached at with the union, provided that Shri C.L. Verma....

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: I want to inform you that he has been dismissed. Sir, he will take at least 2 minutes for the introduction itself.

MR. SPEAKER: Please, sit down. First you listen to the answer. This question will be discussed later on whether his services were terminated.

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: I have listened to your information but now you should also listen to me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was provided in the settlement with the union that first Shri C.L. Verma will join the Branch at Rahogarh (M.P.) to which he was transferred, and after a period of six months he will again be allowed to join the branch of Mathura. So far as the intervening period is concerned, he will have to apply for leave and his leave will be sanctioned if he has leave to his credit in his account. That was the provision in the settlement. But Shri C.L. Verma gave it in writing that he had never authorised the union to raise the matter and consequently he refused to accept the terms of the settlement concluded with the union. Therefore, it should not be taken that his service had been discontinued under the terms of the settlement. I have already mentioned about his period of absence that

when he refused to accept the terms of the settlement and he has been absent for a period of two years, therefore, there is a possibility of the discontinuance of his services.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Government consider to reinstate him?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: If a dispute is raised, it will be given due consideration if it is worth consideration.

SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Whether the Government intends to reinstate him?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: An individual cannot raise a dispute on his own in case of his transfer unless the question of victimization is involved in it as it is prohibited under the provisions of the Act. Though, the union can raise his matter definitely. The union raised his point and continued its fight for two years but that very union was also dis-owned by him... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Development of National Parks and Sanctuaries

*6. **SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided for the development of national parks and sanctuaries during 1988;

(b) whether any guidelines have been issued by the Directorate of Wildlife Preser-

vation to assist the State Governments in the management of national parks and sanctuaries; and

(c) the efforts made by Government to enlarge the network of wildlife protected areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The amount provided by the Central Government for the development of national parks and sanctuaries in 1988 is Rs. 590.69 and Rs. 566.66 lakhs respectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The efforts made by Government to enlarge the network of Wildlife protected areas include steps to implement the report entitled "PLANNING A WILDLIFE PROTECTED AREA NETWORK IN INDIA" prepared by the Wildlife Institute of India at the behest of Government of India. This report, which has been recommended to the State Governments for implementation, envisages the establishment of 148 national parks and 503 wildlife sanctuaries covering an area of over 1.5 lakh sq. kms. Increased financial support is being made available to States for the extension of existing wildlife protected areas and for the establishment of new ones.

Per Capita cloth consumption

*7. **DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the per capita cloth consumption in the country during each of the last three years;

(b) whether the production of cloth in textile mills has come down whereas the production in powerlooms has gone up; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The per capita cloth consumption during 1985, 1986 and 1987 is given as under:—

Year	Per capita cloth consumption in metres
1985	15.35
1986	15.79
1987	16.35

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The inefficient textile units in the organised mill sector have been unable to compete with powerlooms on account of their high cost of production.

Technology Mission for Housing

*8. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up a Technology Mission for solving housing problem in the country; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) and (b). The proposal for dealing with some aspects of 'Housing' through a Technology Mission is still in its conceptual stage. It will take some more time to consider the relevant aspects and to take a decision.

Price situation

*9. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL

SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre has asked all the States and Union Territories to keep a close watch on the price situation;

(b) whether a conference was held in December, 1988;

(c) if so, the subjects discussed and the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the question of checking the prices on all essential commodities was also discussed; and

(e) if so, the decision taken by the conference in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Various problems relating to Public Distribution System and management of supply of essential commodities including the price situation, were discussed. Certain suggestions and recommendations were made for further strengthening of the Public Distribution System. The States have been advised to introduce more mobile vans, provide adequate storage facilities, intensify enforcement measures and undertake constant review of prices.

Major Accident Hazards Control System

*10. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are not participating in ILO aided Project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazards Control System", and if so, their names and the reasons for their non-partici-

pation; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure that the major accident hazard factories in these States take precautionary measures and prepare plans to handle any emergency and to provide immediate assistance in the case of major accidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Nine States and Union Territories, namely, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Goa and Delhi are participating in the ILO Project on "Establishment and Initial Operation of Major Accident Hazards Control System". The selection of the States for the Project was decided on the basis of the concentration of chemical industries. The donor input under the project being limited, it was not possible to extend the project to the other States. However, on a request made by the Government, ILO has since agreed to extend the coverage of the Project to three more States, namely, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh and Bihar.

2. The Factories Act, 1948, as amended in 1987, contains a new Chapter (IV-A) which lays down detailed provisions for safety and health in factories involving hazardous processes. The Act places an obligation on an occupier of a factory involving a hazardous process, inter-alia, in regard to the following matters:

- (i) Compulsory disclosure of information regarding hazards and steps taken to overcome them, to the workers, the Inspectorate and the local authority;
- (ii) laying down a health and safety policy;
- (iii) drawing up an on-site emergency plan and taking detailed disaster

control measures for his factory; The provisions of the Act have been brought into effect throughout the country.

3. The ILO Project primarily aims at

- (i) creation of expertise for prevention and control of Major Accident Hazards at the Labour Institutes and the Inspectorates of Factories;
- (ii) Promoting training of enforcement agency, industry and workers;
- (iii) creation of a data base on hazardous substances, installations posing Major Accident Hazards, Major Accidents as well as specialists on Major Accident Hazards Control.

The expertise developed under the project in the Labour Institutes and the training courses conducted by them are available to all States, irrespective of whether they are covered under the project. Besides, the data bank will also include information pertaining to non-participating States.

4. 259 Major Accident Hazard Factories in the participating States and 48 Major Accident Hazard Factories in the non-participating States have been identified upto December, 1988. The number of substances posing Major Accident Hazards identified in the participating and non-participating States is 46 and 17 respectively. All these factories have to prepare emergency plans and submit these to the State Chief Inspector of Factories.

Closure of Minerva Mills, Bangalore

*11. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of days for which the N.T.C. owned Minerva Mills, Bangalore were closed during 1988;

(b) whether Government are aware that the above Mills which were Opened on 28 July, 1988 were again closed on 10 September, 1988;

(c) if so, the reasons for the frequent closure;

(d) whether the Mills are working at present;

(e) the number of employees working in the Mills; and

(f) whether Government propose to take steps to appoint an Expert Committee to go into the causes of the losses in the Mills?

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

(a) Minerva Mills, Bangalore remained closed for 167 days during the year 1988.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The frequent closure of the mill is on account of the acts of violence and damage to the property of the mill by the workers.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) The number of employees of the mill as on 31st March, 1988 is given below:-

Permanent workers	Officers and Staff
1682	195

(f) No, Sir.

[Translation]

FCI Expenditure on Procurement and Supply of Foodgrains

*12. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India procure foodgrains from the farmers and supply it to the common consumer through Public Distribution System:

(b) if so, the per quintal expenditure incurred by the Corporation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 in procuring foodgrains;

(c) the year-wise expenditure incurred by the Corporation during the said years on supplying the foodgrains to the common consumer;

(d) whether Government have considered the ways and means to reduce this expenditure; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) (a) F.C.I. procures foodgrains from the farmers and supplies to the State Governments /U.T. Administrations for supply to the consumers through public distribution system.

(b) The per quintal expenditure incurred by the Corporation during 1986-87 and 1987-88 on procurement of foodgrains was as under:

	1986-87 (Rs. per quintal)	1987-88 (Rs. per quintal)
Wheat	34.81	34.13
Rice	12.98	13.16

(c) The expenditure incurred by the Corporation on distribution of wheat and rice was as under:-

Year	Rs. per quintal
1986-87	61.23
1987-88	62.05

(d) and (e). Reduction in the operational costs of the FCI has been engaging constant attention both of Government as well as the Corporation. The various measures adopted to reduce costs include capital restructuring, reduction in the strength of staff, reduction in percentage of storage and transit loss, de-hiring of uneconomic godowns etc. Recently the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices (BICP) has been commissioned to undertake detailed cost audit of FCI's operations.

Allotment of Plots in Rohini

*13. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has not yet allotted plots in Rohini area to all the persons who got themselves registered for this purpose in 1981;

(b) if so, the reasons for the slow development in Rohini area; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to allot plots to all the registered per-

sons during the year 1989?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) Delhi Development Authority has allotted plots to 30732 registrants till 31.12.88 out of the total registrants numbering 82384.

(b) Slow development has been primarily occasioned by the problems encountered in the planning and execution of schemes relating to water supply, power supply and sewerage disposal.

(c) 4704 plots have already been released for allotment during January, 1989 against the total target of 10,000 for the year.

[English]

Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation

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

(a) whether Government have considered the report of the National Commission on Urbanisation and in particular, the proposed steps to improve the financial and managerial capacity of local bodies and larger access to budgetary and institutional resources;

(b) if so, the decision taken on the recommendations of the Commission; and

(c) when are the accepted recommen-

dations proposed to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MOHSINA KIDWAI):

(a) to (c). The Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation was submitted in August, 1988. The report contains 78 principal recommendations on a wide variety of items, such as dimensions of urbanisation, land, water and sanitation, energy demands of urban areas, transport, urban poverty, housing, urban form, conservation, spatial planning, finance management and information systems.

2. The report has been circulated to various departments and agencies of the Central Government as well as to all State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. The report has also been discussed in All India Conference of Housing Ministers, the Urban Development Minister and the Central Council of Local Government and all India Council of Mayors. The intention of the government is to get a very wide cross section of responses to the recommendations of the Commission, so that a suitable Action-plan can be prepared in regard to the recommendations to be accepted by the government.

3. Some of the recommendations of the Commission, however, have also been implemented as follows:

i) A National Housing Bank has been created under the Reserve Bank of India to mobilise savings, increase the outlays for housing bring in the scheduled banks into lending for housing provide re-financing facilities and regulating the functioning of the Housing Finance system in the country.

ii) An urban infrastructure window has been set up in Housing &

Urban Development Corporation. The Delhi Rent Control Act has been amended and it has been suggested to the State Govts. that they may consider similar amendments to the Rent Control laws.

iv) The Ministry of Industrial Development has written to the State Governments and U.T Administrations for identifying growth centres for location of industrial taking into account the list of places given by the Commission as Generators of Economic Momentum.

4. The government attaches high importance to the Report of the National Commission on Urbanisation and intends to formulate an Action Plan based on recommendations to be accepted after taking into account the reactions from various agencies to which the report has been circulated.

Findings of Study Conducted by ICMR on Primary Health Centres

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the findings of a study conducted by the Indian Council of Medical Research on Primary Health Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take for improving the quality and coverage of the Primary Health Centres?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) These findings have been presented in the recent meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare. The State Governments have been advised to take remedial steps to remove the deficiencies.

STATEMENT

At the instance of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) in collaboration with concerned State Health Directorate, carried out a study to evaluate the quality of Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and Family Planning Services at 198 randomly selected Primary health Centres in 99 districts of 16 states/U.Ts during May 87-April 88. The study sought to evaluate-

- i) Facilities at the Primary Health Centre-including manpower position, availability of drugs, vaccines and status of other supportive facilities (operation theatre, labour room and transport etc.);
- ii) Various records/reports to assess the coverage;
- iii) Functioning of Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM) in the field;
- iv) Quality of records through cross verification of records in a sample of users/acceptors of different services;
- v) Quality of sterilization related services.

Findings of the ICMR study on Primary Health Centres revealed that:—

- a) the infrastructure as envisaged under the Minimum Needs Programme has still not been operationalised fully, particularly in the States of Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Haryana and Rajasthan where an average Primary Health Centre still continues to cover a population of more than 1.2 lakh.
- b) the Sub-centres were found to be significantly deficient in so far as availability of the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANMs) is concerned.
- c) by and large, all categories of general medicines were not available in optimal amount.
- d) by and large, major deficiency was noted regarding labour rooms and operation theatres which were either absent or not equipped properly in majority of instances.
- e) the Auxiliary Nurse Midwives lacked skills in performing their duties at the Sub-centre in the absence of adequate training and re-training inputs.

On the basis of the findings, the ICMR have recommended in their report that while enough attention is to be given for improving the manpower and other infrastructural facilities, greater emphasis is required to enhance the managerial, supervisory and technical skills of medical and other health functionaries for improving both the quality and coverage of MCH and Family Planning services.

Creation of Primary Health Care Infrastructure falls under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

[Translation]

Report of Pharmacist Coordination Committee

*16. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Pharmacist Coordination Committee has submitted any report to Government;

(b) if so, the main points of the report;

(c) whether Government have considered the report;

(d) if so, the points on which the decision has been taken; and

(e) if not, the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) Minister of Health and Family Welfare are not aware of any such Committee and neither any report has been received.

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

[English]

Consumer Societies

*17. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the State/regions in which consumer movements or societies are functioning with a view to keep a check on proper distribution of essential commodities at the Fair Price Shops, checking adulteration and preventing hoarding of commodities by traders; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government to encourage the spread of consumer movement in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Advisory/Vigilance Committees have been set up in most of the States and UTs, to keep a watch on distribution of PDS items.

(b) To promote a strong and broad-based consumer movement, Govt. has enacted the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. Further, to create awareness among consumers about their rights and duties, seminars are being conducted at various levels, publicity is being given through mass-media. Voluntary organisations are also being involved, and a close coordination is being kept with States and UTs. Distt. Forums State Commission, and National and State Consumer Protection Councils have been set up.

Study About Damage to Forests Due to Air Pollution

*18. SHRI C. SAMBU:
SHRI MANIK REDDY:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for a study by the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun about the estimated loss of trees in forests due to air pollution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any such study was conducted or sponsored earlier by his Ministry; and

(d) if so, the findings of the study conducted and action taken thereon?

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

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

Hike In Price of Rice by F.C.I.

*19. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has made a steep hike in the price of rice supplied to Kerala for distribution through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the quantum of increase in price and the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware of the strong objection of the State Governments and all political parties and organisations to this abnormal price hike; and

(d) whether Government propose to consider lowering the price of rice issued through the public distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the increase in the support prices of paddy for the 1988-89 kharif marketing season, the Government of India have recently raised the Central issue prices of rice supplied from the Central pool for the public distribution system. The prices are uniformly applicable throughout the country including the State of Kerala. The increase is 5 paise, 40 paise and 46 paise per kilogram respectively for common, fine and superfine varieties.

(c) Some State Government and representative bodies have made representation in this regard.

(d) No, Sir.

EPF Arrears

*20. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the arrears of Employees Provident Fund have increased considerably during the past few years;

(b) whether any action has been taken against the defaulting employers;

(c) if so, the details of the employers against whom legal proceedings have been initiated to recover the provident fund dues; and

(d) the names of the defaulting employers who have been convicted during 1988?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d). While the absolute amount of arrears has increased somewhat, as a percentage of total contributions received, the arrears have been more or less static over the last few years.

In 1987-88, the following action was taken:

- i) 20,183 revenue recovery certificates were issued under section 8 of the EPF Act.
- (ii) 12,515 prosecutions were filed under Section 14 of the EPF Act.
- (iii) 865 complaints were filed with the police authorities under Section 406/409 of the Indian Penal Code for non-payment of employees share of contributions deducted from the wages of the employees.

- (iv) Damages under Section 14 B of the EPF Act were levied in over 13,000 cases.

During the year 1987-88, 4,289 prosecution cases had resulted in conviction of the accused. The information regarding the names of the convicted employers is maintained regionally in the offices of the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, and not centrally.

New Registration of Houses by DDA

1. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 806 regarding New Registration for Houses by the D.D.A. and state;

(a) the number of registered applicants awaiting allotment of residential accommodation under each of the schemes of the DDA so far;

(b) the steps taken to clear the heavy backlog in allotment of residential accommodation;

(c) the expected time by which the backlog would be cleared;

(d) whether any long term strategy is being worked out by the DDA to meet the increasing requirements for houses in Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Botanical Garden at Seshachalam Hills, Andhra Pradesh

2. SHRI T. BALA GOUD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a botanical garden at Seshachalam Hills Tirupati in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Registered and Unregistered Voluntary Agencies

3. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of registered and unregistered voluntary agencies working in the health sector all over the country; and

(b) whether a consolidate list of these agencies has been prepared and is available for use of the public and State Governments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). There is no authoritative information available of all the registered and unregistered voluntary agencies working in the health sector all over the country.

System of distribution of essential commodities in remote areas

4. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

be pleased to state:

(a) the system prevailing for distribution of essential commodities in remote areas of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Centre's programme for distribution of essential commodities is not being properly implemented in the remote areas of the country.

(c) if so, whether any study has been made to know the causes; and

(d) whether Government propose to undertake an independent survey to strengthen the public distribution system in remote areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The Central Government supplies seven key essential commodities viz., wheat, rice, sugar, imported edible oil, kerosene, soft coke and controlled cloth to State Governments for distribution through the public Distribution System. It is the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations to lift these commodities and arrange to distribute them to consumers throughout the State including remote areas. The States/UTs have been advised to introduce mobile vans, in addition to the static fair price shops to serve such areas better.

(c) and (d). Monitoring and review of PDS is a continuous process. In addition to observing the functioning at the field level by the officers of Central Government, a few studies have been undertaken on the working of the PDS in some States/areas of the country. Such studies are part of a continuous effort.

Protection to Handloom Sector During Seventh Five Year Plan

5. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any steps have been taken by Government to provide adequate protection to the handloom sector in the face of stiff competition from the textile mills during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any such steps would be taken during the remaining period of the plan and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Textile Policy of 1985 lays special emphasis on preserving the unique role of handlooms and also enabling them to realise their full potential. In compliance with this policy enunciation. Government has, inter alia, taken several fiscal measures to remove the cost-handicap suffered by handlooms besides reserving 22 items of cotton, silk, work and blends for exclusive production in the handloom sector under the Handlooms (Reservation of Articles for Production) Act 1985 during the VII Plan.

Non-payment of Monthly Remuneration and Medicines to Village Health Guides

6. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY:

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

(a) the number of Village Health Guides in States and Union Territory-wise;

(b) whether none of the Village Health Guides in Orissa State has received the monthly remuneration and monthly quota of medicines since long an if so, since when and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken for regular payment of remuneration and supply of medicine to Village Health Guides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) State-wise position of the Village Health Guides is given in the Statement below.

(b) An amount of Rs. 106.86 lakhs was released to the Govt. of Orissa by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for payment of honorarium to the village Health Guides and other expenditure under this scheme in the year 1987-88. During the current year, an amount of Rs 58.39 lakhs was released as first instalment of assistance for the scheme to Government of Orissa. Due to resource constraint, it has not been possible to make allocations for the medicines to the Village Health Guides during the last two years.

(c) Owing to resource constraints it has not been possible to supply medicines to Village Health Guides during the current year and the preceding years. Central Government have initiated steps to provide funds to the State Governments for payment of honorarium to Village Health Guides including arrears till the end of Seventh Plan.

STATEMENT

Village Health Guides as on Jan. 1989

Sl.No.	State	VHGs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35624
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	*

1	2	3
3.	Assam	20107
4.	Bihar	11180
5.	Goa	884
6.	Gujarat	27847
7.	Haryana	10280
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5591
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	*
10.	Karnataka	15128
11.	Kerala	*
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37000
13.	Maharashtra	44809
14.	Manipur	1718
15.	Meghalaya	2300
16.	Mizoram	813
17.	Nagaland	548
18.	Orissa	22718
19.	Punjab	11968
20.	Rajasthan	12634
21.	Sikkim	345
22.	Tamil Nadu	*
23.	Tripura	1931
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85220
25.	West Bengal	41082

1	2	3
26.	Daman & Diu	0
27.	Pondicherry	270
28.	A & N Islands	346
29.	Chandigarh	44
30.	D & N Haveli	74
31.	Delhi	127
32.	Lakshadweep	32
Grand Total:		390620

* J & K, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Arunachal Pradesh have not taken up VHG Scheme but have an alternative scheme.

Export Quota for Cotton to Maharashtra

8. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot any quota of cotton bales to State Government of Maharashtra for export during the current cotton year in view of record production; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE AL-AM): (a) and (b). The Government have so far released a quota of 51,241 bales of Bengal Deshi Cotton. No specific quota is allotted to any State. Further release of export quota will depend on the exportable surplus and domestic and international prices.

Wasteland Development Programme with U.S. Aid

9. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and the United States have identified areas of collaboration in Wasteland Development, Planning Mangroves, Wetland, Biosphere Reservers and Geological Information Systems; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the areas that have been included in this agreement?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A conference of Indian scientists from relevant institutions and scientists from Ohio and Wisconsin Universities of United States of American was organised in New Delhi in January 1989 to identify possible areas of collaboration in conservation of mangroves, wetlands and biosphere reserves and application of geographic information system for biomass maximisation. The identification is in a preliminary stage.

Magnitude of Hemophilia

10. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study to determine the magnitude of Hemophilia in India has indicated that the incidence of this hereditary blood disorder is about one person per 10,000;

(b) if so, the details regarding the findings of the study; and

(c) the steps taken regarding detection of this disease as well as the precautionary measure taken in this regard?

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

(a) and (b). The comprehensive treatment for Haemophilia is undertaken in KEM Hospital Bombay, Christian Medical College Vellore, AIIMS, New Delhi where the Task Force under ICMR is functioning. As per the statistics, the incidence of haemophiliac patients in India is about one per 10,000 amongst patients attending the out patient Deptts. of the hospitals.

(c) The above noted centres provide comprehensive treatment in terms of orthopaedic consultations, facilities for erythrocytapheresis and rehabilitative measures.

[Translation]

Report of Mishra Commission

11. SHRI S.D. SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 755 regarding wage revision in FCI and state;

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Mishra Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have accepted the report, and

(d) if not, the time by which it is likely to be accepted and implemented?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(c) and (d). The recommendations of

the Committee are under examination of the Government. It will take some time before a final decision is taken.

[English]

Air Pollution In Orissa

12. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any survey on the approximate mines areas in the State of Orissa which are affected by air pollution;

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

(c) the number of industrial units set up in those areas and what specific air pollution control measures have been taken by those industrial units; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Orissa State Pollution Control Board has conducted a survey of Ib valley and Talcher mine areas. The Mining and Geology Department of the Government of Orissa with the help of the Centre for Man and Environment, Calcutta, has also conducted a survey of mine area in the district of Keonjhar.

The main causes of pollution are mining, industrial, transport and other domestic activities.

(c) and (d). Some of the major industrial units set up in those areas are; 1) Talcher Thermal Power Station, 2) Fertilizer Corporation of India, Talcher, 3) National Aluminium Company (NALCO) Smelter, Angul, 4) NALCO- Captive Power Plant, Angul, 5)

Orient Paper Mill Brajraj Nagar, Sambalpur, 6) Tata refractories, Belpahar, 7) Ferro-manganese Plant, Joda, 8) IPI-Tata Sponge Iron, etc.

The industries have installed pollution control devices such as electrostatic precipitators, dry scrubbing system, etc for control of air pollution. Wherever they are inadequate, necessary directives have been given by the State Pollution Control Board for upgradation.

Slum Clearance In Delhi

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

(a) the approximate population living in slums in Delhi as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the steps taken for the development of the slums;

(c) whether any steps have been taken for the clearance of slum in old Delhi also; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this direction so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It is estimated at around 28 lakhs.

(b) i) Provision of various civic services like water, drains, streets, electricity and public conveniences.

ii) Monitoring structural safety of khatras in the walled city and taking corrective measures wherever necessary.

(c) Although the emphasis has shifted during the last few years from slum clearance to improvement of living conditions in the existing slum, Slum clearance work is undertaken wherever considered necessary.

(d) More than 20,000 flats have been constructed at new sites for allotment to slum dwellers.

Funds Released for Regional Medical College and Central District Hospital, Imphal

14. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether funds have been released recently for providing modern/sophisticated equipments in the various departments of the Regional Medical College, Imphal and the Central District Hospital, Imphal, separately under the Central Government programme to upgrade medical facilities in this State and other States of the North Eastern Region.

(b) if not, whether Government propose to release the funds in future; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has no scheme for providing funds for upgradation of medical facilities in any State including the State of Manipur and other North Eastern States. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs had sanctioned on 20.6. 86 the scheme for Regional Medical College, Imphal as a North Eastern Council Programme to the tune of Rs. 1902.00 lakhs as per details given:-

i) Building and other construction works.	Rs. 1565.00 lakh
ii) Equipments, instruments, appliances, apparatus	Rs. 240.00 lakh
iii) Furniture	Rs. 50.00 lakh
iv) Vehicles	Rs. 10.00 lakhs
v) Library	Rs. 35.00 lakhs
vi) Other assets	Rs. 2.00 lakhs.

Total :	Rs. 1902.00 lakhs.
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The North Eastern Council Secretariat has an approved outlay of Rs 700 lakhs during the Seventh Five Year Plan for this scheme. During the Seventh Five Year Plan, upto 31 st March, 1988 Rs 475 lakhs has been released by North Eastern Council to Regional Medical College, Imphal. The approved outlay for 1988-89 is Rs. 190 lakhs. However, the anticipated expenditure is only Rs 110 lakhs.

Amendment of Indian Forest Act

15. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Indian Forest Act, 1927

(b) if so, whether Government are also considering the amalgamation of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 and the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise

Housing Scheme for Handloom Weavers in Karnataka

16. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are executing any housing scheme for handloom weavers near their work place;

(b) if so, the details of the said scheme;

(c) the details of union Government scheme for building such house in Karnataka during 1989; and

(d) the number of weavers in Karnataka likely to be benefited?

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

(b) to (d). Government of India have introduced a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Workshed-cum-Housing Scheme" for handloom weavers throughout the coun-

try, including Karnataka, from the beginning of the VII Five Year Plan. The scheme is being implemented by the respective State Governments through State Apex Handloom Cooperatives/Corporations or special-

ised agencies set up by State Government for execution of housing projects. The financing pattern under this scheme is given as under:-

Sl.No.	Nature of the units	Unit cost Rs.	Central subsidy per unit Rs.	State subsidy per unit Rs.	Loan from HUDCO Rs.	Weavers contribution Rs.
1.	Rural Workshed cum-House	9,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	—
2.	Urban Workshed-cum-House.	15,000	2,500	2,500	9,700	300
3.	Workshed	3,000	1,500	1,500	—	—

In 1988-89, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India for construction of worksheds to be attached to existing houses of weavers in Karnataka, by which 1,000 weavers are likely to be benefited.

Measures to keep prices of essential commodities under check to improve their availability

17. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have taken any new measures to keep prices of essential commodities under check and to improve their availability ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof :

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-

PLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). Several measures have been taken from time to time by the Government to contain rise in the prices of essential commodities and to improve their availability. The main thrust of the Government policy has been to increase production of various essential commodities particularly those which are in short supply. To augment the domestic supply, Government has allowed import of some of the item like pulses, edible oils and sugar etc. and regulated the exports of the essential commodities. Other measures taken to contain the prices of essential commodities include strengthening of the Public Distribution System (PDS), opening of more fair price shops and monitoring of the prices and availability of the essential commodities. During the current financial year more than 4,000 fair price shops have been opened and the number of fair price shops have been opened and the number of fair price shops as on 30.9.1988 stood at 3.51 lakhs. From time to time, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been urged to enforce strictly the provisions of Essential Commodity

ties Act and similar other legislations against hoarders, black marketeers and antisocial elements. Distribution of certain essential commodities is also being made through mobile vans in far-flung areas. Vigilance Committees have been set up at the State and district levels to monitor the functioning of the fair price shop. State Governments have also been advised to monitor the prices and availability of essential commodities on regular basis.

Help to 'Action' to check Health Hazard of Tobacco

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

(a) whether a national network called 'ACTION' has been formed to counteract ill-effects and health hazards of tobacco and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government propose to support the voluntary work of 'ACTION' and its network spread over the country financially and otherwise; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (c). The Government are aware through Press reports that the Voluntary Health Association of India has proposed to form a national network called "Action to combat tobacco Indian Organisations Network (ACTION)." However, this Ministry have not received any formal proposal from the 'ACTION' for any help.

Allotment of plots to Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes

19. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-

MENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of house sites allotted and physical possession given to the persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the rural areas in various States, Statewise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that all the remaining of land are physically handed over and occupied by the allottees in all the States and Union Territories expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Housing being a State Subject, all social housing schemes are formulated and implemented by the State Governments/UT Administrations out of their plan resources as per their requirements and priorities. The scheme of "Allotment of House sites-cum-construction Assistance for Rural Landless Workers and Artisans, including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is being implemented in the State Sector. During the 7th Five Year Plan, upto 31.12.1988, 32.41 lakh families have been allotted house-sites and construction assistance has been given to 15.56 lakh families.

In addition, Union Government introduced the scheme of Indira Awas Yojana in 1985-86 in the central sector exclusively for the families belonging to SC/STs and freed bonded labourers in the rural areas. This scheme is being implemented with financial grant by the Department of Rural Development under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Under the scheme, 4.67 lakh dwelling units have been provided during the 7th Five Year Plan upto 31.12.1988. The programme is being monitored as part of the 20-Point programme.

Statements I, II & III indicating statewise physical achievements in respect of the aforementioned three schemes during 1988-89 (Upto 31.12.1988) are given below.

STATEMENT-I**Implementation of 20-Point Programme Point No. 14 (A): Provision of House sites to the Rural Landless Workers****(Families)****State/UTs****Achievement upto 31.12.1988****1****2**

1. Andhra Pradesh

89902

2. Assam

1331

3. Bihar

22012

4. Goa

89

5. Gujarat

27177

6. Haryana

281

7. Jammu & Kashmir

168

8. Karnataka

24263

9. Kerala

2391

10. Madhya Pradesh

69121

11. Maharashtra

15241

12. Orissa

15764

13. Rajasthan

30091

14. Tamil Nadu

237267

15. Tripura

1859

16. Uttar Pradesh

47500

17. West Bengal

9662

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

211

1	2
2. Chandigarh	2116
3. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	38
4. Delhi	0
5. Pondicherry	613
Total	597097

Note: Scheme is not in operation in (1) Arunachal Pradesh (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Manipur (4) Meghalaya (5) Nagaland (6) Punjab (7) Sikkim (8) Mizoram and UTs of (1) Daman & Diu (2) Lakshadweep.

STATEMENT II

Implementation of 20-Point Programme Point No. 14 (B): Construction Assistance on allotted house sites

(Families)

State/UTs	Achievement upto 31.12.88
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	89272
2. Arunachal Pradesh	127
3. Assam	1331
4. Goa	65
5. Gujarat	11505
6. Haryana	392
7. Jammu & Kashmir	96
8. Karnataka	28952
9. Kerala	28540
10. Madhya Pradesh	16215
11. Maharashtra	10862

1	2
12. Meghalaya	0
13. Mizoram	0
14. Orissa	2240
15. Rajasthan	72125
16. Sikkim	4025*
17. Tamil Nadu	15578
18. Tripura	2381
19. Uttar Pradesh	2810
20. West Bengal	3151

Union Territories

1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51
3. Delhi	17
4. Daman & Diu	13
5. Pondicherry	1293
Total	291041

Note:— Scheme is not in operation in (1) Bihar (2) Himachal Pradesh (3) Manipur (4) Nagaland (5) Punjab and UTs of (1) Chandigarh & (2) Lakshadweep.

*Houses constructed under Housing Welfare Programme also included.

STATEMENT-III

Implementation of 20-Point Programme Point No. 14 (C): Indira Awas Yojana

(Dwelling Units)

State/UTs	Achievement upto 31-12-1988
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	6333
2. Arunachal Pradesh	44

1	2
3. Assam	514
4. Bihar	23156
5. Goa	85
6. Gujarat	2937
7. Haryana	348
8. Himachal Pradesh	541
9. Jammu & Kashmir	947
10. Karnataka	537
11. Kerala	5943
12. Madhya Pradesh	5187
13. Maharashtra	3456
14. Manipur	8
15. Meghalaya	142
16. Mizoram	51
17. Nagaland	70
18. Orissa	3004
19. Punjab	0
20. Rajasthan	2913
21. Sikkim	118
22. Tamil Nadu	25296
23. Tripura	242
24. Uttar Pradesh	14691
25. West Bengal	3928

1	2
Union Territories:	
1. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30
2. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	14
3. Delhi	0
4. Daman & Diu	0
5. Lakshadweep	0
6. Pondicherry	74
Total	100609

Note:— Scheme is not in operation in Chandigarh

Non Implementation of package of Benefits offered to Doctors

20. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions of the package of benefits offered by Government to doctors in July, 1987 which have still not been implemented;

(b) whether various associations of doctors have complained in this regard; and

(c) if so, Government's response thereto?

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

(a) A Statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Action is being taken to implement these provisions expeditiously as indicated in statement in reply to part (a) of the Question.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Benefit Announced	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	Conversion of 15% of the total number of Senior Duty posts in General Duty Sub-Cadre into non-functional selection Grade and promotion of eligible Chief Medical Officer in the N.F.S.O.	After completion of necessary administrative formalities, the proposal for promotion of eligible Chief Medical Officer in the Non-functional Selection Grade is awaiting approval of the competent authority.
2.	Placement of Associate Professors with 6 years service and Specialist Grade II Officers with 9 years service in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700.	After completion of necessary administrative formalities, the proposal for placement of Associate Professor and Specialist Grade II Officers belonging to Public Health Sub-Cadre in the scale of Rs. 4500-5700 is awaiting clearance of the competent authority.

Increase in price of Rice sold through Public Distribution System

21. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of rice supplied through Public Distribution System has been raised by Union Government in January, 1989; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The price of rice supplied from the Central Pool to the State Governments for the public distribution system has been raised from 25.1.1989, consequent upon the increase in the support price of paddy for the 1988-89 kharif season.

[Translation]

Amendment to Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

22. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 to enable the employees to file their cases in the offices of Labour Commissioner/Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central) directly without the intervention of the Unions;

(b) if so, when a legislation in this regard is expected to be brought forward; and

(c) if not, the steps contemplated to provide protection to the employees from the

Union representatives?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). A Bill entitled "The Trade Unions and The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 1988" has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 13 May, 1988. The Bill provides that where any employer discharges, dismisses, retrenches or otherwise terminates the services of an individual workman or makes any change in the conditions of service of such workman, any dispute or difference between that workman and his employer connected with, or arising out of, such discharge, dismissal, retrenchment, termination or change in the conditions of service shall be deemed to be an industrial dispute notwithstanding that no other workman nor any trade union of workmen is a party to the dispute.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of 'Recanalisation Centres' in each State

23. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Recanalisation Centres" in India; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up a recanalisation centre in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The Ministry has established 4 micro-surgery service-cum-training centres at Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras during 1988-89. 12 more recanalisation service centres will be established in major States during 1990-92.

Regarding Financial Assistance to hospitals run by Voluntary Organisations

24. SHRI SAMBHAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to give financial assistance to voluntary organisations that are running hospitals for improvement thereof;

(b) whether Government have received requests from voluntary organisations for financial assistance under this scheme;

(c) if so, the details of the organisations which have sought financial assistance; and

(d) the organisations which have been granted assistance along with the amount of assistance sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (d). There are various schemes under which assistance is provided either for improving existing facilities or for creating new facilities. The two main schemes under which voluntary organisations are financed are called—Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas and Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services. The salient features of the two schemes are given in the Statement below.

A very large number of applications are received but the Central Government considers only those applications which are recommended by the State Governments. During 1987-88, 32 organisations and during the current financial year 19 voluntary organisations have been provided financial assistance of varying amounts ranging from Rs. 70,000 to Rs. 6 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Two main schemes for providing grants-in-aid to voluntary organisations in the field of medical care are as under:—

(i) Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services,

&

(ii) Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas.

The grants of non-recurring nature only are given under the two schemes. The salient features and budget provision made for these schemes are given below:—

(i) *Scheme for Improvement of Medical Services:*

The grants under this scheme are given to those voluntary organisations which are running hospitals in rural areas or in urban areas but catering to high density urban slums only. The grants are given for the following purposes:—

(a) purchase of costly essential equipment such as X-Ray Machine, ambulance, operation theater equipment etc.

(b) for additional construction for expansion of hospital facilities.

A grant not exceeding Rs. 2.00 lakhs only is admissible to an institution in a year and grant is given generally once in three years.

A budget provision of Rs. 35.00 lakhs only for the year 1988-89 has been agreed to by the Planning Commission.

(ii) **Special Health Scheme for Rural Areas:**

Under this scheme, grant is available for setting up of a hospital in rural areas, with a maximum bed strength of thirty. The grant is given primarily for purchase of land, construction of hospital building, operation theater, dwelling units, purchase of essential hospital equipment etc. The Central Government, the State Government and the institution contribute in the following proportion under this scheme:—

(a) *Construction (other than residential accommodation) and equipment.*

Central Government	—	40%
State Government	—	40%
Institution	—	20%

(b) *Construction-residential accommodation.*

Central Government	—	50%
State Government	—	35%
Institution	—	15%

A budget provision of Rs. 15.00 lakhs only for the year 1988-89 has been agreed to by the Planning Commission for this scheme.

[Translation]

Allotment of Wheat under PDS

25. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat allocated to Uttar Pradesh for distribution under the Public Distribution System during the last

four months;

(b) the reasons for lesser allocation; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to restore the allocation of wheat supplied to the State earlier?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The allocation of wheat for PDS to Uttar Pradesh during the last four months was as follows:—

	(In tonnes)
November '88	50,000
December '88	50,000
January '89	55,000
February '89	57,750

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

[English]

Conversion of Lease Hold Into Free Hold

26. SHRI VISHNU MODI:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert lease hold plots/flats into free-hold in Delhi and other Union Territories;

(b) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). A proposal regarding conversion of lease hold system in Delhi into free hold is under consideration.

Action against establishments in Delhi and Calcutta for EPF Irregularities

27. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE:

SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued directions to the Regional Provident Fund

Commissioners in Delhi and Calcutta to initiate action against the establishments for irregularities in the operation of provident fund scheme;

(b) if so, the details of establishments against whom action has been contemplated; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The names of concerned establishments and action taken against them is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

S. No.	Name of establishment	Action Taken
1	2	3
1.	M/s Karamchand Thapad and Brothers Ltd., P.F. Trust, Calcutta	After issuing a show-cause Notice as required under law, the Regional P.F. Commissioner, Calcutta has withdrawn the relaxation order in respect of the establishment. He has also filed prosecution against the Management and the Board of Trustees.
2.	M/s Birla Industries P.F. Trust, Calcutta.	Prosecutions have been filed against the Birla Industries P.F. Trust, for the various violations.
3.	M/s Ramdutt Ramkishan Das E.P.F. Calcutta.	Prosecution have been launched against the management. The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner has also recommended the case to the State Govt. of West Bengal, for cancellation of exemption.
4.	M/s D.C.M. E.P.F., Delhi	Prosecution have been filed against the management. Action has also been initiated under Section 7A of the Emplo-

1

2

3

yees' Provident Funds & Misc. Provisions Act, 1952, to determine the quantum of dues.

Spread of Fibrosarcoma (Cancer) in Madhya Pradesh

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

(a) whether a team of experts has recently been sent from the Centre to assess the nature and extent of the disease fibrosarcoma (cancer) in the tribal areas of Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the report, if any, submitted by the team; and

(c) the details of the action plan laid down to combat the disease in the light of the report?

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

(a) to (c). A team of experts from the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, under the Indian Council of Medical Research was sent to Sarguja district to assess the nature and extent of the disease fibrosarcoma in the tribal area. The team visited Sarguja district Primary Health Centres, the Holy Cross Hospital, Ambikapur, district hospital, Sarguja and State Health Directorate at Bhopal.

A total of 24 cases of fibrosarcoma have been reported in the Holy Cross Hospital, at Ambikapur in a period of 12 years i.e. from 1976 to 1988. The I.C.M.R. is analysing the data.

Radioactive matter in Ganga Basin

29. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a study sponsored by Union Government as part of the integrated eco-development project of the Ganga basin has revealed the presence of radioactive matter in Varanasi ground water and other parts of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar besides containing high level of toxic material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the source of pollution and radioactive substance has been identified; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Under the Integrated Eco-development Research Programme on river Ganga basin, 49 studies have been undertaken by 14 Universities located on the banks of river Ganga on the physio-chemical and biological quality of surface waters. The studies generally pertained to various quality aspects of the river water except one study at BHU which has been carried out on the ground water quality in UP covering the stretch from Mirzapur to Balia. Only isolated case of lead has been found. The presence of radioactive matter is not confirmed.

Therefore, no definite conclusion can be drawn about toxic and radio active matter in the underground water.

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

Export of Cotton from Andhra Pradesh

30. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the quality and quantity of cotton exported from Andhra Pradesh and the amount of foreign exchange earned thereby during 1985 to 1988, year-wise;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to find out new markets for export of cotton; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Andhra Pradesh State Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd., exported about 7,000 bales of staple cotton valued at Rs. 2.08 crores in 1985-86. There were no exports by the Federation in 1986-87 and 1987-88.

(b) and (c). The exports of cotton have been traditionally to Japan, South Korea, Hong-Kong, Poland etc. In 1986-87, new markets were developed in Turkey, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Belgium etc.

Children Immunization Programme

31. SHRI T. V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:
SHRI S.M. GURADY:

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

(a) the percentage of the children from the three Southern States Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala expected to be benefited by the immunisation programme:

(b) the total percentage of the children who have been covered under this plan so far; and

(c) the estimated coverage to be made during the year 1989?

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

(a) Immunization Programme aims at providing vaccination protection against the identified six diseases to at least 85 per cent infants in the selected districts in the country, including those in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala. Uptill now 13 districts in Tamil Nadu, 16 districts in Karnataka and 14 districts in Kerala have been brought under the programme. All the remaining districts are proposed to be covered during 1989-90 throughout the country.

(b) The concerned States have reported that during 1987-88, below mentioned percentage of infants were covered under each antigen:—

	<i>Tamilnadu</i>	<i>Karnataka</i>	<i>Kerala</i>
1	2	3	4
T.T. (Pregnant women)	77.01	76.93	91.69
D.P.T.	94.08	76.72	90.91
Polio	93.49	72.13	98.81

1	2	3	4
B.C.G.	70.84	83.96	87.38
Measles	99.12	54.59	51.38
D.T.	76.61	66.65	51.61

(c) During 1989-90 it is proposed to provide vaccination coverage to at least 85% infants and 100% pregnant women throughout the country.

List of Banned Drugs

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

(a) whether many States have banned various ineffective or harmful drugs and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a State and Central Government-wise list of banned drugs in the country has been prepared and if so, whether this is available freely for guidance of hospitals and other concerned institutions;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to bring out such a list on the pattern of UN consolidated list and if so, when; and

(d) whether any such list has been prepared by any Voluntary Health Group in the country with or without any financial support from Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Power to ban therapeutically

ineffective, harmful or irrational drugs under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, vests with the Central Government. Based on the recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board and in exercise of this power, Central Government have so far, through various Notifications, prohibited manufacture and sale of 27 categories of formulations (given in the Statement below) and intimated the State Licensing Authorities to ensure withdrawal of these formulations from the market.

States do not have such power under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. However, if any particular batch of a drug is found sub-standard, the State Governments are authorised to take action under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act including withdrawal of the said batch from the market.

The drugs banned in the country are notified in the Gazette of India Extraordinary for the information of the general public and professional bodies including hospitals.

(c) The notified list of banned drugs is very similar to that of United Nations Consolidated List which gives drugs banned in various countries of the world. Government intimates United Nations about the list of drugs banned in the country for its compilation.

(d) The Government is not aware of any list compiled by Voluntary Health Organisation covering all the 27 categories of formulations banned by the Government.

STATEMENT*Drugs/Formulation banned under Section 26 A of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940*

1. Amidopyrine.
2. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamin with anti-inflammator agents and transquillisers.
3. Fixed dose combination of Atropine in Analgesics and Antipyretics.
4. Fixed dose combination of Strychnine and Caffeine in tonics.
5. Fixed dose combinations of Yohimbine and Strychnine with Testosterone and Vitamins.
6. Fixed dose combinations of Iron with Strychnine, Aresanic and Yohimbine.
7. Fixed dose combinations of Sodium Bromide/Chloral hydrate with other drugs.
8. Phonacatin.
9. Fixed dose combinations of anti-histaminics with anti-diarrhoeals.
10. Fixed dose combinations of Penicillin with Sulphonemides
11. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Analgesics.
12. Fixed dose combinations of Tetracycline with Vitamin C.
13. Fixed dose combination of Hydroxyquinoline group of Drugs except preparations which are used for the treatment of diarrhoea and dysentery and for external use only.
14. Fixed dose combinations of Corticosteroids with any other drug for internal use.
15. Fixed dose combinations of Chloramphenicol with any other drug for internal use.
16. Fixed dose combination of Ergot.
17. Fixed dose combinations of Vitamins with Anti T.B. drugs except combination of Isoniazide with Pyridoxine Hydrochloride (Vitamin B 6).
18. Pencillin skin/eye ointment.
19. Tetracycline liquid oral preparations.
20. Nialamide.
21. Practolol.
22. Mathapyrilone, its salts.
23. Methaqualone.
24. Oxytetracycline Liquid Oral Preparations.
25. Demeclocycline Liquid Oral Preparations.
26. Combination of Anabolic Steroids with other drugs.
27. Fixed dose combination of Oestrogen and Progestin (other than oral contraceptives) containing per tablet oestrogen content of more than 50 mog. (equivalent to Ethenyle Estradiol) and of progestine

content of more than 3 mg. (equivalent to Norethisterone Acetate).

Environment clearance for Power Projects

33. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of power projects proposed to be included in the Eighth Plan are pending clearance with the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) whether any guidelines have been formulated to strike a balance between the need for augmenting power production and maintaining the ecological balance, which is likely to be disturbed by the execution of power projects in different regions?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Seventeen Thermal Power Projects and seven Hydro-Electric Projects pertaining to Eighth Plan period only are pending clearance as on December 31, 1988. This is due to non-submission of requisite information by the project authorities. A statement of these projects is given below.

(c) The projects will be considered within three months from the date of submission of the complete information by the project authorities.

(d) There are no uniform guidelines as such, but the objective of sustainable power production with adequate safeguards for control of pollution and protection of environment is taken care of. With this objective in

view while approving the projects, necessary control measures and safeguards are stipulated to minimise adverse impacts on the environment and ecology.

STATEMENT

Environmental clearance for power projects

A. THERMAL POWER PROJECTS

1. Panipat Thermal Power Station, Stage IV (1 x 210 MW) Haryana.
2. Rajasthan Lignite Thermal Power Project of Neyveli Lignite Corporation, (2 x 120 MW) Rajasthan.
3. Rihand Thermal Power Station Stage IX of NTPC, Uttar Pradesh.
4. Dadri Gas Turbine Thermal Power Station of NTPC, Uttar Pradesh (4 x 100 (GT) + 2 x 100 MW).
5. Chandrapur Thermal Power Station of NTPC (2 x 500 MW), Maharashtra.
6. Chandrapur Thermal Power Station (2 x 500 MW), Maharashtra.
7. Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station Stage II of NTPC (2 x 500 MW) Madhya Pradesh.
8. Birsinghpur Thermal Power Station Stage II (2 x 210 MW) Madhya Pradesh.
9. Mangalore Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW) Karnataka.
10. Kayamkulam Thermal Power Project of NTPC (2 x 210 MW) Kerala.
11. Cochin Gas Turbine Thermal

Power Station (2 x 30 + 1 x 30 MW)
Kerala.

12. Neyveli Thermal Power Station Stage III of Neyveli Lignite Corporation (2 x 210 MW + 1 x 210 MW), Tamil Nadu.

13. Kahalgaon Thermal Power Station of NTPC (4 x 210 MW) Bihar.

14. Maithon Thermal Power Station of DVC (4 x 210 MW) Bihar.

15. Bakreshwar Thermal Power Station (3 x 210 MW), West Bengal.

16. Farakka Thermal Power Station Stage III of NTPC (1 x 500 MW) West Bengal.

17. Amguri (Gas Turbine) Thermal Power Station (3 x 30 + 4 x 30 MW) Assam.

B. HYDRO-ELECTRIC PROJECTS

1. Vishnu Prayag Hydro-Electric Project, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Kol Dam Hydro-Electric Project, Himachal Pradesh.

3. Sawal Kot Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.

4. Baglihar Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.

5. Shiva Samudram Hydro-Electric Project, Karnataka.

6. Chalakudi Stage II Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.

7. Annakayam Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.

Areas Ecologically unfit for setting up Industries

34. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have declared the Doon Valley in Uttar Pradesh and Murud-Janjira area in Raigad district of Maharashtra as ecologically unfit for setting up of certain types of industries;

(b) if so, the details of such industries and the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether the ban is likely to affect adversely the tourism in these areas?

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

(b) Considering the fragile eco-system of the Doon Valley and to ensure that the developmental activities are consistent with the principles of environmental conservation, restrictions have been imposed on setting up of polluting industries in the area. The industries have been classified in three categories viz.:

(i) Those which are highly polluting and cannot be permitted;

(ii) Those which can be permitted with necessary environmental safeguards; and

(iii) Those that are non-polluting in nature and can be considered for issue of No Objection Certificate without reference to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

To conserve ecologically significant coastal stretch in Murud-Janjira area from environmental degradation, prohibition on

location of industries within a belt of 1 k.m. from the High Tide Mark from Revdanda Creek to Devgarh point and along the banks of Rajpuri Creek upto Mhasla, has been imposed. This prohibition is not for those industries which are in connection with the promotion and development of tourism and those which are permitted by the Central Government after examining the environmental aspects.

(c) No, Sir.

Enhancement in retirement age of Doctors

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

(a) whether Government have agreed for the enhancement of retirement age of Central Government doctors from 58 to 60 years; 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 Government has not taken a final view in this regard.

[Translation]

Allotment of land to Small Scale Industries

37. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority has refused to allot land to 120 Small Scale Industries under 1976 Plan to shift the small scale industries from non-conforming areas to the conforming areas after keeping their deposits with it

for about 12 years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these 120 industries are likely to be allotted land; and

(c) whether the Multi Small Scale Industries Association has urged Government to allot land to these industries and if so, the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Out of 15,000 applications received by the Delhi Development Authority, 299 applicants were found eligible in the preliminary scrutiny. A detailed inquiry by a Committee of office of the Delhi Development Authority came to the conclusion that 110 applicants out of the total 299 were not eligible for the allotment of land on the basis of the inscale of operations and physical performance. There is no proposal to allot any land in these rejected cases.

(c) The request of Multi Small Scale Industries Association was also considered by DDA but in view of the findings of the Committee it is not feasible to consider their request for allotment of land.

[English]

Financial difficulties faced by Powerlooms and Handlooms in Maharashtra

38. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the powerlooms and handlooms industry in Maharashtra has been facing financial difficulties due to unprecedented rise in the prices of yarn and also due to the New textile policy;

(b) whether under the New Textile Policy, powerlooms have been equated with

composite mills and are placed at a disadvantageous position with regard to excise duty and other relevant financial conditions; and

(c) whether the problems and difficulties faced by the powerlooms have been examined, and if so, the steps taken to project their interests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The textile sector as a whole including the handloom and powerloom sectors in Maharashtra has faced the problem of a rise in the price of cotton yarn. However, the new Textile Policy has not adversely affected the powerloom and handloom sectors as the share of these sectors in total cloth manufacturing has been steadily increasing after the implementation of the policy.

(b) The Textile Policy of June, 1985, has equated powerlooms in the decentralised sector and powerlooms in the organised mill sector to allow them to compete on the basis of their respective strengths and weaknesses. Accordingly, the fiscal structure has been made neutral between these two sectors.

(c) The share of the powerlooms sector in total cloth production has been steadily increasing over the past years. However, Government is fully seized of the specific problems facing this sector and appropriate steps are taken as and when required.

Curbs Imposed by USA on Textiles and Shoe Imports

39. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that the United States propose to enact legislation to impose new curbs on

import of textiles, clothing and shoe;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government is not aware of any specific proposal of the U.S. Government to enact legislation to impose new curbs on import of textiles, clothing and shoe.

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

Alleged Mis-management in Bihar State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society

40. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received complaints regarding mis-management in the working of Bihar State Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society and Regional Handloom Weavers Cooperative Union Limited, Bihar;

(b) the reaction of Union Government thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to constitute a committee to probe into their affairs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). During the years 1986 and 1987, several complaints were received by the Central Government alleging irregularities in the production of Janata Cloth by the implementing agencies in Bihar. The complaints related to fake purchases of yarn and submission of false subsidy claims. As the responsibility for the implementation of

Janata Cloth Scheme vests with the State Government, the complaints received were referred to the Government of Bihar for making necessary enquiries in the matter. Representatives of the Central Government were also sent to discuss the matter with the State Government authorities. Subsequently in respect of some of the implementing agencies the State Government have reported that no irregularities were found. In respect of certain other agencies, Vigilance enquiry by the State Government has been undertaken. The Central Government have streamlined the procedures for submission of claims for Janata subsidy by the Government of Bihar. In respect of certain implementing agencies against whom enquiry is being conducted, subsidy claims have been with-held. In view of the action already initiated by the Government of Bihar, the Union Government does not propose to constitute a Committee to probe into the affair.

Resignation by Members of National Wasteland Development Board

41. SHRI H.M. PATEL: Will the Minister

of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some members of the National Wastelands Development Board (NWDB) have resigned;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the tempo of afforestation work has not been kept up and the targets have not been achieved; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken for the development of wasteland?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Since the setting up of the National Wastelands Development Board in May, 1985, only one member has resigned from the membership of the Board on grounds of ill-health.

(c) and (d). The progress of afforestation during the past three years has been as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i> <i>(in million hectares)</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1985-86	1.45	1.51
1986-87	1.71	1.76
1987-88	1.79	1.77
1988-89	2.00	1.90 (Upto Dec. 88)

The target for 1988-89 is likely to be exceeded.

Proposal for opening Sugar Mills in Assam

42. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in the co-operative sector in Assam;

(b) whether any proposals have been received for opening some more such mills in Assam, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the number of co-operative sugar mills running in loss in Assam and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) There are two sugar mills in the cooperative sector in Assam.

(b) After announcement of policy guidelines for licensing in the Sugar Industry during the Seventh Five Year Plan, no application for setting up of new sugar mill from the State of Assam has been received.

(c) In spite of repeated reminders the cooperative sugar mills in Assam have not been sending the annual financial statements. However, the Coop. Sugar Factories having 1250 T.C.D. capacity each have produced the following quantity of sugar during the three sugar seasons.

(In tonnes)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Baruabamungaon</i>	<i>Nowgong</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986-87	4781	194
1987-88	6756	3443
1988-89 (Upto 31.1.89)	2527	641

National Convention of Textile Engineers

43. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of old textile mills in the country have been closed down and many more are on the way to closure;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to save this industry;

(c) whether a Fourth National Convention of Textile Engineers was held recently in New Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) As on 31.1.89, 140 cotton/man-made fibre textile mills were lying closed in the country.

(b) The Government have taken a number of steps to save the organized textile industry. These include, apart from concessions given in the last Budget:—

(i) Setting up of a Nodal Agency to evolve and manage rehabilitation packages for sick but potentially viable textile mills;

(ii) Textile Modernisation Fund under which an assistance of Rs. 665 crores was sanctioned till Decem-

ber, 1988 in 164 cases;

- (iii) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction has been set up to consider cases of sick units including textile mills.

(c) and (d). The Fourth Convention of Textile Engineers was held at the Indian Institute of Technology, New Delhi on 27-28th December, 1988. The theme of the convention was the trends in the textile machinery. About 20 speakers from India and abroad presented papers in the Convention.

Scheme to clean rivers in Kerala

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

- (a) the names of rivers in Kerala which are affected by pollution;
- (b) the steps taken to free these rivers from pollution;
- (c) whether there is any Central scheme/plan to clean the rivers in the State; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Some stretches of the following rivers namely, the Periyar, the Chaliyar, the Chalakudy, the Muvatupuzha, the Pamba, the Kallada and the Karamana in Kerala have been identified as affected by pollution.

(b) The steps taken include the following:

- (i) Standards for river water quality have been prescribed;

- (ii) Industries are directed to treat their effluents to prescribed standards and their compliance is regularly checked by the Kerala State Pollution Control Board;

- (iii) Regular monitoring of water quality of these rivers is done through the 12 monitoring stations established under the National Water Quality Monitoring Network.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

I.L.O. Aid for Major Hazard Control System

46. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sought the help of the International Labour Organisation for building up major hazard control system for various projects;

(b) if so, the States where this system will be introduced;

(c) the States where this system is already working satisfactorily and factories covered under this system State-wise;

(d) the details of factories to be covered in the States where it will be introduced with the help of ILO; and

(e) the extent to which it will help in avoiding the accidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (e). An ILO-aided project on "Establishment and initial

operation of major accident hazards control system in India" is currently under operation. The project initially covered nine states, viz. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Goa and Delhi. On a request from the Ministry of Labour, ILO have since agreed to extend the coverage of the project to three more States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala and Bihar. The main objective of this Project is to strengthen the national system for the prevention of occupational accidents to enable identification, analysis and control of industrial activities involving hazardous substances and processes which have the potential to result in major accidents.

All the State Governments and Union Territories have been asked to prepare an inventory of major accident hazard installations and substances posing major accident hazards based on the criteria for major accident hazards as given in an ILO Report prepared by an expert who visited India in 1985. 259 Major Accident Hazard Factories in the participating States and 48 Major Accident Hazard Factories in the non-participating States had been identified upto December, 1988. These installations are required to identify and analyse hazards and to take steps for minimising them and to prepare on-site and off-site emergency plans. The enforcement agencies are also required to pay special attention to these installations.

Development of Towns In Orissa

47. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns in Orissa which have been developed so far under the scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns;

(b) whether Government propose to select some more towns in Orissa during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Nine towns have been covered so far.

(b) and (c). Yes Sir. It has been decided to include two more towns Koraput and Paradeep, during 1989-90.

Scheme for Traffic In Cities of Punjab

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

(a) whether Government have drawn any scheme for coping up with the massive increase in vehicular traffic in the major cities of Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated cost of the scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The Central Government has not drawn any such scheme.

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

[Translation]

Minimum Wages

49. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether some labour organisations have demanded Rs. 1050/- per month as minimum wages;

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the demand; and

(c) if so, the date from which these wages are proposed to be paid?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). The Delhi Administration, which is the appropriate Government under the Minimum Wages Act, have informed that some Labour Organisations have demanded Rs. 1050/- per month as minimum wages and the matter is under their consideration.

[English]

Financial crisis faced by Handloom Weavers

50. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the instances of suicidal deaths of handloom weavers in some parts of the country have come to the notice of Union Government;

(b) if so, the reasons that compelled these handloom weavers to commit suicides; and

(c) the steps proposed by Union Government to help these handloom weavers to overcome the financial crisis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Reports of some suicidal deaths of handloom weavers in Chirala and certain other parts of Andhra Pradesh have been received by the Central Government. It has been reported that the livelihood of the

handloom weavers in Chirala area has been badly affected due to the slump in demand for lungies.

After obtaining a report from Government of Andhra Pradesh, the State Government was requested to send specific proposals to provide relief to the affected weavers. The Central Government have already released a sum of Rs. 60.00 lakhs as special advance for providing gainful employment to the unemployed weavers as a measure to ameliorate the distress conditions of the handloom weavers in Prakasam and Guntur districts of Andhra Pradesh.

To examine the possibility of providing export avenues to the products of the Weavers of Chirala, the Central Government has also deputed an officer of Handicrafts and Handlooms Exports Corporation of India, who has placed sample orders with the weavers' agencies in Chirala.

Failure to achieve target of Primary Health Centres and Sub Centres

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

(a) whether many State Governments have failed to achieve the targets relating to setting up of Primary Health Centres and sub-centres;

(b) the State-wise targets fixed for setting up of primary health centre and sub-centre and the targets achieved;

(c) the States which have failed to achieve the targets and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps, if any, contemplated to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) to (c). The details of the Primary Health Centres required by 1990 and those established till December, 1988 are given in the Statement I. The same information in respect of the Sub-centres is given in State-

ment-II. The targets fixed for the States are mostly achieved towards the end of the financial year. It is expected that the targets of establishing the Primary Health Centres and Sub-centres will be fully achieved by the end of the 7th Plan.

(d) Does not arise.

STATEMENT I

Progress of Establishment:

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Reqd. by 1990</i>	<i>Achd. Dec. '88</i>	<i>% achievement</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1705	1283	75.25
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	25	21	84.00
3.	Assam	437	437	100.00
4.	Bihar	2296	1555	67.73
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	22	19	86.36
6.	Gujarat	1000	668	66.80
7.	Haryana	375	304	81.07
8.	Himachal Pradesh	200	160	80.00
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	323	259	80.19
10.	Karnataka	1170	629	53.76
11.	Kerala	1032	595	57.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1411	1034	73.28
13.	Maharashtra	1800	1539	85.50
14.	Manipur	64	51	79.69
15.	Meghalaya	54	56	103.70
16.	Mizoram	37	32	86.49

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Nagaland	33	27	81.82
18.	Orissa	984	789	80.18
19.	Punjab	2036	1856	91.16
20.	Rajasthan	1150	598	52.00
21.	Sikkim	20	20	100.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	1493	838	56.13
23.	Tripura	47	49	104.26
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3669	2476	67.48
25.	West Bengal	1660	141	85.00
26.	Pondicherry	20	18	90.00
27.	A & N Islands	11	13	118.18
28.	Chandigarh	3	N/A	N/A
29.	D & N Haveli	3	4	133.33
30.	Delhi	8	8	100.00
31.	Lakshadweep	7	7	100.00
Total		23095	16756	72.55

STATEMENT II

Progress of Establishment : Sub Centres

S. No.	State	Reqd. by 1990	Achd. Dec. '88	% achievement
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10129	7894	77.93
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	145	140	96.55
3.	Assam	5132	3642	70.97

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	14799	10449	70.61
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	159	155	97.48
6.	Gujarat	6656	666	95.64
7.	Haryana	2358	2189	92.71
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1512	1128	74.60
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	1976	1415	71.61
10.	Karnataka	7050	5714	81.05
11.	Kerala	5139	3974	77.88
12.	Madhya Pradesh	12000	8915	74.29
13.	Maharashtra	10810	9238	85.46
14.	Manipur	367	401	110.16
15.	Meghalaya	447	303	67.79
16.	Mizoram	220	199	90.45
17.	Nagaland	234	201	85.90
18.	Orissa	5927	5291	89.27
19.	Punjab	2853	2753	96.49
20.	Rajasthan	8000	4792	59.90
21.	Sikkim	132	126	95.45
22.	Tamil Nadu	8860	8200	92.55
23.	Tripura	530	365	68.87
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23119	20153	87.17
25.	West Bengal	19700	7873	73.58
26.	Pondicherry	73	73	100.00

1	2	3	4	5
27.	A & N Islands	73	63	86.30
28.	Chandigarh	12	112	100.00
29	D & N Haveli	34	27	79.41
30.	Delhi	40	42	100.00
31.	Lakshadweep	24	14	58.33
Total		139473	112104	80.38

Rehabilitation Relief to Workers of Closed Textile Mills in Gujarat

52. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal that rehabilitation relief should be granted to the workers of closed textile mills of Gujarat upon a Provisional Liquidator being appointed by the High Court for the concerned company; and

(b) if so, the response of union Government thereto?

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

(b) The proposal could not be agreed to. The scheme becomes applicable only after the passing of the winding up order by the Court (when the Provisional Liquidator becomes Official Liquidator).

Loss in NTC Mills of Bihar and Bengal

53. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mills run by the National Textile Corporations Ltd. in Bengal and Bihar are incurring heavy losses;

(b) if so, to what extent, per year and the loss suffered uptill now;

(c) whether Union Government have a proposal under consideration to amalgamate some mills and to close some mills;

(d) if so, the decision taken by the State Government of Bengal;

(e) whether the replacement of old parts is done in piece meal; which gives no result; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The cumulative loss suffered by NTC mills situated in Bengal and Bihar upto 1988-89 (April-Dec., 1988) is Rs. 209.82 crores (Provisional).

(c) Yes, Sir. NTC has formulated tentative proposals, in this regard.

(d) The Government have not referred these proposals to the Government of Bengal.

(e) and (f). Due to financial constraints, through modernisation/renovation of machinery has not been possible.

Houses for Freedom Fighters

54. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of flats allotted to freedom fighters in Delhi; and

(b) the rent fixed for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) 46.

(b) Full standard licence fee under FR 45-A or flat rate of licence fee whichever is higher.

Gall Blader Cancer

55. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether disease of Gall Blader cancer is rampant in some parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the factors responsible for this disease; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to check further spread of this dreaded disease in the country?

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

(a) and (b). Correct statistics on the incidence of cancer of Gall Blader are not available for the whole country. However, the data from National Cancer Registry Project of the Indian Council of Medical Research does not suggest that the cancer of Gall Blader is rampant in India.

(c) and (d). The exact cause of cancer of Gall Blader is not known. It is usually associated with gall stone disease and chronic cholecystitis. In view of the above the only control measures available is the treatment of gall stone disease and chronic cholecystitis.

[Translation]

Facilities In Motia Khan Commercial Complex, Delhi

56. SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURVEDI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal for construction of a cinema hall, a small hotel, a post office and shopping centre by the DDA in Motiakhan Commercial Complex, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the is regard?

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

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

[English]

Plantation of Trees

57. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT & FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) the various kinds of plantation programmes undertaken by Government in the Central Sector;

(b) the area covered under the Centrally sponsored plantation programmes in Orissa during 1988;

(c) whether there is a need to increase the planting of high value economic species like teak, bamboo, plywood tree etc.;

(d) if so, the steps taken in this direction in Orissa; and

(e) the details of the experiments proposed to be made in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Tree planting programmes are being supported under a number of Central sector/ Centrally sponsored schemes such as National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Labour Employment Guarantee Programme, Drought Prone Areas Programme, Desert Development Programme, Reclamation of Ravinous Areas, Minor Forest Produce Plantations, Soil, Water and Tree Conservation in the Himalayas, Rural Fuelwood Plantations, Silvipasture and Seed Development, Decentralised Peoples Nurseries, Grants-in-Aid to Voluntary Agencies, etc.

(b) The total area covered under all afforestation activities in Orissa during 1988-89 (upto December 88) is about 1.38 lakhs hectares. Out of this, the coverage under the Central schemes is expected to be about 34,400 hectares.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). Plantations of species like Teak, Bamboo and species which yield plywood are being done under Central/State sector schemes, subject to availability of

resources and factors like site suitability.

Position of Food Stock

58. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock position of different food grains available in the country;

(b) whether the stock is enough to meet the requirement of flood and drought affected States of the country; and

(c) the different items of foodgrains supplied to Bihar during the last three months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The stock position of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1st January, 1989 was estimated at 9.48 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The offtake of wheat and rice from the Central Pool during the last three months has been as under:

	<i>(In '000 Tonnes)</i>	
	<i>Wheat</i>	<i>Rice</i>
November, 1988	41.4	2.4
December, 1988	56.1	2.3
January, 1989	51.0	5.2

Vacant Posts of Staff Nurses in Hospitals

59. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK:

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

(a) whether a large number of posts for staff nurses in Union Government Hospitals are lying vacant in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of posts lying vacant in each hospital and since when;

(c) whether Government propose to fill up all such posts for better functioning of Government hospitals; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

Foodgrains Quota to Maharashtra

60. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of Maharashtra have requested for enhancement of allotment of the rice and other foodgrains quota from February, 1989 onwards for the Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the steps Government propose to meet the demand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. As a result of a review of allocations of various States/Union Territories undertaken in the light of the availability of foodgrains in the Central Pool, the rice quota of most States including Maharashtra, has been reduced by 20% from February, 1989. The rice allocation to Maharashtra has accord-

ingly been reduced from 65,000 tonnes in January to 52,000 tonnes in February, 1989. The allocation of wheat to Maharashtra has, however, been raised from 90,000 tonnes in January, 1989 to 94,500 tonnes per month from February, 1989. The State Government has requested for an increase in these allotments.

(c) The allocations of foodgrains from the Central Pool are only supplemental to the open market availability and are made on month to month basis, taking into account the overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of the various States, market availability and other related factors. In view of the excellent agricultural production in the country during 1988-89, there should be no overall shortage in relation to the requirements of the State.

Allotment of Land to N.E.H.M. by DDA

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

(a) whether the National Electropathy, Homeopathy Medicine of India, New Delhi, applied to DDA for allotment of land in April, 1985;

(b) whether the necessary documents required by the DDA have been supplied by the organisation; and

(c) if so, when the allotment of land will be made?

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

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Allotment of land can not be considered in the absence of requisite documents from the applicants.

Vacant Posts of Doctors In ESI Hospitals

62. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanctioned post of doctors and other para medical staff have not been filled up for a long time in many of the ESI Hospitals;

(b) whether drugs and medicines are in shortage in many of the E.S.I. hospitals;

(c) whether a large number of E.S.I. hospitals do not have medical specialists and ambulance vans; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to provide for the same in ESI hospitals?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (d). According to available information, a good number of posts of doctors, medical specialists and other paramedical staff were lying vacant in different ESI Hospitals as on 31.3.1988. There are also sporadic complaints regarding shortage of drugs and medicines and non-availability of ambulance vans. However, as the administration of medical care under the ESI scheme is the responsibility of the respective State Governments, except in Delhi where the ESI Corporation is administering the medical care directly, it is for the respective State Government to take appropriate remedial measures. Nevertheless, the ESI Corporation has been addressing the State Governments, from time to time, to fill up the vacant posts and to take other remedial measures.

Development of Anti Rabies Vaccine

63. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new anti-rabies vaccine has been developed in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any trial tests of this new developed vaccine have been conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the results achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Tissue culture canine rabies vaccine on vero cell base has been developed at Pasteur Institute of India, Coonoor, Tamil Nadu with the collaboration of UNDP and WHO. This canine tissue culture vaccine has passed all quality control and standardization tests at Central Research Institute, Kasauli and limited quantities have been issued for use on dogs on trial basis.

(c) and (d). Trials on canine rabies vaccine on dogs have been done at Coonoor, Tamil Nadu and were found to be good. Similar anti-rabies vaccine on vero cell base imported from France has been recently tested in the field by the National Institute of Virology, Pune and the results were found to be satisfactory.

Unemployed Registered with the Employment exchanges in Delhi

64. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of unemployed persons registered with various employment Exchanges in the Union Territory of Delhi, Employment Exchange-wise as on 31 December, 1988;

(b) the year-wise break-up of the num-

ber of registrations during the last three years; and

(c) the date upto which registered candidates have been sponsored as on 31 December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) A statement showing the number of persons registered with various Employment Exchanges in

Delhi, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed is given below:

(b) 1986 .. 1,70,617

1987 .. 1,90,527

1988 .. 1,83,085

(c) The date upto which registered candidates have been sponsored differs from occupation to occupation.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Employment Exchange	No. on Live Register
1	2	3
1.	Professional & Executive Employment Exchange, R.K. Puram	66,695
2.	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Curzon Road.	94,386
3.	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Daryaganj.	2,82,887
4.	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange for Ex-Servicemen, Delhi Cantt.	11,000
5.	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Puna	1,08,636
6.	Sub-Regional Employment Exchange, Shahdara	43,500
7.	Special Employment Exchange for Physically Handicapped, Curzon Road.	5,048
8.	University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Delhi.	4,525
9.	University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, Jamia Millia.	812
10.	University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau, J.N.U.	4,289
11.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Okhla	3,799

1	2	3
12.	Zonal Employment Exchange, R.K. Puram	2,859
13.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Shahdara	25,834
14.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Pusa	9,533
15.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Subzimandi	6,680
16.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Narela	2,745
17.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Badli	2,078
18.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Nangloi	7,536
19.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Najafgarh	3,080
20.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Mehrauli	1,331
21.	Zonal Employment Exchange, Delhi Cantt	19,193

Note: All registered at the Employment Exchanges are not necessarily unemployed.

Recommendations of Expert Group of Workshop on Role of Voluntary Organisation in Health Care Delivery

C5. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert group had been formed as a follow up of the workshop on "Role of Voluntary Organisations in Health Care Delivery" held in Delhi during January, 1988 and if so, the recommendations made by this group; and

(b) whether follow up action has been taken on the recommendations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) The Directorate General of Health Serv-

ices formed a Working Group under the Chairmanship of Addl. Director General (Public Health). The Working Group met twice and evolved provisional recommendations. It also suggested the setting up of a panel.

(b) The Government have decided to set up a Steering Committee to go into the recommendations made by the Working Group.

Industrial Accidents

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

(a) the total number of industrial accidents in the country during 1 January, 1988 to 31 August, 1988, Statewise, and

(b) the details of steps taken to reduce such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). Statistics on industrial accidents in the country are compiled on an annual basis and as such, the information is not available.

The Factories Act, 1948 lays down a number of provisions for ensuring safety in manufacturing processes. The Act was amended in 1987 with a view to making safety provisions more stringent and effective. The responsibility for enforcement of the Act lies with the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. The Central Government issues guidelines to the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations from time to time regarding enforcement of safety provisions and meeting emergencies.

An ILO Project on 'Establishment and initial operation of major accident hazards control system in India' is being implemented by the Ministry of Labour with the main objective of strengthening the rational system for the prevention of occupational accidents to enable identification, analysis and control of industrial activities involving hazardous substances and processes which have the potential to result in major accidents.

Forest Clearance Schemes in Himachal Pradesh

✓ 67. **PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR:** Will the Minister of ENVIRON-

MENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a set of schemes seeking permission for cutting of trees for the construction of roads in Kot Dhar region of Chumarwin Tehsil in Bilaspur District and Barsar Tehsil of Hamirpur District are pending with Government for clearance;

(b) if so, the names of the schemes for road construction in each of the two regions, the dates with effect from which they have been pending with Government and the reasons for the delay in their clearance;

(c) the likely date by which the schemes would be given clearance; and

(d) the position in this regard in the case of remaining parts of Bilaspur and Hamirpur as also in Una and Kangra Districts of the State and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A statement showing details of road construction projects in Bilaspur, Kangra, Hamirpur and Una districts of Himachal Pradesh is given below. No case is pending with the Central Government for clearance.

STATEMENT

S.No.	Name of road and district	Forest area in ha.	Date of receipt in this Ministry	Present Position
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Road alignment in respect of Kol Dam project from Slapper to Harnore in Bilaspur District.	7.08 ha.	10.2.84	The Ministry wanted clarification and essential details from the State Govt. on 23.2.84 and 19.3.88. As these were not received, the proposal has been rejected for non-furnishing of information.
2.	Construction of Jeepable road from Jandrana to Jore Amb in Hamirpur District.	3 ha.	16.3.84	Essential details sought by this Ministry on 7.4.84 and 7.2.85. Reply not received. Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
3.	Construction of Chabutra-Amsoh road in Hamirpur District	1.48 ha.	8.10.84	Essential details sought on 13.9.85. Reply not received. Rejected for non-furnishing of information.
4.	Construction of Bhote-Bijhri via Ropri PWD road in Hamirpur District.	1.5 ha.	24.1.85 (conservation) Act, 1980.	As this was a case of gross violation of Forest Govt. was requested on 23.3.85 to explain circumstances leading to violation and submit a revised proposal. Proposal rejected for non-furnishing of information.
5.	Construction of Mallari-Kallar Sarahli Khud bridge road in Bilaspur District.	2.16 ha.	28.5.83	Approved on 20.6.83.
6.	Construction of Talai-Devsidh road in Bilaspur District.	3.6 ha.	27.7.84	Approved on 31.8.84.

1	2	3	4	5
7.	Construction of Amb-Ghatta Tehri road in Kangra District.	3 ha.	20.12.83	Approved on 30.1.87.
8.	Construction of Karluhi-Bhatrini road in Una District.	0.85 ha.	30 10.84	Approved on 28.12.84.
9.	Construction of Bodh-Chakkidhar road-Kilometer 47.895 to 61/360 in Kangra District.	25.91 ha.	18.7.85	Approved on 5.6.86.
10.	For providing entry and exit from Pathankot-Mandi-Kulu Road to Indian oil petrol pump.	0.008 ha.	31.5.88	Approved on 22.7.88.
11.	Construction of Daulatpur-Chindpurai road via Badmana in Una District.	2.42 ha.	31.7.84	Essential details sought on 27.8.84. Not received. Rejected for want of information.

Improvement of Administrative Functionings of DDA

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

(a) whether any steps have been taken to improve the administrative functioning of the DDA;

(b) if so, the brief particulars thereof;

(c) the total number of house sites developed and allotted during 1988, separately;

(d) the total number of housing units constructed and allotted during 1988; separately;

(e) the total number of unauthorised housing colonies regularised during 1988; and

(f) the expenditure by the DDA in the overall development of Delhi, excluding the housing programme, during 1988?

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

Import and Export of Cotton, Silk and Synthetic Yarn

69. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of cotton, silk and synthetic yarn exported during the year 1988;

(b) the quantities of the same imported during the year 1988;

(c) the quantity of cotton imported and exported during the year;

(d) the variation in the price of cotton and silk yarn supplied through official and semi-official agencies to the handloom weavers during the year; and

(e) the variation in the price of Janata Cloth fixed by Government during the year 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Environmental Clearance to Projects

70. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the brief particulars of major industrial power and other development projects referred to his Ministry for clearance from the environment angle during 1988;

(b) the particulars of those which were refused clearance and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the particulars of those which were cleared after suitable modifications as advised by the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Particulars of industrial, power and other development projects referred to the Ministry for environmental clearance during 1988 are shown in Statement I below.

(b) and (c). Particulars of the development projects which were refused clearance and those which were cleared are given in Statements II and III respectively below.

STATEMENT I**List of Development Projects Received during 1988****Thermal Power Projects**

S.No.	Name of the Project	Capacity
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Gas Turbine Power Station near Village Salon, Barli District, Madhya Pradesh.	3 x 100 MW
2.	Gas based Combined Cycle Power Station in South Saurashtra near Pipanau.	750 MW
3.	Umred Thermal Power Station Units 1 and 2	2 x 210 MW
4.	Kota Thermal Power Station (Stage III)	1 x 210 MW
5.	Gas-based Combined Cycle Power Plant at Jagdishpur, Raibagh, U.P.	2 x 35 MW
6.	Barsinghpar Thermal Power Station of Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Rajasthan	2 x 210 MW
7.	Waste Heat Recovery System – Gas Turbine of DESU, Delhi	6 x 30 MW
8.	Dadri Gas-based Power Plant of NTPC, Uttar Pradesh	600 MW
9.	Manuguru Super Thermal Power Station of NTPC, Andhra Pradesh	4 x 500 MW
10.	Ramagundam Super Thermal Power Station, Andhra Pradesh	3 x 200 MW+ 3 x 500 MW
11.	Chandrapur Super Thermal Power Project of NTPC, Maharashtra	4 x 500 MW
12.	Gas Turbine at Bhuvanagiri, Tamil Nadu	3.3 MW
13.	Sagardighi Thermal Power Station in District Murshidabad, West Bengal	2 x 50 MW
14.	Diesel Generating Power House at Bambooka Island, Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2 x 24 KW

(1)	(2)	(3)
15.	Diesel Generating Power House at Narcandum Islands, A & N Islands	2 x 24 KW
16.	Diesel Generating Power House at Little Nicobar, A & N Islands	2 x 24 KW
17.	Gas Turbine generating station at Bari Brahmana, Jammu Tawi (J & K).	1 x 25 MW
18.	Gas based Power Station in Upper Assam at Amguri	360 MW
19.	Guna Gas Turbine Power Station Combined Cycle, Madhya Pradesh.	3 x 100 MW + 1x150 MW
20.	Captive Combined Cycle Power Plant at Cuddalore, Tamil Nadu	210 MW
21.	Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station Extension at Bhatinda, Punjab	2 x 210 MW
22.	Goindwal Thermal Power Station, Tamil Nadu	2 x 210 MW
23.	Gas-based Combined Cycle Power Project at Vijayaswaram, Andhra Pradesh	3 x 33 MW
24.	Jhabna Gas Turbine Power Station, Madhya Pradesh	3 x 100 MW + 1 x 150 MW
25.	Rajgarh Gas Turbine Power Station, Madhya Pradesh	3 x 100 MW + 1 x 150 MW
26.	Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station at Vatwa, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	116MW
27.	Captive Power Plant at Hajara—Reliance Petrochemicals, Gujarat	60 MW
28.	Amarkantak Thermal Power Station—Extension Stage II, Madhya Pradesh	1 x 120 MW
29.	Captive Power Plant at Ramagundam—F.C.I. Limited Andhra Pradesh	40 MW
30.	Thermal Power Station at Hirakud, District Sambalpur, Orissa	60 MW

Hydroelectric/Irrigation Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project, Maharashtra.
2.	Rajouri Small Hydro-electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir
3.	Kallara Mini Hydel Scheme, Maddur Branch, Visweshwaraya Canal, Karnataka
4.	Davana-gera Hydel Project, Karnataka
5.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Lining of water courses), Punjab.
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir Small Hydel Project, Madhya Pradesh.
7.	Installation of 7th and 8th Unit in the existing Balimela Power House, Orissa.
8.	Datia Irrigation Canal Mini Hydel Project, Rajasthan.
9.	Naigad Nallah Hydro-electric Project, J & K
10.	Raising of Meja Dam Project, Uttar Pradesh.
11.	Kol Dam Project, Himachal Pradesh.
12.	Shiv Samundram Power Scheme, Karnataka.

Industrial Projects

Sl.No.	Industrial Projects
1.	Modernisation of Cable Manufacturing Unit, Rupnarainpur.
2.	Additional capacity for conversion of PCUT to PUF Cables, Hyderabad.
3.	Setting up of fibre optics factory at Allahabad.
4.	Fertiliser Project at Babrala.
5.	Modernisation of India Govt. Mint, Bombay.
6.	Carbon Fibre Pilot Plant Product Application Development Centre, Vadodara.
7.	Gas Sweetening Plant, Phase II at Hazira.
8.	Bagasse based Newsprint Project
9.	Namrup-III Fertilizer Project, Namrup.
10.	Rehabilitation of Ramagundam Fertiliser Plant, Phase I, Ramagundam.
11.	Production of 1000 c.c. cars, Gurgaon.
12.	Development of South Basin (Phase I) by ONGC.
13.	Bombay Manmad Product pipeline Project.
14.	Oil Refinery, Karnal.
15.	Babrala-Delhi Gas pipeline

Sl.No.	Industrial Projects
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16.	Cement Plant expansion, Yerraguntla.
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17.	Renovation of Urea Plant, Gorakhpur.
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18.	Cement Plant, Tandur.
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19.	Liquified Petroleum Gas Recovery Plant at Vijaipur.
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20.	New Note Press, Salbani.
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21.	Paper Project at Cachar & Nagaon (Revised Cost)
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22.	Modernisation of Bongaigaon Refinery and Petrochemicals Project.
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23.	Modernisation of IISCO, Burnpur at SAIL.
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24.	Fertiliser Plant expansion at Aonla.
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25.	New Note Press at Mysore.
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26.	Cement Grinding Unit in Okhla Industrial Area, Delhi.
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27.	Modernisation of Currency Note Press, Nasik.
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28.	Bokajan Cement Plant, Bokajan.
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29.	Grinding Unit at Kumarghat, Tripura.
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30.	Grinding Unit at Bhairabi, Mizoram.
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31.	R & D-cum-Production Unit of Oral Polio Vaccine Unit, Bu-
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Sl.No.	Industrial Projects
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32.	Bank Note Press, Dewas.
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33.	Manufacture of Ophthalmic Glass Blanks, Durgapur.
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34.	A Dimethyl Formalamide Project, Thal.
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35.	Modernisation of Steel Plant, Durgapur.
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36.	Modernisation of Steel Plant, Rourkela.
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37.	Research Development Centre, Gurgaon.
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38.	Revamping of Lube Oil Base Stock Plant, Haldia Refinery, Haldia.
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39.	Development of R7, R9 and R-13 Structure, Bombay Off-shore region.
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40.	Kandla-Bhatinda Pipeline.
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Mining Projects	
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Sl. No.	Name of the Project
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1.	Maldeota Mine of Pyrites, Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd.
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2.	Durgapur Opencast Project at Western Coalfields Ltd.
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3.	Limestone mine attached to Yerriguntla Cement Factory, C.C.I.
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4.	Rajrappa Opencast Project of the Central Coalfields Ltd.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Project
5.	Mine-1 (Expansion) of Neyveli Lignite Corporation.
6.	Ronai-Mangalpur Opencast Project of Eastern Coalfields Limited.
7.	Ravindra Khani-New Tech. Underground Project of SCCL.
8.	Limestone mine attached to Tandur Cement Factory of CCI.
9.	Sasti Opencast Project of Western Coalfields Ltd.
10.	Jawahar Khani No. 5 Incline Project of SCCL.
11.	Bakulia Underground Project of Eastern Coalfields Ltd.
12.	Padmavati Khani Project of SCCL.
13.	Chinnur II A & 1 incline Project of SCCL.
14.	GDK 9 Incline Extension Annexing Vakilpally Block of SCCL.
15.	Dugga (Bhatgaon) Opencast of SCCL.

Others Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Construction of a bridge over river Torsa.
2.	Replacement of Studio equipments etc.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
3.	Radio Networking through INSAT under 7th Plan.
4.	Heli-skiing activity at Menalin, Himachal Pradesh.
5.	Elcha Beach Resort at Candolim.
6.	Cottages at Colva beach.
7.	Ramda Hotels International Ltd., Vara Beach, Goa.
8.	East India Hotels Limitd (Oberoi) at Cavelossim beach, Goa.
9.	Alcon Real Estate Pvt.
10.	Hotel of Disouza at Calangute beach, Goa.
11.	Hotel at Colva beach, Goa.
12.	Averina Mobar International Resort at Cavelossim beach.
13.	Comfort Regnecy Inn at Cansaulim beach, Goa.
14.	Hotel of Barreto at Calangute beach, Goa.
15.	Hotel at Cansulim beach, Goa.
16.	M/s. Sneha Hotels at Majroda, Goa.
17.	Hotel of K. Singh at Candolim beach, Goa.
18.	Expansion of TV service to certain critical areas.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
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19.	Augmentation of the radio coverage in the Border areas.
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20.	Extension of Trivandrum-Cochin-Calicut Microwave link upto Mangalore.
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21.	4 laning of Delhi-Mathura Section of NH-2.
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22.	Establishment of new broadcasting range for ESD/NSD at Delhi.
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23.	Augmentation of technical Training facilities-establishment of three regional staff training Institute one each at Madras, Bhubanewar and Bombay.
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24.	Construction of Balighat Beach Resort Project at Puri, Orissa.
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25.	Construction of godowns by the FCI in hilly areas of J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh Hills, North Eastern States etc.
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26.	Setting up of National Channel & Installation of 1000 KW transmitters at Nagpur including studio facilities at Delhi and Madras.
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27.	Widening of two-lanes carriage way to four lanes from Andapalle to Vishakapatnam and from Vishakapatnam.
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28.	Widening of Carriage way to four lanes from 27.8 kms to 69.0 kms and strengthening
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Sl. No.	Name of the Project
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	the existing pavement of Madras-Villupuram Section on NH-45 in Tamil Nadu.
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29.	Beach Resort at Ramchandi, Konark.
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30.	Beach Resort at Chandipur, Orissa.
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31.	Beach Resort at Paradeep, Orissa.
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32.	Beach Resort at Gopalpur.
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33.	Construction of new berths at Pir Paw, Bombay Port for handling specialized grade of POL and bulk liquid chemicals, by Bombay Port Trust.
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34.	Development of container handling facilities at Bombay Port by Bombay Port Trust.
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35.	Installation of bulk fertiliser unloading and handling terminal at Madras Port by Madras Port Trust.
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36.	Proposal for coal handling terminal at Ennore.
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37.	Deepening of Vishakapatnam outer harbour.
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38.	Comprehensive scheme for the improvement of droughts in the Hooghly Estuary.
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39.	Construction of second coal jetty at Haldia Dock Complex.
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40.	Setting up of a Liquid Milk Plant at Port Blair.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Project
41.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Puri, Orissa.
42.	Breakwater Projects at Kalpani.
43.	Construction of Andaman Trunk Road.
44.	Expansion of Majroda Beach Resort, Goa.
45.	Expansion of Taj Hotel village at Cavdolim, Goa.
46.	Dempo Pvt. Ltd. for construction of 5 Star beach resort at Venca, Goa.
47.	Golden Tobacco Beach Resort at Cavellosim beach, Goa.
48.	Proposed Airport at Salem, Tamil Nadu.
49.	Proposed Airport at Vagai-kulam near Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.
50.	Nhava Sheva Port Project.
51.	Integrated fishery harbour project at Paradeep in Cuttack District, Orissa.
52.	Converting of existing old Jetties WJ-2 & WJ-3 in the inner harbour into a regular berth at Visakhapatnam Port.
53.	Development of Container handling facilities at Calcutta Port.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
54.	Proposal for the modernisations of Rajabagan Dockyard of CIWTC Calcutta.
55.	Establishment of Natural ship Design Resorts Centre at Vishakhapatnam.
56.	Procurement of 3 Tugs of 22.5 tonnes HP each by New Mangalore Port Trust.
57.	Acquisition of Two Ammonia/LPG Carriers of 16000 IMT each by Surface Transport Ministry.
58.	Installation of third Wagon Tippler at Ore handling Complex of Visakhapatnam Port Trust.
59.	Construction of new International passenger terminal complex (Phase III) at Bombay Airport.
60.	Construction of second Coal Jetty at Tuticorin Port Trust.
61.	Laying of watermain along the Ridge Road to Palam Reservoir.
62.	Expansion of Red Palm-oil Processing Plant capacity at Hut Bay by Forest Plantation Development Corporation at Andaman & Nicobar Island.
63.	Extension of Runway at Port Blair.
64.	Purchase of Airbus A 320 aircrafts.

STATEMENT II*List of Projects Rejected from Environmental Angle during 1988**Name of the Project**Reasons for rejections**Thermal Power Project*

- | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Manuguru Thermal Power Station of National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (4 x 210 MW) | Nearness to the Reserved forest area |
|----|---|--------------------------------------|

Hydroelectric/Irrigation Projects

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Naigad Nallah Hydro-electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir | Rejected due to non-furnishing of complete details. |
| 2. | Raising of Meja Dam Project, Uttar Pradesh | Rejected due to non-furnishing of information. |

Industries

- | | | |
|----|---|--|
| 1. | Setting up of a Unit for manufacture of fine/fine Aluminium Alloy coated plain and corrugated steel cord at Bharatpur by M/s . General Engineering Works. | Due to adverse impact on air, water, land and nearness to Keoldeo Ghana National Park. |
| 2. | Cement Grinding Unit at Okhla Industrial Area, Delhi. | Due to adverse impact of air and water. |
| 3. | Establishment of a Bagasse based Newsprint Project at Hempur, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh. | This site is rejected due to close proximity to Jim Carbett Park. |
| 4. | Fertiliser Plant near Sawai Madhopur | This site is rejected due to likely adverse impact on Tiger Project. |

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Reasons for rejection</i>
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- | | | |
|----|--|---|
| 1. | Venkatesh Khani No. 7 Project, SCCL. | For non-furnishing of requisite information |
| 2. | Ravindra Khani No. 8 Project, SCCL | -do- |
| 3. | West Jhagrakhand 'B' Seam Colliery, WCL. | -do- |
| 4. | Rajgamar Project, WCL. | -do- |
| 5. | Bisrampur Opencast Project, WCL. | -do- |

S.No.	Name of the Project	Reasons for rejection
6.	Kotkona-I Mine, WCL.	-do-
7.	Bijuri Colliery, WCL.	-do-
8.	Diaspore and Pyrophyllite Mining Project, MPSMC.	-do-
9.	Chinakuri Coal Mine, ECL.	-do-
10.	Rock Phosphate Mining Project in Sagar, MPSMC.	-do-
11.	Rock Phosphate Mining in Chhatarpur, MPSMC.	-do-
12.	Saladipura Phosphatic Fertilizer Project, PPCL.	-do-
13.	Ramagundam Opencast-I Project, SCCL	-do-
14.	Kakatiya Khani No. 1 & IA, SCCL	-do-
15.	Laiyo Colliery Underground Project, CCL.	-do-
16.	Bina Opencast Project, CCL.	-do-
17.	Govinda (New Surakhachar) Project, ECL.	-do-
18.	Harishpur Opencast Project, ECL.	-do-
19.	Moonidih Project, PCCL.	-do-
20.	Shivpuri Underground Expn. Project, WCL.	-do-
21.	Balgi (New Surakhachar) Project, SCCL.	-do-
22.	Dhemonmain Block (Revised), Sitarampur Area, ECL.	-do-
23.	Kedla Opencast Project, CCL.	-do-
24.	Chinnur 1A & 1 Incline Project, SCCL.	-do-
25.	Bakulia Underground Mine Project, ECL.	-do-

S.No.	Name of the Project	Reasons for rejection
26.	Godavari Khani No. 9 Incline, SCCL.	-do-
27.	Limestone Mines of Gujarat Heavy Chemicals Ltd.	-do-
28.	Prakasham Khani No. 6 & 7 Incline, SCCL.	-do-
29.	Jharia Block III, BCCL incompatibility.	Due to Environmental

Other Projects

S. No.	Project	Reasons for rejection
1.	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Puri	Proposed construction within 200 meters of high tide line.
2.	Expansion of Majroda Beach Resort, Goa	-do-
3.	Expansion of Taj Hotel village at Cavdolin, Goa.	-do-
4.	Dempo Pvt. Ltd. for construction of 5 Star beach resort at Venca, Goa.	Information pertaining to environmental parameters not received within the stipulated period of 90 days.
5.	Golden Tobacco Beach Resort at Cavellosim beach, Goa.	-do-

STATEMENT III

List of Projects Approved from Environmental Angle during 1988

Thermal Power Projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Tenughat Thermal Power Station Stage II (3 x 210 MW), Bihar.
2.	Waste Heat Recovery System (Gas Turbine) of DESU, Delhi (90

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
	MW).
3.	Kota Thermal Power Station, Stage III (1 x 210 MW), Rajasthan.
4.	Neyveli Lignite Corporation-Proposal of 'Zero Unit' of 1 x 210 MW to be added in TS II.
5.	Pench Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW) Madhya Pradesh.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
6.	Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Power Project at Baroda, Gujarat (135 MW)
7.	Captive Power Plant at Faridabad (100 MW), Haryana.

Hydroelectric/Irrigation Projects

1.	Gosi Khurd Irrigation Project, Maharashtra.
2.	Rajouri Small Hydroelectric Project, J & K.
3.	Kallara Mini Hydro Scheme, Madhur Branch, Visweshwaraya Canal, Karnataka.
4.	Davana-Gere Hydro Project, Karnataka.
5.	Punjab Irrigation Project (Lining of water courses), Punjab.
6.	Mahanadi Reservoir Small Hydro Project, Madhya Pradesh.
7.	Installation of 7th and 8th Unit in the existing Belimela Power House, Orissa.
8.	Datia Irrigation Canal Mini Hydro Project, Rajasthan.

Industrial Projects

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
1.	Fertiliser Project at Barbala
2.	Slag Granulation plant & cement grinding plant at Bumpur & Madhukuda.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
3.	Setting up of Phosphatic Fertiliser Plant at Amjhore.
4.	Liquified Petroleum Gas Recovery Plant at Vijaypur.
5.	New note press at Salbani.
6.	Aonla Fertiliser Plant expansion.
7.	Revised Cost Estimate of Bongai-gaon Refineries & Petrochemicals Limited.
8.	Revised Cost Estimate of Paper Project at Cachar, Nagaon.
9.	Rupnarainpur Cable Manufacturing Unit.
10.	Setting up of a gas based Fertiliser Plant at Gadopan.
11.	Optimisation of Production of Aromatics.
12.	Setting up facility for conversion of PCUT to PIJF cables for manufacture of 9.0 lakh kilometre.
13.	Rehabilitation of Ramagundam Plant Phase-I.

Mining Projects

1.	Ramagundam Opencast Project-III of SCCL.
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Other Projects

1.	North East Region TV Coverage Plan.
2.	Replacement of Studio equipment, etc.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
3.	Radio Networking through INSAT under 7th Plan.
4.	Heli-skiing activity at Monali, Himachal Pradesh.
5.	Elcha Beach Resort at Candolim by Mr. & Mrs. I.M.I. Lobe.
6.	Cottages at Colva beach by Shri Honrigno Robelle.
7.	Remda Hotels International Ltd., Varoa Beach, goa.
8.	East India Hotels Ltd. (Oberoi) at Cavelessim Beach, goa.
9.	Alcon Real Estate Pvt. Ltd. at Cavelossim.
10.	Hotel of D'Souza at Calcangute beach, Goa.
11.	Hotel of Colva beach, Goa.
12.	Averina Mobar International Resort at Cavelossim beach, goa.
13.	Comfort Regency Inn at Cansaulim beach, Goa.
14.	Hotel of Barrete at Calangute beach, Goa.
15.	Hotel at Cansulim beach, Goa.
16.	M/s. Sneha Hotels at Majroda, Goa.
17.	Hotel of Singh at Candolim beach, Goa.
18.	Expansion of TV service to certain critical areas.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>
19.	Augmentation of the radio coverage in the Border areas.
20.	Extension of Trivandrum-Cochin-Calicut microwave link upto Mangalore.
21.	Four laning of Delhi-Mathura Section of NH-2.
22.	Establishment of new broadcasting range for ESD/NSD at Delhi.
23.	Construction of a bridge over river Torsa.
24.	Setting up of floating accommodation in Sunderbans area.
25.	Proposed air port at Salem, Tamil Nadu.
26.	Proposed air port at Vagaikulam near Tuticorin, Tamil Nadu.
27.	Nhave Sheva Port Project.
28.	Integrated fishery harbour project at Paradeep in Cuttack Distt. Orissa.
29.	Converting of existing old Jetties UJ-2 & WJ-3 in the inner harbour into a regular berth at Visakhapatnam Port.
30.	Development of Container handling facilities at Calcutta Port.
31.	Establishment of Natural Ship Design Resorts Centre at Visakhapatnam.
32.	Procurement of 3 Tugs of 22.5 tonne HP each by New Mangalore Port Trust.

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
33.	Acquisition of Two Ammonia/LPG Carriers of 16000 DMT each by Surface Transport Ministry.
34.	Installation of third Wagon Tippler at Ore handling complex of Vishakapatnam Port Trust.
35.	Construction of Second Coal Jetty at Tuticorin Port Trust
36.	Laying of watermain along the Ridge Road to Palam Reservoir.
37.	Expansion of REd Pal Oil Processing Plant Capacity at Hut Bay by Forest Plantation Development Corporation Andaman & Nicobar Islands.
38.	Extension of Runway at Port Blair.
39.	Purchase of Airbus A 320 aircrafts.
40.	Transport of liquid Ammonia by Berges.

Stock Position of Foodgrains in F.C.I.

71. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of various foodgrains with the F.C.I. as on 1 January, 1988 and 1 January, 1989;

(b) the maximum and minimum stocks of each item during 1988 and the dates thereof;

(c) the quantities written off as wastage or inedible during 1988; and

(d) the estimated carrying cost of the

buffer-stock per tonne?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The stock position of foodgrains with the Food Corporation of India as on 1.1. 1988 was 11.11 million tonnes comprising 5.81 million tonnes of rice and 5.30 million tonnes of wheat. The stock position as on 1.1. 1989 was estimated at 8.05 million tonnes comprising 4.13 million tonnes of rice and 3.92 million tonnes of wheat.

(b) The maximum stocks of rice with the Food Corporation of India during the year 1988 was 6.15 million tonnes as on 1.2.1988 and the minimum stocks was 1.72 million tonnes as on 1.10.1988. The maximum stock of wheat with the Food Corporation of India was 5.30 million tonnes as on 1.1.1988, while the minimum stock was 2.57 million tonnes as on 1.4.1988.

(c) The quantities of foodgrains declared unfit for human consumption are downgraded as damaged stocks which are not written off but disposed as damaged foodgrains for cattle feed/poultry feed and for industrial use, manure etc. depending upon the extent of damage. During 1987-88 foodgrains of the order of 61,000 tonnes were declared as damaged, unfit for human consumption.

(d) The pooled carrying cost of the buffer stock of foodgrains for 1987-88 was Rs. 368.30 per tonne and is estimated as Rs. 586.60 per tonne for 1988-89 (R.E.).

Afforestation on the Banks of Indira Gandhi Canal

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

(a) whether Government have handed

over land on the banks of Indira Gandhi Canal, to some private individuals/institutions for afforestation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Central Government have not accorded clearance of handing over land on the banks of Indira Gandhi Canal to any individual/institutions for afforestation under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Contribution of Textile Sector Towards Employment Generation

73. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES

be pleased to state:
(a) the contribution of the Textile sector to employment generation during the year 1986, 1987 and 1988; and

(b) whether any steps have been suggested by Government to improve/increase employment generation in this sector, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The estimated number of workers on rolls of the textile units in the mill sector and the estimated employment in the handloom and powerloom sectors during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 is given below:

(in lakhs)

	1986	1987	1988
Mill Sector	12.53	12.05	11.81
Handloom Sector	72.76	82.86	84.22
Powerloom Sector	31.90	47.05	50.95

(b) Under the framework of the Textile Policy, 1985, various steps have been taken by the Government for the integrated development of the three sectors of the textile industry which have had their impact as reflected in the increase in the production of yarn and cloth as well as total employment.

Revamping of PFA Set Up

74. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are aware that consensus amongst Government participants from States as well as consumer bodies at the recent conference on Food

Adulteration, held in Delhi, organised by DGHS was in favour of the revamping of the present Prevention of Food Adulteration infrastructure;

(b) whether a Committee of the Central Government senior officers has been formed to vet and finalise the recommendations without any time limit; and

(c) whether Government would revitalise the present Prevention of Food Adulteration set-up at the Centre and in States to make more effective?

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

(a) The National Conference on Food Quality Assurance and Consumer participation held on 27th-28th October, 1988 at the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare New Delhi recommended strengthening of the administration of food laws.

(b) A five member group was constituted for finalisation of the recommendations. The Group included two non-official members one of whom belongs to consumer organisation. The group has already finalised the recommendations.

(c) The Government is already seized of the need for strengthening the Prevention of Food Adulteration set up at the Centre and in the States.

Removal of Encroachments on Public Land in Yamuna Vihar, Delhi

75. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 71 regarding removal of encroachment on public land in Yamuna Vihar, Delhi and state:

(a) the progress of the action initiated to remove the encroachments adjoining the Pockets C-10, C-11 and C-12 in the Yamuna Vihar Scheme, Delhi;

(b) pocketwise details of the encroachments so removed and the dates of their removal; and

(c) whether as a short term measure, construction of a boundary wall there, was considered, if so, the details thereof?

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.

Achievement of Target to Reduce Population Growth Rate during Seventh Plan

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the target of reducing the growth rate of population to 1.9 per cent by the end of the Seventh Plan is not likely to be achieved;

(b) what is the reduction in growth rate achieved during the first three years of the Seventh Plan;

(c) what are the constraints that the responsible for the failure to achieve the cherished target of reduction in growth rate in population; and

(d) steps contemplated to reduce the growth of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Seventh Five Year Plan targets envisage achieving a birth rate of 29.1 per thousand and a death rate of 10.4 per thousand by the end of the Plan i.e. in 1990 implying a natural growth rate of 1.87%. As per the latest Sample Registration System estimates, the Natural Growth Rate of Population for India is 2.11%, 2.15% and 2.12% (Provisional) for the years 1985, 1986 and 1987 respectively. It is, however, envisaged that the Natural Growth Rate will further decline in subsequent years of Seventh Plan.

(c) The Natural Growth Rate generally remains higher due to steeper decline in death rate relative to that in birth rate. However, the factors responsible for slow decline in birth rate are; high mean age of family planning acceptors; low age at marriage;

social attitudes, religious beliefs, illiteracy etc.

(d) The steps being taken to reduce the growth of population are:

1. Provision of service delivery infrastructure.
2. Improvement in the efficiency and effectiveness in the programme infrastructure.
3. Emphasis on spacing methods particularly with reference to younger age group, couples.
4. Special campaign to remove bias against female children.
5. Creating awareness about law relating to the minimum age of marriage.
6. Special attention to States with low couple protection rates and special focus on urban slums, backward and tribal areas and rural poor.
7. Greater involvement of voluntary organisations in the Family Welfare Programme.
8. Payment of compensation to acceptors and incentive payment to motivators.
9. Intensification of the Programme for Mother and Child Health including Universal Immunisation.
10. Strengthening information, education and communication components;
11. Increased involvement of local communities etc.

Plan to Clean Cauvery River

77. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHARAPPA:

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

(a) whether Government have received a plan prepared by the Environmental Society, Madras, to clean the Cauvery river;

(b) if so, the main features of the plan; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. However, a project plan on environmental improvement for the Cauvery river basin has been received very recently from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) The main features of the plan include provision of facilities for treatment and disposal of wastewater into the Cauvery river, its tributaries and other water sources in the Cauvery river basin.

(c) The proposal could be considered only in due course depending on the experience of the Ganga Action Plan and the availability of funds.

Hazardous Industries in Maharashtra

78. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

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

(a) whether Government have received any representation regarding some potentially dangerous industrial units in Mahar-

ashtra being allowed to operate without obeying the statutory provisions regarding environment;

(b) if so, the details of such units in Maharashtra and Gujarat; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No, Sir. General complaints are being received now and then against different industries.

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

Memorandum for Revision of Textile Policy

79. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cotton growers from major cotton growing States i.e. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Karnataka have urged the Union Government for revision of textile policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Committee appointed by the Govt. to review the implementation of the Textile Policy will take into consideration representations from different interests of various sectors of the industry including cotton growers.

Conference of Housing Ministers

**80. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:**

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Conference of Housing Ministers of the States and Union Territories was held in December, 1988;

(b) if so, the broad details of the subjects discussed at the Conference; and

(c) to what extent the suggestions made have been implemented?

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

(b) The Conference deliberated upon the Housing Finance System; Mortgage Market; Land & Infrastructure for Housing and Perspective Plans of action in the context of the National Housing Policy to be formulated by the State Governments and U.T. Administrations.

(c) The Resolutions passed in the Conference have been forwarded to State Government/U.T. Administrations and the concerned control Departments for implementation.

Shifting of Central Government Offices to Nagpur

81. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 714 regarding shifting of Central Government Offices to Nagpur and State:

(a) whether the required information has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). The re-

quired information has since been received from 23 Ministries/Departments of the Government and on the basis of the replies received, the assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 714 on 16-11-1988 has been fulfilled in part on 17.2.89. The requisite details are being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and the remaining Ministries/Departments of the Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Availability of Rice and Wheat in FPS

82. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fair Price Shops in the capital are not getting their full quota of rice and wheat thus making consumers to visit the shops a number of times in a month for getting their rations;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government propose to ensure availability of the required rice and wheat through the FPSs in the capital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The specified food articles are, by and large, available in the Fair Price Shops in Delhi. However, in some cases, delay in making delivery of specified food articles to Fair Price Shops does occur, because of operational problems. The situation is kept under constant review and remedial action taken as and when required.

Urban Mass Transit System

83. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high level Indian delegation had discussion during January 1989 with the Canadian Government in connection with the Urban Mass transit systems in Indian Metropolitan Cities;

(b) if so, the outcome of the discussions held;

(c) whether any agreement for providing technical and financial cooperation had been reached; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. In pursuance to the visit of a Canadian delegation, headed by the Canadian Transport Minister, in 1988, an invitation was extended by the Canadian Government to the Urban Development Minister to lead a delegation to that country to study Canada's urban transport systems for possible application in India. No formal agreement was concluded with Canadian Government during the visit.

Credit Card System In Super Bazar

84. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Super Bazar proposes to introduce a Credit Card Scheme for the facility of its customers; and

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

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

Syndicate Bank have proposed to Super Bazar for introduction of Credit Card System, which is under study by the officers of Super Bazar at the moment. There was a system known as Coupon System operated by Syndicate Bank between last quarter of 1967 to early 1973 in this regard, for Super Bazar.

Stock Position of Foodgrains

85. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the stock position of foodgrains with public agencies at the end of December, 1988.

(b) the expected procurement of foodgrains upto March, 1989; and

(c) the estimated quantity and value of imports of foodgrains made during 1988-89?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The stock position of foodgrains with public agencies as on 1st January, 1989 is estimated at 9.48 million tonnes.

(b) While no procurement of wheat is likely between end of December, 1988 and end of March 1989, it is expected that procurement of rice during this period will be around 3 million tonnes.

(c) During 1988-89 a quantity of 20.11 lakh tonnes of wheat at an approximate C &

F cost of US \$ 323.93 million and 6.84 lakh tonnes of rice at an approximate C & F cost of US \$ 185.51 million have been imported.

Rationale for Change in Consumer Price Index

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

(a) the reasons for changing the base year and the method for computation of Consumer Price Index from 1960 to 1982 in respect of industrial workers;

(b) the details of changes effected in weightage for various commodities in calculation of this index; and

(c) the likely impact of the changes on rate of increase in price index in future in comparison with the existing price index?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The series of Consumer Price Index with 1960 as the base year was based on the result of the Family Living Survey conducted during 1958-59, and retail prices collected from selected markets in 50 centres. With the passage of time, the consumption expenditure pattern of 1960 had become out of date. It was, therefore, considered desirable to change the base year in order that it may reflect more closely the actual consumption expenditure pattern. A Family Income & Expenditure Survey was conducted in 1981-82 in 70 selected Centres. The actual pattern of family expenditure revealed by this Survey indicated the following changes:

Main Group	Weightage in	
	1960 Series %	1982 Series %
(i) Food	60.92	57.00
(ii) Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants.	4.79	3.15

Main Group	Weightage in	
	1960 Series %	1982 Series %
(iii) Fuel & Light	5.77	6.28
(iv) Housing	6.26	8.67
(v) Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	8.54	8.54
(vi) Miscellaneous	13.72	16.36
Total	100.00	100.00

(c) The two series of Consumer Price Indices differ in material respects from each other, and any such comparison would not be valid.

Expenditure Incurred on Research on AIDS

87. DR. DATTA SAMANT:
SHRI JAGANNATH PAT-
NAIK:

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred so far by Union Government for research on AIDS; and

(b) the achievement made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) So far Ministry of Health and Family Welfare have provided Rs. 174.50 lakhs to I.C.M.R. for purchase of kits and equipment for surveillance centres through W.H.O.

In addition I.C.M.R. has spent approxi-

mately Rs. 95 lakhs on AIDS research (sero-surveillance Rs. 60 lakhs; establishment of P3 facilities for virus isolation work Rs. 35 lakhs; and establishment of centre for AIDS Research and Control Rs. 5 lakhs).

(b) As a result of the research carried out, a clearer picture is emerging with regards to prevalence of HIV infection in high risk groups viz. heterosexual promiscuous persons, prostitutes in remand homes, blood donors etc. Till 31st January, 1989, a total of 2,09,825 persons had been screened and 764 were found to be sero positive for HIV infection. AIDS has been detected in 18 Indian and 11 foreigners. The network of 40 surveillance centres is now being geared up to undertake blood donor screening for blood banks.

Sale of Additional Items through PDS

89. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

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

(a) whether the States have been urged to explore the possibility of selling additional items through the Public Distribution System outlets;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by State Governments in this regard, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). The States/ Union Territories have been advised from time to time for considering the supply of more commodities of mass consumption through the Public Distribution System. The items to be so distributed are to be decided by State Governments/U.T. Administrations and their distribution fully administered by them. Many of the States/UTs have made arrangements for supply of pulses, coarse grains, janata cloth, tea, salt, matches, soap etc. through the fair price shops, in addition to the commodities provided by the Central Government.

Cotton Export

90. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

SHRI T.V. CHANDRASHEKHAR-
APPA:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of cotton was lower from January to October, 1988 as compared to the corresponding period during 1987;

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

(c) the total export of cotton made till date during 1988-89?

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

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) During the current cotton year 1988-89, a quantity of 51,241 bales of Bengal Deshi have been released for export. This entire quantity is expected to be exported during the current cotton year.

STATEMENT

(Quantity in lakh bales)

1987		
Month	Staple Cotton	Bengal Deshi
1	2	3
January	1.07	0.05
February	1.55	0.03
March	3.09	0.14
April	0.90	
May	0.90	—
June	0.49	0.06

1	2	3
July	0.25	0.10
August	1.14	0.20
September	Nil	Nil
October	Nil	Nil

No export of staple cotton Bengal Deshi took places during the period January-October, 1988, since no quotas were released in view of shortage of cotton and the prevailing high prices.

Panic In A.I.I.M.S. Over Injection with AIDS Positive

91. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SURESH KURUP:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHODHARY:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
DR. SUDHIR ROY:
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

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

(a) whether two samples of an immunoglobulin injections have tested AIDS positive at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences thus giving rise to widespread concern and panic among the doctors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent administration of contaminated in-

jections to avoid complications for the patients and to withdraw the stock of such injections from the market; and

(d) the action taken against the manufacturer of these injections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARISAROJ KHAPARDE):
(a) and (b). Yes; the All India Institute of Medical Sciences had suo moto conducted the HIV antibody tests on two samples of injection Anti-D supplied by M/s. Bharat Serum & Vaccines Pvt. Ltd., Bombay on 23-1-1989 by ELISA and Western Blot and found positive for anti-bodies under both tests. However the samples when tested for presence of viral antigen gave negative results.

(c) and (d). On receipt of information from AIIMS on 23-1-89, Drugs Controller of India directed the Commissioner Food & Drugs Administration, Maharashtra for stopping production and distribution, freezing stocks distributed, and immediate investigation of procedure for manufacture in M/s. Bharat Serum & Vaccines, Bombay. He has taken immediate necessary corrective action.

The Indian Council of Medical Research was also directed to look at the technical dimensions of the problem.

Closure of K.R. Mills, Mysore

92. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that K.R. Mills, Mysore, was closed;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the National Textiles Corporation have chalked out a programme to take over the above sick mill and provide employment to the poor workers; and

(d) if not, the steps Union government propose to take to open the said mill?

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

(b) K.R. Mills, Mysore is lying closed since 6.6.1984.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The case of K.R. Mills Ltd., Mysore is presently before the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction. BIFR is a quasi judicial body and the Government cannot give any specific directions in the matter.

Rehabilitation of Pavement Dwellers

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

(a) whether any rehabilitation plan for pavement dwellers in Bangalore City has been prepared by the Karnataka Government and sent to Union Government for approval;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the names of other States which have sought financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the pavement dwellers?

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

(c) The States of West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh have so far sought financial assistance for the rehabilitation of the pavement dwellers in metropolitan cities.

Exemption of National Dairy Research Institute from the Purview of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947

94. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Southern Regional Station of the National Dairy Research Institute, Bangalore comes under the purview of the Industrial dispute Act, 1947;

(b) whether there is any proposal to exempt this Institute from the purview of industrial dispute Act to enable it to undertake research work and training without any hurdles; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The definition of the term "industry" as revised by the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1982, excludes, among others, educational, scientific, research or training institutions which would thus go out of the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. However, in the absence of an alternative mechanism for the

redressal of grievances of employees of institutions and establishments which would be excluded from the purview of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the revised definition of the term "industry" has not so far been enforced. A Bill entitled "The Hospitals and Other Institutions (Redressal of Grievances of Employees) Bill" providing for the redressal of grievances of employees in certain institutions including research or training institutions was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 10th December, 1987 and passed by it on the 28th April, 1988. It is, however, yet to be passed by the Lok Sabha. Steps will be taken to enforce the revised definition of the term "industry" after the enactment of the Hospitals Bill referred to above.

[Translation]

Loss of Foodgrains

95. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
DR. G.S. RAJHANS:

Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the loss incurred by the Food Corporation of India on account of storage, transportation and distribution of foodgrains during 1987-88 and 1988-89, respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): The details of transit and storage shortages of foodgrains in Food Corporation of India for the year 1987-88 are as under:-

(Quantity in lakh MT)

Year	Quantity handled (Purchases plus sale)	Shortage	Percentage of shortage over purchase + Sale
1987-88	407.00	7.01	1.72

The transit and storage shortages for the year 1988-89 will be known after close of financial year.

Price Increase in Food Articles Sold by FPS

96. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH
RAMOOWALIA:
SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the prices of food articles like sugar, rice, wheat, edible oils etc. being sold through fair price shops under the Public Distribution System have been increased during the past few months;

(b) if so, the month-wise and commodity-wise increase and the extent thereof;

(c) the reasons for this price increase;

(d) the annual profit likely to be earned by Government as a result thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that some State Governments have decided not to implement this price rise; and

(f) if so, the names thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (f). Information relating to revision of the Central Issue prices of wheat, rice, imported edible oils and levy sugar supplied through the Public Distribution System during 1988-89 is given below:-

Wheat	No revision			
Rice	Price of rice was revised w.e.f. 25-1-1989 as follows:			
	<i>Supply through PDS</i>		<i>Supply through ITDP</i>	
	<i>(Rates Rs. per quintal)</i>			
	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Common	239.00	244.00	160.00	194.00
Fine	264.00	304.00	183.00	254.00
Super-Fine	279.00	325.00	198.00	275.00

The increase in the central issue price of rice is made consequent upon the increase in the support price of Paddy payable to farmers in 1988-89 Kharif season. The net issue prices for wheat and rice are fixed by State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and differ from State to State. The net consumer price for wheat and rice supplied through ITDP scheme is decided by adding a margin of Rs. 25/- per

quintal over the Central issue price.

The Central issue prices do not cover the entire economic cost and Central Government bears a huge financial subsidy.

Imported Edible Oil

The Central issue price of imported edible oils have been revised w.e.f. 1.9.1988 as under:

	<i>Rs. per Mt. tonne</i>	
	<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
Supply in bulk	11000/-	13150/-
Supply in tins	12500/-	14500/-

The Central issue prices of imported edible oils is revised and revised from time to time keeping in view various relevant factors like prices of imported edible oil, support prices of oilseeds fixed by the Government etc.

Sugar:

Retail price of levy sugar was revised from Rs. 5.10 per kg. to Rs. 5.25 per kg. w.e.f. 1.1.1989. The increase was due to increase in statutory minimum price of

sugar-cane for 1988-89. The end retail price of levy sugar is uniform throughout the country.

Import of edible oils

97. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMMOOWALIA:

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

(a) the total quantity of edible oils imported during the current financial year;

(b) the quantity of edible oils for which import deals have been concluded with foreign countries; and

(c) Government policy in regard to import of edible oils keeping in view the bumper Kharif Crop during 1989?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) During the current financial year a quantity of about 11 lakh tonnes of edible oils was imported till 31.1.1989.

(b) During the financial year the import of 7.77 lakh tonnes has been contracted for

(c) The import of edible oils has been appropriately reduced in view of the bumper Kharif Crop during 1988.

Strike by Punjab Doctors

98. SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI:
SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA:

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

(a) whether doctors in Punjab are on strike since February, 1989 in support of their demands;

(b) if so, whether the doctors of various hospitals in Delhi have also shown resentment due to non-acceptance of their strike;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) Government's reaction to their demands?

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

(a) It has been brought to the notice of the Central Government that the Govt. Doctors in Punjab are agitating to protest against the recommendations of the 3rd Pay Commission. Their demands are as follows:

- (1) NPA to be treated as part of pay.
- (2) Cadre review and time bound promotion on Central Health Services pattern.
- (3) 50% of Basic pay as NPA.
- (4) Conveyance allowance and other allowances on Central pattern
- (5) Enhancement in Rural Health Allowance.
- (6) House Rent to all rural doctors. This has been brought to the notice of the State Government

(b) and (c). No such information is available.

(d) The State Government lay down the pay structure for their employees, including doctors, keeping in view their financial resources and other connected factors. The Central Government have no scheme to assist the State Governments in this regard.

New Registration for Houses/Plots by DDA

99. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the registration for allotment of houses/plots by DDA has been suspended for many years:

(b) if so, since when;

(c) whether Government are considering to open new registration; and

(d) if so, the date from which it is proposed to be opened?

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

(b) 1985.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise

Commission Paid to Fair Price Shops/ Kerosene Depot-Holders

100. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the commission paid to Fair Price Shops/Kerosene Depot Holders in Delhi is very low and there is a discontentment among them on this account;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to increase their commission?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) to (c). Commission paid is not considered very low. The Fair Price Shop Welfare Association has recently represented to the Administration that the profit margin may be enhanced and fixed in percentages terms, keeping in view the increase in establishment cost of running a Fair Price shop and decline in the profit margin due to increase in the issue price of Specified Food Articles by the Cen-

tral Government. The Commission is revised as and when considered necessary.

[English]

Memorandum Submitted by Resident Doctor's Association of AIIMS

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

(a) whether the Resident Doctors' Association of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi submitted a memorandum to him on 10th January, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to meet their demands?

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

(b) The Resident Doctors' Association have made the following demands:

(i) Increase of Non-practising Allowance to Rs 600/- to Junior Doctors on the same basis as Central Health Service Doctors.

(ii) Dearness Allowance on Non-Practising Allowance.

(iii) Contingency Allowance as permissible to other relevant Government doctors.

(vi) Arrears of the above w.e.f. 1st January, 1986.

(c) A decision will be taken by the Government after due consideration.

News Item Captioned "Kidney Stone-Surgeons Oppose Machine Imports"

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-items captioned 'Kidney stone -surgeons oppose machine imports' appearing in the Hindu dated December 31, 1988 ; and

(b) the reaction of Government to the reservation expressed by the senior surgeons against the free imports and use of lithotripsy machines for treatment of kidney stones without surgery?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The equipment is included under Open General licence, list II Appendix 6 of Imports Exports Policy 1988-89, as well as under the list given in the notification 65/88 Cus, dated 1.3. 1988 for concession of custom duty exemption. Charitable and Semi-charitable organisations approved by respective State Government are permitted 100% custom duty exemption on this item with approval of Expert Committee including Urologist/Nephrologist as member.

We have not received any complaint

from any patient or any surgeon or nephrologist so far. There is no lithotripsy machine in any Central Government Hospital. AIIMS is about to procure one.

[Translation]

Import of Timber

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

(a) the quantum of timber proposed to be imported during the current year and the countries from which it is proposed to be imported; and

(b) whether the timber has been imported in the past also and if so, the details thereof for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Import of timber has been liberalised in order to conserve forests and is permissible under Open General Licence. It is estimated that about one million cu.m. of timber valued at over Rs. 200 crores would be imported during the current year. Some of the countries from where timber is being imported are USSR, USA, Malaysia, Burma, Thailand, Brazil, Papua New Guinea etc.

(b) Quantity of timber imported and its value for 1984-85, 1985-86 and 1986-87 are given below:-

Year	Quantity (in cu.m.)	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1984-85	19,122.15	3.81
1985-86	2,19,506.01	37.46
1986-87	8,44,297.02	136.35

Encroachments in Delhi

104. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of encroachment on Government land are increasing continuously in Delhi;

(b) whether Government propose to take some effective steps to check the same; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). It is true that the encroachment on public land is on the increase. However, whenever any encroachment on public land is detected, necessary orders for removal are issued by the competent authority. Delhi Administration have already issued instructions to the Police Department to check encroachments. DDA have also issued instructions to the Security Guards, Patwaries and Junior Engineers to check encroachments and submit daily report on encroachment. Efforts are also being made to fence the vacant land. In addition the following steps are being taken:

(i) Demolition of fresh encroachment through mobile demolition squade. (2) Preparation of development scheme to use the vacant land as per zonal plan so that the land may not be encroached upon: (3) Prosecution under the amended provision of Delhi Development Act, 1957, Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, Punjab Municipal Act, 1911 (as applicable to NDMC area) and Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971 under which wilful occupation of public land has been made a cognizable offence.

During the years 1986-87 and 1987-88, 817 and 1414 cases of encroachments respectively have been removed.

[English]

Supply of Palmolein Oil to Andhra Pradesh

105. SHRI C. SAMBU:
SHRI MANIK REDDY'
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

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

(a) whether Union Government are not meeting the Palmolein Oil requirements of Andhra Pradesh in full;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short supply; and

(c) the quantity of Palmolein Oil demanded by the State and supplied during the past four months?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oil including palmolein is made to States/UTs, keeping in view the demand from States/UTs, prices of indigenous edible oils in the open market, availability of foreign exchange, stocks of oil with State Trading Corporation, and other related factors. Allocation of imported edible oils is made to supplement the availability of indigenous edible oils in the open market and not to meet the entire requirement of a State/U/T.

(c) As against the monthly average demand of 17,000 MTs made by the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the Oil-Year 1988-89 (November-October), the following quantities of imported edible oils (including palmolein oil) were allocated to and lifted by the State:

Month	Allocation	Lifting
October '88	9,000 MTs	2,185 MTs
November '88	8,000 MTs	4,795 MTs
December '88	2,800 Mts	2,656 Mts
January '89	2,800 Mts	4,748 Mts
February '89	2,800 Mts	Figures awaited

Environmental Clearance to Projects

106. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the nature of projects requiring clearance of his Ministry.

(b) the details of various technical committees set up by the Ministry to grant environmental clearance in different spheres, and the norms evolved by them for scrutinising applications from the States and organisations:

(c) the details of the committees, if any set up for monitoring whether there is any further infringement of environment and forest laws and guidelines issued by the Ministry in this regard; and

(d) the names and details of the projects disposed of and given clearance during 1986 -87, 1987-88, 1988-89, including irrigation and power projects (both hydro thermal and nuclear), names of the projects on whom conditions have been imposed detailing the special stipulations under which permission has been granted in each case, and the projects now pending clearance before Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) Projects requiring environmental clearance include:

- Major Irrigation and Multipurpose River Valley projects
- All hydel, thermal and atomic power projects
- Mining projects (public sector)
- Industrial projects; and
- Ports, Harbours, Beach Resorts

(b) There are four Appraisal Committees of Experts to assess River Valley, Mining, Thermal Power and Industrial Projects, Composition of the Committees is given in Statement I below. The guidelines followed by the Committees are summarised in Statement II below.

(c) Setting up a Monitoring Committee by the Project authorities is stipulated as a condition while approving major projects so as to ensure effective implementation of the conditions and safeguards imposed. Six regional offices at Shillong, Calcutta, Lucknow, Chandigarh, Bhopal and Bangalore are also to do follow-up of the implemen-

tation of conditions and safeguards laid down while giving environmental clearance,
(d) Details being voluminous are under

compilation and will be laid on the Table of the House

STATEMENT-I

- i. Composition of the Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley Projects and Hydroelectric Projects (Statement 1.1)
- ii. Composition of the Environmental Appraisal Committee for Mining Projects (Statement 1.2)
- iii. Composition of Environmental Appraisal Committee for Thermal Power Projects (Statement 1.3)
- iv. Composition of Environmental Appraisal Committee for Industrial Projects (Statement 1.4).

Constitution of Environmental Appraisal Committee for River Valley and Hydro-Electric Projects

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Prof. Dinesh Mohan,
Rs. 1/19, Raj Nagar, Ghazlabad. | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. M.C. Chaturvedi,
Water Resources Management
and Planning, Indian Institute of
Technology Delhi. | Member |
| 3. Dr. D.R. Bhumbra,
Vill. Palnagar
P.O. CSSRI, Karnal | Member |
| 4. Prof. Virendra Kumar
Department of Botany,
Dr. Zakir Hussain College,
Delhi Gate, Delhi | Member |
| 5. Shri B.S. Bhawani Shankar,
5-H, Multi storeyed Flats
Minto Road,
New Delhi-110002 | Member |
| 6. Shri M.A. Rashid,
Ketan, Apartment
Flat No. 103, Fatehganj Camp,
Baroda-390002 | Member |

7. Dr. R. S. Paroda, Member
Director
National Bureau of Plant
Genetic Resources,
Pusa, Delhi

8. Dr. S. Maudgal Member
Director,
Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO. Complex,
Lodi Road, New Delhi 110003.

9. Dr. (Mrs.) Nalni Bhat, Member Secretary
Scientists SE,

Ministry of Environment & Forests,
Paryavaran Bhawan, CGO, Complex,
Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110003

PERMANENT INVITEES

1. Representative, Central Water Commission,
Ministry of Water Resources, Shram Shakti Bhawan,
New Delhi
2. Representative, Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Energy,
Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Joint Adviser (I & CAD), Planning Commission New Delhi.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The Terms of reference of this Committee are:

- i. To undertake environmental impact assessment of river valley projects submitted by CWC/CEA State authorities.
- ii. To suggest safeguards, if feasible, to mitigate the adverse environmental impact and to recommend clearance or rejection of the projects from the environmental angle with or without safeguards on the basis of the scrutiny undertaken.
- iii. To monitor the observance of safeguards.

CONSTITUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL COMMITTEE FOR MINING PROJECTS.

1. Shri A.N. Banerjee
M-155, Greater Kailash-II
New Delhi.

Chairman

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------------|
| 2. | Prof. G.S. Marwaha
505, Byramji Town
Nagpur. | Member |
| 3. | Shri V.C. Varma
Director General of Mines Safety
Dhanbad. | Member |
| 4. | Shri C.S. Chandrashekhar
E-255, East of Kailash,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 5. | Shri Paritosh Tyagi,
Chairman, Central Board for
Prevention and Control of Water Pollution
Skylark, Nehru Place,
New Delhi. | Member |
| 6. | Prof. B.B.Dhar,
Department of Mining Engineering,
Institute of Technology,
Benaras Hindu University,
Varanasi. | Member |
| 7. | Dr. B. Singh
Director,
Central Mining Research Station,
Dhanbad. | Member |
| 8. | Dr. C.R. Babu,
Department of Botany,
Delhi University, Delhi | Member |
| 9. | Shri M. Parabrahman,
Director, Department of Environment
Forests & Wildlife, New Delhi | Member |
| 10. | Shri R. Mehta,
Principal Scientific Officer,
Department of Environment,
Forest & Wildlife, New Delhi | Member-Secretary |

PERMANENT INVITEES

1. Representative, Department of Coal, Ministry of Energy, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.
2. Representative, Department of Mines, Ministry of Steel & Mines, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi.

3. Representative, Department of Steel, Ministry of Steel & Mines, Udyog Bhavan, New Delhi.
 4. Joint Adviser (Coal), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi.
 5. Joint Adviser (Minerals), Planning Commission, Yojana Bhavan, New Delhi
2. The terms of reference of the Committee are:
- (i) To examine mining projects referred to the Ministry and make recommendations for their approval or rejection on the basis of their potential environmental impacts with or without the suggested safeguards.
 - (ii) Suggest mitigative measures and pollution control devices including choice of appropriate technology for projects recommended for approval.
 - (iii) To review and analyse the environmental management plan submitted in respect of the new mining projects.
 - (iv) To ensure through appropriate monitoring mechanism that environmental safeguards proposed are appropriately implemented.

CONSTITUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL COMMITTEE FOR THERMAL POWER PROJECTS

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1. Shri S.K. Roy
B-90, Defence Colony,
New Delhi-110024 | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. J.M. Dave,
School of Environmental
Sciences, Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi-67 | Member |
| 3. Dr. S. Ramesh
Tata Energy Research Institute | Member |
| 4. Prof. M.K. Sarkar,
Deptt. of Chemical Engineering,
Indian Institute of Technology,
New Delhi-16 | Member |
| 5. Dr. B.N. Viswanathan,
Assistant Director,
Industrial Toxicology,
Research Centre, Lucknow. | Member |

- | | | |
|-----|--|------------------|
| 6. | Shri S.C. Sharma,
Director, Indian Meteorology
Department, Mausam Bhavan,
Lodi Road, New Delhi-3 | |
| 7. | Dr. B. Sengupta,
Central Board for the
Prevention & Control of Water
Pollution, New Delhi-19 | Member |
| 8. | Shri M. Parabrahman,
Director, Department of Environment,
Forests & Wildlife,
New Delhi-3 | Member |
| 9. | Dr. B. Padmanabhamurthi,
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi | Member |
| 10. | Dr. C.K. Pandey
Principal Scientific Officer,
Department of Environment,
Forests & Wildlife, New Delhi-3. | Member Secretary |
-

PERMANENT INVITEES

1. Shri B.P. C. Sinha, Chief Hydrologist, Central Ground Water Board, New Delhi.
2. Shri M.S.S. Sastry, Director, Central Electricity Authority, Sewa Bhavan, R.K.Puram, New Delhi
3. Representatives of Department of Coal.
4. Representative of the concerned State Electricity Board/Project Authorities.
5. Representative of the concerned State Pollution Control Board.

2. The terms of reference of the Committee are:

- (i) To scrutinise project proposal referred to it by the Government of India and other agencies in order to evaluate the potential environmental impact and recommend what precautions and safeguards may be taken to minimise such impacts;
- (ii) To suggest appropriate mechanism for effective implementation of suggested environmental safeguards:
- (iii) To identify thrust areas for R & D pertaining to thermal power projects and provide guidance in preparation of case studies.

CONSTITUTION OF ENVIRONMENTAL APPRAISAL COMMITTEE FOR INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| 1. Prof. P. Khanna,
Director, National
Environmental Engineering Research Institute,
Nehru Marg
Nagpur-440020. | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. J.M. Dave.
School of Environmental Sciences,
Jawaharlal Nehru University,
New Delhi-110067. | Member |
| 3. Prof. T. Shivaji Rao,
Professor of Environmental Engineering,
College of Engineering,
Andhra University,
Visakhapatnam 530003 | Member |
| 4. Shri S.C. Sharma,
Indian Meteorology Department,
Mausam Bhavan, Lodi Road,
New Delhi 110003 | Member |
| 5. Dr. T. R. Saranathan,
Society for Clean Environment,
Garden Resort,
200 Sion-Trombay Road,
Chembur, Bombay-4000871. | Member |
| 6. Prof. Rajendra Prakash,
Dean, University of Roorkee,
Roorkee-247007
Uttar Pradesh. | Member |
| 7. Dr. P.K. Roy
Director
Industrial Toxicology Research Centre,
Lucknow 220001. | Member |
| 8. Shri Shyam Chanani,
Bombay Environmental Action Groups,
9, St. James Court, Marine Drive,
Bombay 400020 | Member |
| 9. Chairman/Nominee,
Central Pollution Control Board,
Nehru Place. New Delhi-110019. | Member |

10. Shri M. Parabrahman,
Director (IA),
Department of Environment, Forests and
Wildlife, Lodi Road.
New Delhi-110003.

Member Secretary

PERMANENT INVITEES.

1. Representatives of Industry or concerned Ministry in Government of India and the State.
 2. Chairman or his nominee of the concerned State Pollution Control Board.
2. The terms of reference of the Committee are as follows:
- (i) To examine industrial projects referred to the Ministry and make recommendations for their approval or rejection from the environmental angle.
 - (ii) Suggest mitigative measures and pollution control devices including choice of appropriate technology for projects recommended for approval.
 - (iii) Prepare guidelines of selected industries with reference to choice of technology, pollution status, pollution control devices monitoring mechanism for effective implementation of safeguards etc.
 - (iv) Evolve a mechanism for monitoring of implementation of suggested safeguards.

STATEMENT-II

Summary of the norms and guidelines followed by the various committees is given below:-

I. RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS

Adopting a holistic approach, the following components are considered as integral to the engineering works:

- Catchment Area Treatment:
- Command Area development: and
- Engineering works.

The project authorities are required to

formulate Action Plans on the following:-

- Command Area Development;
- Compensatory Afforestation;
- Rehabilitation of project affected oustees with emphasis on land for-land compensation;
- Survey of flora and fauna for rehabilitation of the Wildlife habitat;
- Reservoir induced seismicity; and
- Public health aspects with emphasis on water borne diseases.

II. MINING PROJECTS

The guidelines and norms cover the following:

- Water Pollution Control;
- Noise Pollution Control; and
- Air Pollution Control.

The norms followed are those adopted by the Central Pollution Control Board.

2. Simultaneous reclamation of the mined area is insisted upon.
3. the norms laid down by Director General of Mine Safety for the Welfare of the workers are to be complied by the project authorities to ensure good working environment.
4. Rehabilitation of the affected population.

III. THERMAL POWER PROJECTS

Guidelines have been laid down stipulating certain criteria so that the thermal power station can be located away from the metropolitan centre and ecological sensitive area like National Parks, Sanctuaries, Beaches etc., The norms have been evolved regarding the stack height, permissible level of pollutants SO₂, NO_x, Suspended Particulate Matter (SPM), etc. The norms evolved by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution with respect to air, water and land pollution are applicable to these projects.

Project authorities are required to assess the likely adverse impacts and accordingly prepare Environmental Management Plans for their prevention or mitigation.

Preparation of such plans usually require 4 season data in respect of air and water quality.

IV. INDUSTRIAL PROJECTS

The major criteria adopted in the evaluation of industrial projects are:

- Control of air, water and land pollution;
- Site selection to ensure that it will not have adverse environmental impact on ecologically sensitive and conservation areas like national parks, sanctuaries, etc.
- Guidelines issued by Prime Minister not to locate any structure within the 500m of high tide line are strictly adhered to except in the case of Beach Resorts where a relaxation is permitted, on merit to construct beyond a distance of 200m.

Formulation of satisfactory rehabilitation plans along with the submission of a duly approved Disaster Management Plan is insisted upon.

- The norms evolved by the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution with respect to air, water and land pollution are applicable to these projects.

Mines (Minimum National Standard) evolved by the Central Pollution Control Board are to be strictly adhered to by the project authorities in relation to the permissible level of pollutants in the effluents and gaseous emissions.

Hike in Prices of Palmolein and other Vegetable oils by FPS

107. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of palmolein and other vegetable oil distributed through the network of fair-price shops under the Public Distribution System has shown an abnormal hike in the recent months; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) and (b). The issue price in respect of imported edible oils to be distributed through the Public Distribution System was last revised and increased with effect from 1st September, 1989, by Rs 2,000/- PMT. This increase in price had then become inevitable because of a wide gap between the retail prices of imported edible oils and the derived prices of indigenous edible oils based on the support prices of oilseeds which was acting as a disincentive to farmers on the one hand and posing a danger of its diversion to unauthorised channels; on the other.

Pre-Paid Ticket Advice for Job Seekers Abroad

108. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government imposed a new condition that a Pre-paid Ticket Advice (PTA) was essential for emigration clearance for those who get a job in the Gulf countries;

(b) whether a number of representa-

tions have been received by Government in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that this will cause harassment to thousands of job-seekers, particularly from Kerala in the Gulf countries;

(d) whether there is any proposal to reconsider the decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Yes, sir.

(c). The emigration Act 1983 and Rules framed thereunder provide that 'To and fro air passage at the employers' cost' must be included in every contract for employment of an emigrant worker. The provision came into force with effect from 4 February 1987. The provision is meant to protect workers. Accordingly, it will benefit them, rather than harassing them.

(d) and (e). In view of (a) (b) & (c). above does not arise.

Postponement of All India Entrance Test for MD/MS

109. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Entrance test for admission to MD/MS and other courses was postponed recently at the request of some Member of Parliament and a large number of the candidates;

(b) whether it is a fact that there were large-scale discrepancies and bungling in the computer programme done for issuance of hall tickets for these examinations;

(c) if so, whether any enquiry was held and those responsible asked to explain or punished; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor, and the steps taken by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to prevent recurrence of such failures?

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

(a) and (b). On receipt of complaints about discrepancies/non-receipt of hall tickets by candidates intending to appear in the All India Entrance examination for admission to MD/MS Courses, the Test was postponed.

(c) and (d). The applications numbering about 18,000 were re-checked both through Computer as well as manually and hall tickets for the examination on the 19th February, 1989 issued. Each candidate was sent a fresh letter confirming the Roll Number, Registration Number and Examination Centre. The revised date for the examination was notified in the national newspapers. It was also telecast on National Network of T.V. The Computer firm who were entrusted with the work of processing the applications has been asked to thoroughly investigate as to how discrepancies occurred so as to enable the Institute to take remedial steps to improve the Computer programme to avoid recurrence of such discrepancies.

Fellowships of National Institute of Urban Affairs

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

(a) whether the National Institute of

Urban Affairs, New Delhi, the Institute of Housing Studies, Rotterdam and HUDCO have started a programme for the grant of fellowships;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of fellowships that have been awarded under this Scheme so far and the value thereof?

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

(a) and (b). The Indian Human Settlements Programme was started in 1985 as part of technical collaboration agreement with the Government of Netherlands. The programme is being implemented as joint collaboration between Housing & Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) through the Human Settlements Management Institute and the Institute for Housing Studies (IHS), Rotterdam. Earlier the National Institute for Urban Affairs (NIUA), was also a party to the joint collaboration. However, in 1987, NIUA's participation was withdrawn.

As a part of the programme, the IHS grants fellowships for various research proposals. The Research investigations are organised as a contracted research cycle. Each year, twelve research projects are implemented, covering workshop subjects viz., housing project finance, settlement design, neighbourhood improvement and slum upgradation, low cost infrastructure participatory construction management cost recovery and estate management, Urban land management and Computer application in human settlement planning.

(c) So far, two cycles of twelve research fellowships each have been completed. The third research cycle is under way. Each fellowship has a maximum value of Rs. 45,000/-

Implementation of Recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission in the National Institute of Urban Affairs

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission have been implemented in the National Institute of Urban Affairs New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which these recommendations are expected to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Out of 49 posts in the core staff of NIUA, the recommendations of the Fourth Pay Commission have been implemented in respect of 48 posts. The remaining one post is held by an officer on contract appointment.

Anomaly in Retirement Age in National Institute of Health and Family Welfare

112. SHRI MANIK REDDY:
SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:

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

(a) whether retirement age of the 'FACULTY' members working at the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare, New Delhi is different from the Medical scientists and social scientists;

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

(c) whether Government have received any representation from the 'FACULTY' members against this policy; if so, the details

thereof and the reaction of Government thereto; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to remove this anomaly?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, sir.

(d) Question does not arise

Hazardous Industries in Gujarat

✓ 113. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat is one of the States with health hazard industries causing degradation of environment;

(b) whether a number of chemicals banned in many other advanced countries are being produced there; and

(c) whether Government propose to make a case study of chemical industries in Vapi, Gujarat and work out antipollution methods and plans?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A number of units in Gujarat State have been identified as causing pollution and degrading environment and some of them might pose health hazards.

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the chemicals produced are banned/restricted for use in advanced countries.

(c) Report of a Task Force on the

Chemical Industries in Vapi, Gujarat is already available.

Racket In Sale of Blood by Professional Donors

114. SHRIP.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a well-established racket in sale of blood by professional donors and if so, the details thereof; State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) whether any estimate is available of the annual trade in blood and if so, the corrective steps taken/proposed?

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

(a) and (b). Blood is sold by commercial/private blood banks which they collect from professional donors. As per available information, there are 739 blood banks in the country out of which 165 are private blood banks. The survey conducted by ICMR indicates that about 22.59% is collected from professional blood donors.

A scheme for modernisation of Blood Banking Services and testing of blood quality is under implementation. As a result of voluntary blood donation movement dependence on Professional blood donors would be reduced gradually.

List of State-wise blood banks is given in the Statement below:-

STATEMENT

List of Blood Banks in the Country

*(As per available information)
(upto 1987)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/U.T.	Government	Private	Voluntary	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	6	—	—	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	48	24	1	73
3.	Bihar	19	10	—	29
4.	Gujarat	10	—	—	10
5.	Haryana	12	—	—	12
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	—	—	6
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	3	—	—	3
8.	Karnataka	33	19	5	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Madhya Pradesh	50	6	—	56
10.	Maharashtra	42	56	18	116
11.	Kerala	53	—	—	53
12.	Manipur	2	—	—	2
13.	Meghalaya	1	2	—	3
14.	Orissa	6	4	28	38
15.	Punjab	17	4	1	22
16.	Rajasthan	15	—	—	15
17.	Sikkim	1	—	—	1
18.	Tamil Nadu	77	14	—	91
19.	Tripura	2	—	—	2
20.	Uttar Pradesh	62	20	—	82
21.	West Bengal	33	—	—	33
22.	Chandigarh.	1	—	—	1
23.	Delhi (Govt. & Hospital)	16	6	1	23
24.	Goa Damn & Diu	1	—	—	1
25.	Pondicherry	2	—	—	2
26.	Mizoram	2	—	—	2
27.	Nagaland	(No Blood Bank)			
28.	Andaman Nicobar Island	(No Blood Bank)			
29.	Arunachal Pradesh	(No Blood Bank)			

1	2	3	4	5	6
30.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	(No Blood Bank)			
31.	Lakshadweep Islands	(No Blood Bank)			
Total		520	165	54	739

Confirmed Aids Infection In Haemophilia Patients

115. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 8 haemophilia patients in the country have confirmed AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) infection as per survey done by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences; and

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

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

(a) and (b). According to the information received from All India Institute of Medical Science, 8 Haemophilia patients have been detected to have HIV anti-bodies out of the 98 haemophilia patients screened. These patients have no clinical features of HIV disease including AIDS. Haemophilia are a high risk group and therefore covered in the national surveillance programme.

These haemophilia patients have taken Cryoprecipitate or factor VIII or anti-haemophilia globulin repeatedly for the last several years. They obtained these factors in open market or got it through the Haemophilia foundation of India. They have received these products made in India as well as imported from abroad. Some of these patients have travelled abroad and received

treatment abroad. Therefore, it was impossible to find out the sources of infection in them with any degree of certainty.

These HIV anti-body positive patients have already been given proper counselling about HIV infection, by trained doctors/nurses and efforts are being made to contact those who live out side Delhi to come over to AIIMS for proper counselling related to infection, control measures, positive health practices and the Study of prognostication makers.

[Translation]

Supply of Drinking Water In New Delhi

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

(a) the steps taken by Government to augment the supply of drinking water for the residents of New Delhi during the current year;

(b) the sources from which the water supply is likely to be augmented; and

(c) the expenditure likely to be incurred in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Delhi.

water Supply & Sewage Disposal Undertaking has informed that the following Schemes have been undertaken to augment the supply of drinking water in New Delhi;

- (i) Construction of Iron Removal Plant (12 mgd) at Okhla for treating water of 4 Ranney wells near Income Tax Office Barrage at a cost of Rs 10 lakhs.
- (ii) Commissioning of the first phase (20 mgd) of 3rd 40 mgd Water treatment Plant at Wazirabad at a total cost of Rs. 2267/- lakhs.
- (iii) Providing and laying of 1000 mm dia prestressed concrete main from Jhandewallan to Palam Reservoir at a cost of Rs. 141. lacs.
- iv) Construction of reservoir-cum-booster pumping station of 5 mgd capacity at Deer Park Hauz Khas for improvement of water pressure in South Zone area at a cost of Rs 309.38 lacs.

Ganga Action Plan

118. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI:
SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:

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

(a) the progress made and amount spent so far on Ganga Action Plan;

(b) the extent to which the river water has become pollution free and potable; and

(c) the steps taken in recent weeks to prevent further pollution of Ganga water near Allahabad by the pilgrims who have gathered there in lakhs on the occasion of the Kumbh Mela?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Under Ganga Action Plan, a total of 262 schemes have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 257.07 crores for the three states of UP, Bihar and West Bengal. So far, 50 schemes at a cost of Rs. 16.39 crores have been completed. Most of the schemes for interception and diversion of waste water are at various stages of construction and are likely to be completed by end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Till end of January, 1989, an amount of Rs. 114.06 crores has been spent.

(b) The qualitative improvement in the river water can be assessed only after the works are completed.

(c) The pollution on river occurs due to sewage flowing into the rivers Yamuna and Ganga upstream of Sangam through various nalas and the existing sewerage system. All the nalas have been tapped and waste water is diverted to pumping stations. The intermediate pumping stations have been renovated and the capacity of Main pumping station at Gau Ghat has been doubled. About 80 to 90 MLD of waste water previously flowing into the river is now flowing to Gau Ghat pumping station and is being pumped across Yamuna river to Naini and Dandi sewage farms. Pending construction of an intermediate sewage treatment plant at Naini, this waste water is being conveyed by special by-pass channel which has been completed. An exhibition on public awareness has been organised at the Mela site, combined with some miscellaneous public awareness activity.

[English]

National Technology Mission on Wasteland

119. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up National Technology Mission on Wasteland Development has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which this Mission would coordinate with the National Wasteland Development Board?

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

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

Noise Pollution in Urban Areas

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

(a) whether it is a fact that ratio of noise

pollution in India was higher during 1988 as compared to 1987;

(b) if so, the permissible level of noise pollution in urban areas under the International Standards;

(c) the extent to which such levels are being observed in the towns and cities in the country; and

(d) the steps taken, so far to reduce noise pollution in the urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS(SHRI Z.R. ANSARI) : (a) There is no such comparative study available.

(b) Permissible level of noise pollution in urban areas under International Standards as prescribed by the world Health Organisation (WHO) is as follow :

<i>Environment</i>	<i>Recommended Maximum Level</i>		
Industrial/Occupational	—	75	decibels
Community/Urban:			
day-time	—	55	decibels
Night-time	—	45	decibels
Indore/domestic:			
Day-time	—	45	decibels
Night-time	—	35	decibel

(c). Noise levels in certain localities of some metropolitan cities and towns are higher than the limits prescribed by the World Health Organisation.

(d) The steps taken to reduce noise pollution in the urban areas include —

- Controlling use of loud speakers
- declaration of silence zones in sensitive areas
- Noise is included as a subject in the Air (Prevention and Control of Pol-

lution) Amended Act, 1987.

- The Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 also includes provision for enabling enforcement of noise pollution control measures
- restriction on use of loud and electric horns in vehicles
- regulated movement of heavy vehicles
- segregating industries from residential areas using proper landscape management.

[Translation]

Ownership to the Residents of DDA Flats in Vasant Kunj, Delhi

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

(a) the total number of flats proposed to be constructed in the Vasant Kunj area under self-financing scheme and the number of persons to whom flats have been allotted under this scheme;

(b) whether the ownership of the flats has been given to the allottees as per schedule; and

(c) if not, upto what series the ownership has been given and the time by which ownership is likely to be given to the remaining allottees?

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.

[English]

Collection of Ground rent by DDA

122. SHRI VISHNU MODI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority is not sending notices regularly for collecting ground rent/lease amount from the allottees, if so, the reason therefor;

(b) whether large sums of money have been blocked because of this lapse, if so, the details of the amounts blocked colony-wise;

(c) whether the allottees are put to heavy losses because of the compounding rate of interest charged by the DDA on the amount of arrears towards ground rent/least; and

(d) if so, whether the DDA would chalk out a plan for regular collection of ground rent/lease by sending regular notices; and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No notice is required to be issued for collecting ground rent/lease amount from the allottees who are required to deposit the lease amount in terms of lease deed. The payment of ground rent/lease amount is obligatory upon the allottees. The ground rent accounts of the flats constructed under various housing schemes are in the process of computerisation and it is expected that it may be possible for the DDA in the near future to send regular notice of ground rent to the allottees.

(b) Amount of Rs 9.08 crores was due for recovery as on 31.3. 88 from various leasee of DDA's properties on account of ground rent in respect of following schemes:-

i) Residential	—	Rs. 3.63 crores.
ii) Industrial	—	Rs. 0.69 crores
iii) Institutional	—	Rs. 1.07 crores.
iv) Commercial	—	Rs. 3.69 crores.
Total:		Rs. 9.08 crores.

An amount of Rs. 163.52 lakhs was outstanding as on 31.3.88 towards ground rent of flats allotted under the General Housing Scheme, 1976 and shops constructed in various convenient/local shopping centres.

(c) It is not correct to say that allottees are put to heavy loss because of the compounding rate of interest. The rate of interest charged by DDA on the amount of arrears is simple interest of 10% per annum.

(d) As of (a) above.

Working Group to Review the Status of Pollution Control

123. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether Union Government have issued directions to the State Government to set up working groups to review the status of pollution control in different industries;

(b) if so, the details of the State Government which have followed the directions of the Union Government and set up such working groups;

(c) whether Government also propose to set up a prototype unit for recycling wastes for manufacture of useful products; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). The Government of India have requested the State Government to form State Level Coordination Committees for the management of hazardous substances. So far 14 States/Union Territories (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh and Delhi) have formed such Committees.

(c) and (d). The Delhi Administration has taken up a project for setting up of six units for manufacture of fly-ash bricks.

Modernising of laboratories by Bureau of Indian Standards

124. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) has modernised its laboratories by installing latest equipments;

(b) if so, the equipments installed by BIS in its laboratories;

(c) the locations where BIS laboratories are functioning at present;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up more such laboratories in the country, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the public is expected to get quick results from the BIS laboratories?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Modernisation of the laboratories of BIS is an on-going project approved by the planning Commission. Under the Plan project, modernisation and upgradation of the capability of the laboratories have been undertaken.

(b) A large number of testing equipments have been added to BIS laboratories. A list of important equipments added in the BIS laboratory during 1987-88, 1988-89 is given in the statement below:-

(c) BIS laboratories are functioning at

the following locations:

Central Laboratory — at Sahibabad (Dist. Ghaziabad- U.P)

Regional Laboratories — at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Mohali (Near Chandigarh)

Branch Office Laboratories — at Bangalore, Guwahati and Patna.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. A Laboratory at Ahmedabad is under construction and is expected to be completed by the middle of 1989. In addition, it is proposed to set up a laboratory at Lucknow and land for the purpose is being acquired from U.P. Government. The primary objective of BIS laboratories is to provide the support to the quality certification system of the Bureau. The additional modernised testing facilities being created is expected to meet the rapidly expanding demand of Bureau's services for product quality certification. Presently, these laboratories are not open to the public for commercial testing.

STATEMENT

List of Important Equipments Added to BIS Laboratories During the year 1987-88, 1988-89

Sl.No.	Testing Apparatus	Installed
1	2	3
1.	Micro hardness tester	Central Laboratory Calcutta, Bangalore Mohali
2.	Profile Projectors	Central laboratory, Bombay
3.	Boiling point/melting point apparatus	Central Laboratory Madras, Mohali, Calcutta, Bombay
4.	Meghm-meter	Central laboratory Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Mohali

1	2	3
5.	Photometric integrator	Central Laboratory Patna, Bombay
6.	Ozone resistance test apparatus	Central Laboratory
7.	Pressure gauge calibrators Mohali, Bombay, Bangalore	Central Laboratory Calcutta,
8.	Standard resistance Bombay, Bangalore, Mohali.	Central Laboratory Calcutta,
9.	Hydraulic brake fluid test rig	Central Laboratory
10.	Spectrophotometer	Madras
11.	Wheatstone and Kelvin bridge	Central Laboratory
12.	Vibration meters	Central Laboratory Mohali, Madras, Bombay
13.	Tensile testing machine for textiles	Calcutta
14.	Uster Evenness Tester	Madras
15.	Shock Absorber Testing Machine	Central laboratory
16.	Meter Testing Bench	Central Laboratory
17.	Voltage and Current Calibrators Madras, Calcutta, Mohali.	Central laboratory Bombay,
18.	Multifunction calibrator	Central Laboratory
19.	Gas Flowmeters	CL, Calcutta, Bangalore
20.	Life Cycle tester for Dry Cell Batteries	Central Laboratory.

Buffer Stock of Rice and Wheat

125. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
 SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:

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

(a) what was buffer stock of rice and
wheat at the end of 1987 and 1988, respec-
tively;

(b) whether there has been a reduction
in the buffer stock of wheat and rice during
1988 as compared to the previous year; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L.BAITHA): (a) The stock of rice and wheat with the public agencies at the end of 1987 was 6.48 million tonnes and 7.57 million tonnes respectively. At the end of 1988 it was of the order of 4.63 million tonnes of rice and 4.74 million tonnes of wheat.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, there was a fall in the stock position of rice and wheat with the public agencies at the end of the 1988 by 4.68 million tonnes compared to these stocks at the end of 1987. This was due to increased off-take for public Distribution System and lower level of procurement on account of spill over effect of the drought of 1987.

Generations Suffering with Aids

126. **SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to experts, even when the AIDS cases continue to rise among the first generation, second generation is also suffering with AIDS in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the preventive measures taken besides educating the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The most common mode of transmission of HIV infection in India is through heterosexual contact. There is a possibility of transmission from an infected husband to wife through sex. Use of Condoms minimise the risk of transmission. There is a 50% chance that a child born to

an infected mother would be infected.

(c) Serosurveillance for HIV infection among pregnant women has been intensified following detection of seropositive infants born to seropositive pregnant women. All efforts are being made to provide the necessary counselling, health education and contraceptive care to seropositive individuals and their spouses to minimize the spread of HIV infection from one generation to next.

Proposal to set up Cooperative Spinning Mills

128. **SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up cooperative spinning mills during the remaining period of the Seventh Plan;'

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the proposed locations for these mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). There is no new proposal for industrial license pending with the Government at present for the setting up of co-operative spinning mills.

Racket Involved in Sale of Human Organs

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

(a) whether Government are aware of the racket regarding sale of human organs throughout the country and if so, the details of such racket, State and Union Territory-wise; and

(b) the estimated annual turnover in this sale, and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government have come across reports alleging trading in live human organs in the country. However, no definite information is available about the extent of this trading and the institutions or individuals involved in such operations. With a view to curtailing the racket of sale of human organs, Government is actively considering the enactment of a legislation on Organ Transplantation.

Report of Committee to Review Implementation of New Textile Policy

130. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee set up to review the implementation of the New Textile Policy has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main suggestions made therein; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement those suggestions?

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

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

Observance of Black Day by Doctors of Delhi

131. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that junior doctors in Delhi Hospitals observed 31 January, 1989 as a 'Black Day' in protest;

(b) if so, the names of the hospitals involved; and

(c) the main demands of the junior doctors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) According to the Newspaper Reports, the Junior Doctors Federation of Delhi observed Black Day on the 31st January, 1989.

(b) Only Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and Lady Hardinge Medical College & Smt. S.K. Hospital and Kalawati Saran Children's Hospital have reported that the Junior Doctors of these hospitals observed Black Day on that day. Other Hospitals are not aware of such instance.

(c) So far as information is available, the following are the demands of junior doctors;

i) Non-practising Allowance to All Doctors @ Rs. 600 p.m.

ii) Dearness allowance on NPA

iii) Arrears of the above from 1.1.86.

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 1.1.87.

- vi) Inservice treatment Residency period for the doctors, who later on desire to take up Government jobs.

Disposal of Radio Active Eye Applicator Used in AIIMS

132. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI:

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

(a) whether a radio-active eye applicator used by the Rajendra Prasad Centre of Ophthalmic Sciences of AIIMS which is stated to have been disposed of to some junk dealers in violation of radiation safety rules has since been located;

(b) whether there is any risk for cancer etc. to general public on this account;

(c) whether an undertaking to the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre has given not to sell, rent or transfer the radiation sources;

(d) the reasons for violation of the safety rules; and

(e) whether responsibility has been fixed in the matter and if so, the action taken in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) A Beta Ray Eye Applicator Strentium 90 (SR-90) was purchased by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi in June 1959. It was supplied to erstwhile Department of Ophthalmology in March,

1960. In 1968 its clinical efficacy was found to be inadequate and was therefor sent to Bhabha Atomic Research Centre, Bombay for recalibration. On scrutiny at BARC it was found that the emission was reduced from 50 to 42.72 rads/sec. and the distribution of the dose on the surface was not uniform. The Beta Ray Applicator, however, was continued to be used by increasing the exposure time till 1984. A new Beta Ray Applicator was purchased and the old one was sent back to the Stores. In August, 1984 along with other instruments, Beta Ray Applicator was passed for condemnation in the meeting of the Condemnation Board of the Institute held on 10-8-1984 and was then sent to the Central Stores Depot, AIIMS, New Delhi. The condemned materials were auctioned along with other articles on 4-2-1985 as surgical scraps. The auctioned Beta Ray Eye Applicator has not been located.

(b) The Beta Ray Applicator is packed in wooden box with a thick casing of Lead for the protection of applicator disc. In the packed condition it is not of any danger to any person. The Applicator if applied on the skin for one minute will only produce a mild irritation and congestion with no risk of any occurrence of cancer. Even if it is removed from the casing and its holder and carried in the pocket, its emission will hardly reach the skin in any serious concentration since its penetration is low.

(c) Yes, the undertaking was given by the Ophthalmology Cell at D.G.H.S. while negotiating purchase of seven such eye applicators for 6 regional Institute and one for Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre, but this purchase never materialised.

(d) Same as (a) above.

(e) An enquiry has been ordered to fix responsibility for violation of safety rules. Results of the enquiry are awaited.

Provident fund Dues Against Jute Mills

(b) if so, the details of the amount due and recovered from these mills so far?

133. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(a) whether the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner, Calcutta has launched criminal prosecution case against some of the jute mills for recovery of provident fund dues; and

(b) The names of jute mills against which criminal prosecutions have been filed and the amount due from them is as given in the statement below:-

STATEMENT

<i>Sl.No</i>	<i>Name of the establishment (exempted)</i>	<i>Amount of provident fund contribution not transferred to the Board of Trustees. (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	M/s. Sree Ambica Jute Mills Ltd.	238.52
2.	M/s. Barangare Jute Mills Ltd.	419.57
3.	M/s. Kankinarrah Co. Ltd.	452.39
4.	M/s. Naffar Chandra Jute Mills Ltd.	4.50
5.	M/s. Howrah Mills Ltd	406.62
6.	M/s. Delta Jute Industries Ltd.	540.36
7.	M/s. Fortwilliam Co. Ltd.	58.11
8.	M/s. Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd.	129.20
9.	M/s. Agarpara Co. Ltd.	178.42
10.	M/s. Naihati Jute Mills Ltd.	227.73
11.	M/s. Angus Co. Ltd.	609.27
12.	M/s. Shamnuggar Jute Mills Ltd.	426.71
13.	M/s. Victoria Jute Mills Ltd.	505.74
14.	M/s. Nuddea Mills	434.16

1	2	3
15.	M/s Gouripara Co.	370.92
16.	M/s. Kelvin Jute Co.	314.71
17.	M/s. Titagarh Jute Co. Ltd.	438.02
18.	M/s. Bird Jute & Export Ltd.	16.83
19.	M/s. Budge Budge Jute Co.	197.88
20.	M/s. New Central Jute Mills Ltd.	670.00
21.	M/s. Dalhousie Jute Mills Ltd.	132.74
22.	M/s. Eastern Mfg. Co.	174.24
23.	M/s North Broke Jute Mills Ltd.	115.02
24.	M/s. Wellington Jute Mills Ltd.	38.27
<i>UNEXEMPTED ESTABLISHMENTS</i>		
1.	M/s. Empire Jute Co. Ltd.	211.17
2.	M/s. Premchand Jute Mills Ltd.	47.27
3.	M/s. Naskar Para Jute Industries	32.60
4.	M/s. Bharat Jute Mills	152.50
5.	M/s. Calcutta Jute Mfg. Co. Ltd.	30.00

Implementation of National Sericulture Development Project

134. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed National Sericulture Development Project would be implemented in 1989-90 financial year;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the project would be implemented and the cost of the project in each of those States;

(c) the expected date for the Commencement of that project; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in that direction

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). In collaboration with State Governments, the Central Silk Board has formulated a National Sericulture Project for increasing production of mulberry raw silk in the country. The project has been posed for World Bank Assistance. A World Bank Mission visited India during Oct. Nov., 1988 to appraise the project. Final negotiations with the World Bank to finalise details of the Project, including the States to be covered and the cost, are proposed to be held in March, 1989. The implementation of the project is expected to commence in 1989-90.

Need to Strengthen Marketing Set up of NTC

135. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to strengthen the marketing set up of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in that regard; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to improve the financial position of NTC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). NTC has recently appointed key functionaries in the area of marketing to strengthen the marketing set up. These functionaries include Chief General Managers (Marketing) in NTC subsidiaries.

(c) NTC has formulated a fresh turnaround strategy based on selective modernisation with the help of institutional finance, product improvement and diversification, upgradation of selected mills etc., to improve

the financial position.

Afforestation Programme In Karnataka

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

(a) the total amount spent for afforestation programme in the State of Karnataka during the year 1988 by the Central and State Governments, respectively; and

(b) The details of amount earmarked for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe dominated areas?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The total outlay for afforestation activities under various Central and State sector schemes during 1988-89 in Karnataka is about Rs 18.90 and 8.67 crores respectively. The actual amount spent would be known only at the end of the financial year.

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

Environmental Clearance to Power Plants

137. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

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

(a) whether a large number of proposals for setting up power plants are pending for want of environmental clearance; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details of power plants pending for environmental clearance as on 31st December, 1988?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). Thirty five Thermal Power Projects and seven Hydro Electric Power Projects are pending clearance as on 31st December, 1988. This is due to non-submission of requisite information by the project authorities. A statement giving State-wise break-up is given below

STATEMENT

A ELECTRICITY BOARDS/OTHER (STATE SECTOR)

Madhya Pradesh

1. Mand Thermal Power Station *2 X 210 MW)
2. Gas Turbine Station near Gwalior (3 x 100 MW)
3. Guna Gas Turbine Power Station (3 x 100 MW + 1 x 150 MW)
4. Jhabua Gas Turbine Power Station (3 x 100 MW + 1 x 150 MW)
5. Rajgarh Gas Turbine Power Station (3 x 100 MW + 1 x 150 MW)
6. Amarkantak Thermal Power Station (3 x 100 MW+ 1 x 150 MW)

Rajasthan

7. Chittorgarh Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW)

West Bengal

8. Bakreswar Thermal Power Station (3 x 210 Mw)
9. Sagardighi Thermal Power Sta-

tion (2050 MW)

Bihar

10. Tenughat Thermal Power Station (Stage II) (2 x 210 MW)

Maharashtra

11. Dahanu Thermal Power Station of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply Ltd. (1 x 150 MW)
12. Umred Thermal Power Station Units 1 & 2 (2 x 210 Mw) of MSEB.

Punjab

13. Doraha Thermal Power Plant (2 x 210 MW)
14. Guru Nanak Dev Thermal Power Station at Bhatinda (2 x 210 M/W)
15. Govindwal Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW)

Andaman & Nicobar Islands

16. Thermal Power Station at South Andaman (2 x 20 MW)
17. Augmentation of D.G. Capacity at Greater Nicobar (3.2 MW)
18. Augmentation of D.G. Capacity at North Andaman (1.2. MW)
19. Thermal Power Station at Kayamkulam (3 x 210 MW)
20. Diesel Power Station at Cochin (100 MW)

Andhra Pradesh

21. Vijjaswaram Gas based Combined Cycle Project (3 x 33 MW)

Uttar Pradesh

22. Gas based Combined Cycle Power Plant at Jagdishpur, Raibareilly (2 x 35 MW)

Gujarat

23. Gas Turbine Combined Cycle Thermal Power Station at Vatva, Ahmedabad (116 MW)

Karnataka

24. MANGALORE Thermal Power Station (2 x 210 MW)

Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) U.P.

31. Neyveli Thermal Power Station (Ext. of TPS-I) (2 x 210 MW) Tamil Nadu

32. Barsingsar Thermal Power Station of NLC (2 x 210 MW) Rajasthan

33. Dadri Gas based Power Plant of NTPC (600 MW) Uttar Pradesh

34. Ramagundam Thermal Power Station of NTPC (2 x 2100 MW) Andhra Pradesh

35. Chandrapura Thermal Power Station of NTPC (4 x 500 MW) Maharashtra

Hydro-Electric Projects

1. Vishnu Prayag Hydro-Electric Project, Uttar Pradesh.

2. Kol Dam Hydro-Electric Project, Himachal Pradesh.

3. Sawal Kot Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.

4. Baglihar Hydro-Electric Project, Jammu & Kashmir.

5. Shiva Samudram Hydro-Electric Project, Karnataka.

6. Chalakudi Stage II Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.

7. Annakayam Hydro-Electric Project, Kerala.

Rise in Building Materials

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

B. MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY

25. Captive Power Plant of M/s Reliance Petrochemicals Ltd. at Hazira (60 MW)

26. Captive Power Plant of the National Newsprint and Paper Mills Ltd. at Hempur, District Nainital, Uttar Pradesh (15 MW)

C. MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

27. Captive Power Plant of FCI at Sindri, Bihar (2 x 15 MW)

28. Captive Power Plant of FCI, Ramagundam, A.P. (40 MW)

D. MINISTRY OF ENERGY/DEPARTMENT OF POWER (CENTRAL SECTOR)

29. Vindhyachal Thermal Power Station Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) M.P.

30. Rihand Thermal Power Station

(a) whether Government are aware that the availability of building materials in relation to the demand is deteriorating day by day;

(b) whether this has led to a rise in the cost of building materials at a much faster pace;

(c) if so, the steps taken to increase the production of building materials; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a Building Materials Development Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is generally no scarcity of building materials except for seasonal short supply of cement and steel. Seasonal fluctuation in availability of bricks is also felt in some cases and the demand for bricks during 1988-89 is estimated as 9,300 crores against a production level of 6,000 crores. Increase in the demand of the building materials coupled with the rise in the overall cost index, the cost of some building materials has increased.

(c) To combat the problem of shortage of conventional building materials like steel, cement and bricks, a number of alternative building materials have been developed and are being used in certain areas. Some of these materials are hollow concrete blocks, light weight cellular blocks, stabilised soil blocks and Stone block masonry. In addition Government is encouraging the use of industrial and agricultural wastes like fly-ash for the production of new building materials. Besides a net work of building centres is being set up throughout the country to upgrade the skills of the local artisans as well as to produce substitute building materials based on local resources. It has also been decided that the HUDCO may take part in the equity capital of Building material Industries on experimental basis.

(d) Not yet, Sir.

Market Assistance Scheme for Handlooms

139. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:
SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to introduce a new market assistance scheme for handlooms;

(b) if so, the date from which the scheme is expected to be introduced; and

(c) the details of the benefits that would be made available to the State Governments under the new assistance scheme?

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

(b) The Market Development Assistance Scheme will be implemented with effect from 1.4.1989.

(c) The Scheme provides for multipurpose assistance to the State Handloom Development Corporations, State Handloom Apex and Primary Societies, which can be utilised for the purposes viz. (i) interest subsidy (ii) rebate/discount; (iii) capital/margin money for setting up of showrooms etc. (iv) any other purpose approved by the Central and/or State Government subject to the condition that the amount of assistance will not exceed 8% of average sales turnover of handloom fabrics, made-ups and garments (excluding Janata Cloth) in the case of State Apex Societies/Corporations and 15% of cash credit limit sanctioned by financial institutions in the case of Primary Societies. The expenditure on this scheme will be shared equally by the Central Government and the concerned States.

Workers Participation in Management

140. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of public Sector and departmentally run undertakings;

(b) the undertakings which have implemented the scheme of Employees Participation in Management and at which of the three levels shop plant Board it has been implemented; and

(c) whether some requests for exemption from the scheme have been granted on merit basis; if so, the merits so identified in each case?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). The latest Scheme of Workers Participation in Management notified on 30th December, 1983 is required to be implemented by Central Public sector enterprises only. As per latest information available, there are 200 Central Public sector enterprises, of which 17 enterprises are those which are being newly set up. Of the remaining 203 enterprises, 102 have implemented the Scheme of Workers Participation in Management either at shop and/or at plant level. Another 40 enterprises have also set up participative forums and implemented the Scheme with some alterations to suit their particular requirements. No public sector enterprise has implemented the Scheme at the Board of Directors level.

(c) Requests for exemption from implementation of the Scheme at shop/plant levels were received from several enterprises. Only the Indian Dairy Corporation was granted exemption by the Administrative Ministry, namely Ministry of Agriculture, because of the different nature and limited staff of the Corporation.

[Translation]

Participation in International Textile Market

141. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have been trying to increase the Indian participation in the international textile market;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of the efforts made in this direction during the last three years and the result thereof;

(c) whether Government are considering to give some special concessions to small scale textile manufacturers/traders in the National Textile Fair to increase their trade;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(e) the details of the earlier policy of Union Government in this regard and the modification made in it in the present context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In the recent past Government has taken several steps to increase textile exports including duty concessions on import of textile machinery, reduction of excise duty on selected textile machinery items, permission for import of raw materials/fabrics under Advance Licensing Scheme, 100% exemption from payment of income tax from exports profit etc., grant of liberal assistance for sponsoring market studies, buyer-seller meet, participation in fairs abroad etc. These measures have resulted in an increasing trend in Indian Textile exports during the past few years.

(c) to (e). Government has already been extending the above concessions also to small scale textile manufacturers/traders for boosting exports which are being reviewed by the Government from time to time.

[English]

Export of Cotton

142. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the quota of cotton fixed for export during the current financial year;

(b) how much of the above has been allotted to Maharashtra;

(c) whether the quotas indicated in (a) and (b) above are likely to be fulfilled; and

(d) if not, the extent of the shortfalls and the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government have so far released in the current cotton yarn a quota of 51,241 bales of Bengal Deshi for export.

(b) No specific quota has been allotted to any State.

(c) and (d). The response to the quota released has been good.

Clearance to Nhava Sheva Port Project

✓143. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Nhava Sheva Port Project, which is proposed to be developed as a satellite port in Bombay for reducing congestion at Bombay port;

(b) whether Government have given clearance to the project; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Project envisages construction of a wharf comprising berths for containers, dry bulk cargo and bunkering facilities. The plan includes construction of storage sheds in the back-up area with a fully mechanised bulk conveyor system and a container yard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Loss in Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra

144. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Cooperative Spinning Mills in Maharashtra have been undergoing difficulties due to out moded machinery accumulated losses etc.;

(b) if so, the names of such mills;

(c) whether IDBI or other financial institutions, have sanctioned any term loans to the above mills to help them tide over their difficulties;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present state of the working of those mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (e). As on 30.6.88, about sixteen co-operative spinning mills of Maharashtra are reported to be incurring losses on account of various reasons including out moded machinery. IDBI has sanctioned

loans amounting to Rs. 2923 lakhs to the co-operative spinning mills of Maharashtra under the Textile Modernisation Fund for the purposes of Modernisation.

Accommodation to Employees of Delhi Administration

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

(a) whether employees of Delhi Administration are eligible to get Government residential accommodation from the General Pool as also from Delhi Administration Pool;

(b) if so, the total number of quarters allotted to employees, category-wise during 1988-89 from the General Pool;

(c) whether recently a condition has been imposed for the production of a certificate from the Delhi Administration that no junior has been allotted accommodation from their pool;

(d) whether several such employees have been refused allotment from the General Pool recently due to the new policy enforced on October 1988;

(e) if so, the reasons for changing the policy in the midstream to the detriment of the employees;

(f) whether Government propose to review the policy and allot accommodation to such employees who have been refused the benefit as hither-to-fore; and

(g) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) According to available information, a total of 593 quarters including hostel accommodation in General Pool have been allotted to the employees of Delhi Administration. Typewise break up is as follows:-

<i>Type</i>	<i>No. of employees of Delhi Admn. allotted accommodation from general pool</i>
I	115
II	135
III	241
IV	93
V	3
VI	2
Hostel accommodation	4
Total	593

(c) and (d). No new policy has been enforced in September, 1988. This in fact is a reiteration of instructions issued in April, 1976 by the then Works and Housing Minister indicating that, whenever allotment to an employee of Delhi Admn. is made by Directorate of Estates, the Delhi Admn. shall issue a certificate to the effect that no allotment has been made by them from their pool to a person junior in the waiting list to the aforesaid allottee.

(e) to (g). Since there had been no change in the laid down policy the question of review does not arise.

Weavers Benefited Under Janata Cloth Scheme In Bihar

146. SHRI SALAHUDDIN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any record or list of weavers who have been benefited under the Scheme of Janata Cloth since last three years in Bihar by each Regional Handloom Union; and

(b) the estimated annual production of Janata Cloth by each Regional Union?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The State Government has reported that 42,600 handloom weavers covered by State Apex and Regional Handloom weavers Cooperative Unions have been benefited under the Janata Cloth Scheme during the last three years in Bihar.

(b) The estimated annual production of janata cloth by each Regional Union in Bihar is as under:-

1.	Chetanagpur Regional Handloom Weaver Cooperative Union Ltd., Ranchi	140 lakh sq. metres
2.	Biharsharif Regional Handloom Weavers Cooperative Union Ltd., Nalanda	20 lakh sq. metres
3.	Siwan Regional Handloom Weavers Cooperative Union Ltd., Siwan	40 lakh sq. metres
4.	Bhagalpur Regional Handloom Weavers Cooperative Union Ltd., Bhagalpur	30 lakh sq. metres
5.	Machubani Regional Handloom Weavers Cooperative Union Ltd., Machubani	10 lakh sq. metres

Price Situation of Essential Commodities in Union Territories

147. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

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

(a) whether Union Government has directed all the States and Union Territories to keep a close watch on the price situation;

(b) whether the prices of all commodities like pulses, vegetables and other items of common use are increasing sharply despite directives by Union Government; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the

steps proposed to be taken to keep the prices under control?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been increase in the prices of pulses (except arhar), wheat, jowar, tea and milk during the current financial year 1988-89 till 4.2.1989. In the case of vegetables, the price of potatoes was marginally higher but that of onions was substantially lower. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) of edible oils except vanaspati was lower during the current financial year, while WPI of sugar gur were higher.

(c) The reasons for rise in prices in the case of pulses is attributed to stagnant production in the last few years and also the imposition of increase in the import duty on pulses in October, 1988. The prices of vegetables and edible oils are lower because of increased production of oilseeds, vegetables in general and seasonality factors. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities which are in short supply and to import items to augment the domestic availability. The Government is continuously keeping a close watch on the behaviour of prices and availability of essential commodities and appropriate remedial measures are taken to contain any undue rise in prices. Public Distribution System has been strengthened and more fair price shops have been opened in far-flung and remote areas. Mobile vans have been pressed into service for distribution of essential items in remote and unserved areas. State governments have been advised to set up control rooms to keep a continuous watch on the prices and availability of essential commodities. Vigilance Committees have been set up at district level to ensure smooth functioning of Public Distribution System. The State Governments have also been urged to take

stringent actions against hoarders, black-marketeers and anti-social elements under Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations.

Decline In Forest Area

148. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre for Energy, Environment and Technology and the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, studied the changes in closed forest cover around major cities in the country during the period 1972-75 and 1980-82 and came to the conclusion that the loss of forest area ranged from 15 per cent decline around Coimbatore in Tamil Nadu to 60 percent decline around Delhi;

(b) if so, Government's response to the findings of agency;

(c) whether any steps would be taken to arrest the decline and increase the forest cover area around the 9 urban centres mentioned in the study and also around other principal cities and towns including State capitals and, if so, the nature of steps proposed to be taken?

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

(b) and (c). State Governments have been asked to take suitable action for tree plantation in and around urban areas to increase green cover and overcome fuel-wood shortages.

Demolition of Unauthorised Residential Colonies

149. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA/MCD have undertaken demolition of any unauthorised residential colonies during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the year-wise details of demolition and the rehabilitation plan undertaken if any, to settle the up-rooted dwellers;

(c) whether any stay orders have been issued by the courts in any such cases during this period; and

(d) if so, the year-wise details thereof and the exact position as on date?

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.

Mulberry Cultivation in Kerala

150. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the area under mulberry cultivation in Kerala at present;

(b) whether many farmers have adopted sericulture which is yielding encouraging result in the State;

(c) the areas in the State where sericulture is being promoted;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Union government or Central Silk Board to promote sericulture in the State;

(e) whether there is any proposal to set up an office of the Central Silk Board in Alleppey District; and

(f) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) An area of around 1,200 acres is presently under mulberry cultivation in Kerala.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The areas where sericulture is being promoted are Idduki, Palghat, Kasargode, Cannanore, Wynad, Alleppey and Kottayam.

(d) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Govt., Central Silk Board has taken the following steps for development of sericulture in the State:-

(i) 2 Research Extension Centres, one each in Palghat and Kottayam Districts, have been established.

(ii) 76 truck loads of mulberry cuttings and 4,99,600 saplings have been supplied to the State during 1988-89.

(iii) Technical guidance to run the silk reeling unit established by Govt. of Kerala has been provided.

(iv) Technical guidance and assistance through supply of mulberry cuttings/saplings, arranging farmers training and study tours, supply of improved Charkhas etc. has been provided to 4 leading voluntary agencies for encouraging sericulture development.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Target and Achievement of Family Planning

151. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set for implementation of the family planning programmes for the States and Union Territories for the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the achievements made against these targets, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the steps being taken to accelerate the implementation of the family planning programmes by the States and Union Territories?

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

(a) and (b). Four statements containing method-wise and State & Union Territories-wise targets fixed and achievements made in the family planning programme for the year 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given in the Statement below.

(c) The steps being taken to accelerate the implementation of the family welfare programmes in the States and Union Territories are as under.

1. provision of service delivery infrastructure.
2. improvement in the efficiency

and effectiveness in the programme infrastructure.

3. emphasis on spacing methods particularly with reference to younger age group couples.
4. Special campaign to remove bias against female children.
5. creating awareness about law relating to the minimum age at marriage.
6. special attention to States with low couple protection rates and special focus on urban slums, backward and tribal areas and rural poor.
7. greater involvement of voluntary organisations in the Family Welfare programme.
8. payment of compensation to acceptors and incentive payment to motivators.
9. intensification of the Programme for Mother and Child Health including Universal Immunisation.
10. strengthening information, education and communication components.
11. increased involvement of local communities etc.

STATEMENT

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of I.U.D. Insertions during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1988-89	Target 1987-88	1986-87	1988-89 (April, 88 to Dec., 88)	Achievement 1987-88	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	321000	250000	160000	139631	173974	99551
2.	Assam	68400	35000	30000	15462	21079	31031
3.	Bihar	355000	272000	272000	121196	206360	200923
4.	Gujarat	317000	313000	300000	197872	318661	287819
5.	Haryana	187000	167000	150000	134597	182583	161769
6.	Karnataka	210000	198000	180000	139794	189765	187542
7.	Kerala	115000	121000	70000	75627	85530	76164
8.	Madhya Pradesh	251000	265000	220000	181566	233544	216147
9.	Maharashtra	475000	525000	650000	239149	393732	420841
10.	Orissa	148000	122000	100000	103451	114086	105635
11.	Punjab	270000	250000	250000	235050	348826	313633

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Rajasthan	210000	120000	120000	119710	140055	126094
13.	Tamil Nadu	453000	288000	100000	264677	493770	395468
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1151000	982000	750000	872445	1197824	1082246
15.	West Bengal	168000	115000	115000	69460	94994	75473
II. Smaller States/U. Ts.							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	43200	32000	30000	22568	31355	30761
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	25700	17060	17000	8018*	12709	13113
3.	Manipur	7000	7000	6000	4526*	6158	4958
4.	Meghalaya	5300	1500	1400	740**	1208	1487
5.	Nagaland	4100	1500	1400	362**	493	1002
6.	Sikkim	1700	1700	1400	991	1017	1146
7.	Tripura	4000	4400	4000	1099*	1529	2139
8.	A & N Islands	1700	1500	1000	1207	1227	962
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	4200	2000	1500	1490	1902	1954
10.	Chandigarh	10000	10000	6000	4361	6186	5783

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	D & N Haveli	180	200	150	152	160	213
12.	Delhi	110000	100000	72000	49335	64246	61699
13.	Goa	3050	2840	1500\$	1983	3162	2499\$
14.	Daman & Diu	250	160	\$	88	99	\$
15.	Lakshadweep	100	100	100	28	86	105
16.	Mizoram	2700	2500	1960	1245**	3192	1651
17.	Pondicherry	3300	3600	3600	3047	3491	3584
III. Other Agencies							
1.	M/o Defence	18200	16000	14000	8793	12156	12009
2.	M/o Railways	26100	23000	20000	8423	10804	9284
All India		4970000	4250000	3750000	3028143	4355953	3934685

£ Figures Provision * Figures upto November

** Figures upto October.

\$ Based on combined performance as separate targets for Goa and Daman & Diu are not available.

\$ Included in Goa.

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1988-89	Target 1987-88	1986-87	1988-89 (April, 88 to Dec., 88)	1987-88	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I.	Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	600000	600000	600000	331556	457489	466138
2.	Assam	149000	205000	205000	31143	78274	93471
3.	Bihar	513000	600000	600000	157320	510085	362715
4.	Gujarat	293000	300000	300000	117975	277062	260101
5.	Haryana	100000	105000	105000	48383	77603	76364
6.	Karnataka	325000	350000	350000	215523	319763	334060
7.	Kerala	200000	215000	215000	122105	195298	204615
8.	Madhya Pradesh	400000	450000	45000	127585	318311	452723
9.	Maharashtra	50000	570000	570000	320627	460612	555353
10.	Orissa	200000	225000	225000	101111	146982	149805

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Punjab	120000	125000	125000	64936	149030	144106
12.	Rajasthan	225000	300000	300000	48184	194479	224880
13.	Tamil Nadu	450000	560000	560000	267922	511744	498890
14.	Uttar Pradesh	650000	650000	650000	340837	751670	743226
15.	West Bengal	437000	500000	500000	195645	324575	301171
<i>II. Smaller States/U.Ts.</i>							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	30000	35000	35000	18988	31576	33038
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	336600	60000	60000	6941*	25669	35130
3.	Manipur	7000	7000	7000	2241*	4411	5328
4.	Meghalaya	1000	700	700	263**	558	457
5.	Nagaland	1000	1000	1000	410**	548	679
6.	Sikkim	1100	1000	1000	524	861	1057
7.	Tripura	10000	10000	10000	3703*	5945	10786
8.	A & N Islands	2000	1500	1500	1364	1522	1553

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1800	500	500	927	944	1039
10.	Chandigarh	3500	3500	3500	1356	3708	3653
11.	D & N Haveli	1100	1000	1000	310	1905	1722
12.	Delhi	36000	40000	40000	20960	28971	26901
13.	Goa	4500	4270	4740\$	3035	4457	4571\$
14.	Daman & Diu	450	470	\$	245	417	\$
15.	Lakshadweep	60	60	60	36	25	34
16.	Mizoram	3000	3000	3000	1745**	3565	2709
17.	Pondicherry	5300	6000	6000	4523	5727	5747
III.	Other Agencies						
1.	M/o Defence	28800	30000	30000	12675	22192	20913
2.	M/o Railways	38400	40000	40000	17183	22659	20250
	All India	5374000	6000000	6000000	2588281	4938937	5043185

£ Figures Provision. * Figures upto November. ** Figures upto October.

\$ Based on combined performance as separate targets for Goa and Daman & Diu

\$ Included in Goa.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of Oral Pill Users during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1988-89	Target 1987-88	1986-87	1988-89 (April, 88 to Dec., 88)	1987-88	1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)							
1.	Andhra Pradesh	151000	70000	80000	122410	108587	62980
2.	Assam	12900	10000	10000	7570	6333	7429
3.	Bihar	20700	20000	20000	19005	16569	13564
4.	Gujarat	78000	100000	100000	104133	111476	26277
5.	Haryana	25000	25000	27000	39284	32871	31637
6.	Karnataka	65000	63000	63000	70701	71950	554765
7.	Kerala	34500	40000	40000	34427	28000	27858
8.	Madhya Pradesh	132000	110000	106807	175139	131225	175781
9.	Maharashtra	181000	217000	203000	230279	247562	212334
10.	Orissa	37700	36000	36000	52830	44948	36852

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Punjab	31000	28000	28000	53673	54598	52484
12.	Rajasthan	45990	20000	20000	40283	44182	35582
13.	Tamil Nadu	82100	76000	76000	124283	158666	79997
14.	Uttar Pradesh	112000	117000	120000	166764	155572	125076
15.	West Bengal	44700	37600	46500	66308	81084	85002
II. Smaller States/U. Ts.							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	9500	6000	5400	7974	7472	8936
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	2600	4000	4000	22640	2290	2313
3.	Manipur	190	900	900	387	192	188
4.	Meghalaya	2500	1000	900	1034	1342	924
5.	Nagaland	980	500	1000	104	105	890
6.	Sikkim	2100	2000	2000	1394	1150	1191
7.	Tripura	2900	2500	2500	2431	2291	1911
8.	A & N Islands	280	200	200	398	290	282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9. Arunachal Pradesh	1600	700	700	1000	905	812	763
10. Chandigarh	420	500	500	1000	355	336	345
11. D & N Haveli	40	100	100	100	73	79	82
12. Delhi	2000	1500	1500	1450	4143	2509	1768
13. Goa	1950	1120	1120	1100\$	1489	1382	1883\$
14. Daman & Diu	150	80	80	\$	57	73	\$
15. Lakshadweep	50	100	100	50	43	41	41
16. Mizoram	920	1200	1200	1200	1997*	1009	1598
17. Pondicherry	990	1200	1200	1200	982	1083	1327
III. Other Agencies							
1. M/o Defence	303800	3700	3700	3700	2705	2954	3028

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	M/o Railways	3700	3600	3600	3842	3467	3349
3.	Commercial distribution	1050000	1000000	—	190667	741646	702333
	All India	2140260	2000000	1000000	1529909	2064206	1828842

+ Figures Provisional— Nil * Figures upto November

\$\$ Included in Goa State

\$ Based on combined performance as separate targets for Goa and Daman & Diu are not available.

State-wise Targets and Achievements in Respect of C.C. Users during 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory/Agency	1988-89	Targets 1987-88	1986-87	1988-89 (April, 88 to Dec., 88)	1987-88	Achievements 1986-87
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

I. Major States (Population 1 Crore or more)

1.	Andhra Pradesh	773000	540000	350000	554889	423695	206648
2.	Assam	119000	46300	37000	30682	30460	42508

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Bihar	202000	150000	110000	93041	101116	86443
4.	Gujarat	650000	508000	450000	598770	573844	547204
5.	Haryana	626000	470000	470000	618560	581639	481555
6.	Karnataka	222000	220000	140000	204050	209316	178690
7.	Kerala	271000	150000	150000	203762	169992	173585
8.	Madhya Pradesh	961000	747000	580000	932270	692741	761490
9.	Maharashtra	849000	850000	700000	734139	728891	733719
10.	Orissa	268000	192000	150000	232722	196210	165618
11.	Punjab	462000	380000	380000	497815	504758	475327
12.	Rajasthan	527990	220000	140000	373996	298022	240247
13.	Tamil Nadu	320000	293000	130000	202642	303521	175763
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1183000	1000000	880000	984799	960398	894629
15.	West Bengal	412000	250000	200000	187749	197732	154096

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. Smaller States/U. Ts.							
1.	Himachal Pradesh	69300	42000	35000	46871	42211	40563
2.	Jammu & Kashmir	31200	15000	15000	10825	10418	12402
3.	Manipur	3900	6600	6600	1881	1541	2348
4.	Meghalaya	13600	6000	6000	1556	2494	2770
5.	Nagaland	640	600	500	16	25	74
6.	Sikkim	600	400	500	269	137	211
7.	Tripura	8100	4000	3000	2594	2999	3923
8.	A & N Islands	1300	900	500	988	995	763
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700	700	600	556	516	650
10.	Chandigarh	14200	9000	8000	8739	7811	7846
11.	D & N Haveli	600	700	500	488	506	586
12.	Delhi	345000	248000	190000	200325	237050	204692
13.	Goa	17700	9500	8000\$	11591	11033	12203\$

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
14.	Daman & Diu	1400	500	\$	203	240	\$
15.	Lakshadweep	790	500	500	255	166	357
16.	Mizoram	2200	2300	2300	1181*	1272	1082
17.	Pondicherry	8400	6000	6000	9086	8279	8875
<i>III. Other Agencies</i>							
1.	M/o Defence	82700	65000	60000	46438	49963	50292
2.	M/o Railways	402000	316000	290000	291214	282518	273768
3.	Commercial distribution	4200000	4000000	5000000	2484815	4693472	3883889
All India		13043320	10750000	10500000	9569777	11325981	9824806

£ Figures are provision

\$ Based on combined performance as separate targets for Goa and Daman & Diu are not available.

\$ Included in Goa State.

* Figures upto November.

Financial Assistance Sought by Kerala for Installing Cobalt Therapy Unit

152. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Kerala had sought financial assistance from Union Government for installing a new Cobalt Therapy Unit for the General Hospital, Ernakulam; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Union government thereto?

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

(b) The Standing Committee on Tele Therapy Units set-up by this Ministry considered the proposal of the General Hospital at Ernakulam to set-up a new Cobalt Therapy Unit in its meeting held on 26.7.88 but it did not approve the proposal. Therefore, no central assistance could be given to the Government of Kerala for this purpose.

Consumer Price Index

153. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Unions in the country have asked the Union Government to withdraw the new series of consumer price index;

(b) if so, the details of the trade unions that have approached the Government in this regard; and

(c) the reaction of Government there to?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (1) Central Electronics Ltd. Employees Union, Sahibabad.

(2) Bharat Electronics Employees Union, Ghaziabad.

(3) Municipal Workers Lal Jhanda Union, Delhi.

(4) Karnataka Thots Karmikara Sangha, Ankleshbur.

(5) Print Pak Employees Union, Faridabad.

(6) The India Tin Industries Workers Union, Bangalore.

(7) General Insurance Employees All India Association, Bombay.

(8) Bharat Gold Mines Employees Union, Oorgaum.

(9) Kapra Majdoor Lal Jhanda Union. Delhi.

(c) Government does not propose to withdraw the new Consumer Price Index (Base 1982=100). The series of Consumer Price Index with 1960 as the base year was based on the results of a Family Living Survey conducted during 1958-59. With the passage of time, the Consumer Price Index based on this survey has become out of date. The new series with 1982 as the Base Year was introduced after holding consultations at national and regional levels with the employers', employees' and the State Government. The 1982 Index is based on the actual consumption expenditure pattern as revealed by the Family Income & Expendi-

ture Survey conducted during 1981-82.

National Wage Policy

154. SHRI V. TULSIRAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to formulate a National Wage Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the types of employments expected to be brought under the purview of the National Wage Policy?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) There is no such proposal. The question of formulation of a national wage policy has been considered from time to time at various forums. The matter was discussed by the Group of State Labour Ministers on the 23rd September, 1985 and the majority view was that it may not be feasible to formulate the national wage policy at this stage. In the Indian Labour Conference held on 25-26 November, 1985, it was decided that till such time a national minimum wage is feasible, it would be desirable to have a regional minimum wages in regard to which the Central Government may lay down the guidelines. These guidelines were circulated in July, 1987.

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

Proposal to Reduce Staff Strength in NTC

155. SHRI V. TULSI RAM:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to reduce the staff strength of National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the offices where the strength of the staff is expected to be reduced;

(c) whether arrangements for their alternative employment have been made; if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the extent to which N.T.C. will be in a position to wipe out the loss suffered by it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The existing strength of employees in NTC is in excess of the requirements. However, the surplus employees will not be retrenched. NTC has introduced a Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme under which the employees can voluntarily resign. Such voluntarily retiring employees are also paid attractive compensation.

(d) NTC is attempting to reduce the losses by a package of measures including selective modernisation, product upgradation, better capacity utilisation and higher productivity.

Indian Cotton Textiles in EEC Markets

156. SHRI V. TULSI RAM:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian cotton textiles are losing the EEC markets;

(b) if so, the details of loss suffered during the year 1988 as compared to 1987;

(c) the steps being taken to improve the quality of Indian textiles for export and to make up the loss; and

(d) the details of cotton textiles exporting countries which have successfully competed with the Indian textiles in EEC markets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Exports of Cotton Textiles to EEC during 1988 amounted to Rs. 338 crores against Rs. 422 crores during 1987 which is essentially on account of decline in exports of cotton yarn.

(c) A number of sophisticated textile machineries are allowed to be imported at concessional duty. Excise duty on a few machineries used by textile industry has been reduced from 15% to 5%. Cotton is allowed to be imported against export of yarn and fabrics.

(d) China, Pakistan, etc. are major competitors of India in EEC in the field of cotton textiles.

Forest Survey by Indian Space Research Organisation

157. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation has undertaken a survey of the forests in the country;

(b) whether the survey report indicates that the forests are degrading every year if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area that is annually being degraded; and

(d) the steps taken to check degradation

of forests?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (c). Studies carried out by the National Remote Sensing Agency, through satellite imagery have shown that the average annual rate of depletion of forest cover during the period 1972-75 to 1980-82 was approximately 1.3 million hectares.

(d) Steps taken to check degradation of forests and their conservation are given below:

1. The National Forest Policy, 1988 lays more emphasis on conservation of forests.
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 enforcement of legal provisions for the 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 construction, 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.

sphere reserves etc.

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 fellings 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 areas as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, bio-

Procurement of Rice from Different States

158. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-
GRAHI:

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

(a) the target set for the procurement of rice from different States in 1988-89;

(b) the total quantum of rice procured by the Food Corporation of India as on 30 January, 1989; and

(c) the State-wise details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) No target for the procurement of rice has been fixed, as rice is procured under statutory levy on the produce/stocks of millers and dealers, and paddy, for conversion into rice, is procured against voluntary offers by farmers under Government's price support scheme.

(b) 50.63 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice).

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT	Quantity in lakh MT's
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4.04
2.	Assam	0.01
3.	Haryana	6.25
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.06

1	2	3
5.	Karnataka	0.66
6.	Madhya Pradesh	1.87
7.	Orissa	0.68
8.	Punjab	26.77
9.	Rajasthan	0.15
10.	Uttar Pradesh	9.63
11.	West Bengal	0.36
12.	Chandigarh	0.12
13.	Delhi	0.02
14.	Pondicherry	0.01
Total		50.63

Amount Allocated to Punjab for Environmental Protection

159. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Punjab State for environmental protection for the years 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the amount spent for the purpose during those years;

(c) whether the entire amount has been utilised; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A sum of Rs. 19.464 lakh was allocated to Punjab State Deptt. of Environment & Pollu-

tion Control Board during 1987-88 & 1988-89.

(b) and (c). A sum of about Rs. 12.20 lakh has been spent so far.

(d) The financial year 1988-89 is not yet over for utilising the amount.

[Translation]

Harassment of Labourers After Strike In Delhi in 1988

160. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that industrial labourers who went on a "Seven days" strike during November, 1988 in Delhi and its adjoining industrial towns, are being harassed by the managements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for their protection?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) to (c). No report of harassment by the management of workers who went on strike during 22.11.1988 to 28.11.1988 have been received by the Delhi Administration and the Government of Haryana. Information from the Government of Uttar Pradesh has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Rice and Wheat to Manipur

161. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantities of rice and wheat re-

leased to the State of Manipur during the last three years, year-wise and their ratio to the demand;

(b) whether Government have received any complaints regarding pilferage of the foodgrains in transit from Dinapur to Imphal;

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

(d) if not, whether Government propose to call for information from the local unit in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRID.L. BAITHA): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allotment and off-take of Wheat and Rice in Respect of Manipur

(Figures in 000 M. Ts.)

Year	Rice				Wheat			
	Demand	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage	Demand	Allotment	Off-take	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1986	57.0	52.5	27.9	48.94	37.0	33.0	5.0	13.51
1987	96.0	58.5	48.0	50.0	48.0	24.0	11.2	23.33
1988	96.0	66.0	42.5	44.27	38.0	24.0	9.0	23.68

Funds from Overseas Development Authority

162. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested Union Government to make available funds from Overseas Development Authority for improving the slums and drainage facilities in Vijayawada city as well as few other cities and towns of Andhra Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh had forwarded to the Union Government for assistance funds from the Overseas Development Administration of the Government of U.K., a project proposal for upgradation of 136 slums of Vijayawada. The Union Government has since approved the Project and posed it to the British authorities for assistance. Hyderabad Slum Improvement Project (II-A) and Visakhapatnam Slum Improvement Project with British assistance are already being implemented.

Rehabilitation Relief to the Workers of Closed Textile Mills in Ahmedabad

163. SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: Will the Minister of TEXTILE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed textile mills' workers in Ahmedabad who have been paid rehabilitation relief during the years 1987 and 1988;

(b) the number of closed textile mills in Ahmedabad and the number of workers affected thereby; and

(c) the reasons, why rehabilitation relief has not been paid to the remaining workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) As on 8.2.1989, the workers of one Ahmedabad Mill have been paid a sum of Rs. 1.33 crores under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme.

(b) As on 30.9.1988, a total of 24 Cotton/Man-made fibre textile mills with a labour complement of 42538 were lying closed in Ahmedabad.

(c) The relief under the Textile Workers Rehabilitation Fund Scheme is extended subject to fulfilment of the conditions of the Scheme.

Allotment of Plots/Flats to Refugees in Delhi

164. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of refugees who have been allotted plots or flats in Delhi and those who are still without a dwelling place; and

(b) whether Government propose to allot plots or flats to the remaining refugees; if so, when?

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

Rhinos in Kaziranga National Park, Assam

165. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of rhinos in Kaziranga National Park Assam; and

(b) what was their number in 1984 and 1986 respectively?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No census of Rhinos has been carried out in Kaziranga since 1984, and so the exact number cannot be given.

(b) According to the 1984 census, the number of Rhinos in Kaziranga was 1086. In 1986 no census had been done.

Amount Spent on Food Subsidy

166. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent on food subsidy during the year 1986-87 and 1987-88;

and

(b) the subsidy spent out of it for wheat and rice during the same period separately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) The total amount of subsidy (consumer subsidy and carrying cost of buffer stocks) paid by the Government to the Food Corporation of India during 1986-87 and 1987-88 was as under:-

Year	Rs. in crores
1986-87	2000
1987-88	2000

(b) The consumer subsidy and carrying cost of buffer claimed by FCI for wheat and rice for 1986-87 and 1987-88 was as under:—

(Rupees in crores)

Sl. No.	Year	Consumer subsidy		Total (3 + 4)	Carrying cost of buffer (Average pooled cost for wheat and rice)	Grand Total (5 + 6)
		Wheat	Rice			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	1986-87	936.06	686.53	1622.59	510.05	2132.64
2.	1987-88	1140.32	784.01	1924.33	203.82	2128.15

The payment of subsidy to FCI was, however, restricted to Rs. 2000 crores for each of the years subject to adjustment on the basis of actuals.

Suggestions Regarding Consumer Price Index

167. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the workers as well as the Government employees had given some suggestions to his Ministry regarding the linking factors for the new and old price index series;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) to what extent Government have accepted or rejected the suggestions of the workers and employees?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). For deriving the linking factor to relate the 1960 and 1982 base series, the employees' representatives had suggested the ratio of the average of the indices of the 12 months preceding the month of introduction of the new series. The Government accepted the suggestion of the employees' representatives.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary at NOIDA

168. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30th November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 2579 regarding opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary at NOIDA and state:

(a) whether Government have acquired suitable accommodation at NOIDA for opening the CGHS dispensary;

(b) if so, the details thereof and probable date of opening of the dispensary; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government to provide medical facilities to the working and retired Central Government employees residing at NOIDA?

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

(a) No, Sir.

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

(c) Central Government employees are

getting medical facilities under Central Services (Medical Attendance), Rules and Central Government pensioners are eligible for availing CGHS facilities from the nearest dispensary.

Cotton Monopoly Scheme

169. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Maharashtra have asked for the permission to continue the Cotton Monopoly Scheme which is valid upto 10 June, 1989 for the next ten years; and

(b) if so, whether Union Government have taken any decision in this regard?

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

(b) No, Sir.

Civic Amendments in Unauthorised Colonies

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

(a) whether rupees six hundred crores have been sanctioned by Government for the improvement of civic amenities viz. sewerage, water connection and roads in unauthorised colonies;

(b) if so, the particulars of such colonies to be covered under the scheme during 1989;

(c) the criteria for the selection of the colonies; and

(d) whether Vaishali Colony, Dabri Extension Palam Road, New Delhi estab-

lished in 1973 has been included in the list of such colonies.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). There is no approved scheme for the provisions of civic amenities in unauthorised colonies. However, it has been decided by Delhi Administration that drinking water shall be provided in these colonies also.

(d) Vaishali Colony and Dabri Extension (Such part of it as came into being prior to the cut off date in 1977) are unauthorised regularised colonies in rural Najafgarh Zone. Civic amenities in the unauthorised regularised colonies are being provided under the approved plan scheme 'Development of Regularised Unauthorised Colonies'.

Snow Leopard in Ladakh Region

171. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether snow leopard, one of the rarest species of wild cats in the world, has been located in Ladakh region recently;

(b) if so, whether a study on the habits of this leopard has been undertaken;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether there are more such leopards in Ladakh area of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to catch them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Government is aware that Ladakh is one of the habitats of the snow leopard.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As a part of the study of the ecology of the snow leopard undertaken by the Wildlife Institute of India, the different prey species of the snow leopard have been identified and their different populations have been located in the study area. the habitat use by these prey species and the vegetation of the area are also being studied with regard to its utilisation by the herbivores on which the snow leopard preys. A snow leopard has been radio-collared and its intensive tracking has been done to study its movements, behaviour and territory. The study is still continuing.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Tranquilization of other snow leopards for purposes of placing on them radio-collars and then release into their habitat, may be attempted as a part of the ongoing study.

Better Looms for Weavers in Manipur

172. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union government have taken steps to introduce better latest looms, charkhas and other weaving equipments for the handloom weavers in Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Government of India have sanctioned in 1987 a Hill Area Handloom Development Project of Woollen/Acrylic Fabrics for the State Government of Manipur with an outlay of Rs. 212.00 lakhs. The pattern of assistance is 50 : 50 as Loan/Grant to be equally shared by Central and State Governments. Under the Project, one of the components is modernisation pro-

gramme and the State Government has proposed to provide a set of fly-shuttle framelooms with improved winding charkhas to the weavers to enable them to replace their low productivity loom looms. The State Government of Manipur has reported that the Manipur Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation, which is the implementing agency of the project, has so far supplied complete fly-shuttle looms with appliances to 309 handloom weavers.

Afforestation Scheme in Manipur

173. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from the Government of Manipur for special Central Assistance in the evaluation of the existing forest areas, their protection and afforestation of deforested areas; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Assistance to Manipur Under I.D.S. and M.T. Scheme

174. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the town-wise and year-wise assistance given by Union Government under the Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns, to Manipur during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to cover more towns during the year 1989-1990; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

Rs. in lakhs

<i>Town</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>
1. Jiribam	—	9.00	8.00
2. Kackching	12.00	—	9.00
3. Lamlai	—	—	15.00
4. Bishnupur	—	—	15.00
Total	12.00	9.00	47.00

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. It has been decided to include Imphal town under the Scheme

during the year 1989-90.

Hike In the Prices of Rice

175. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN:
SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO:
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:
DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

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

(a) the percentage of rise in the prices of all varieties of rice supplied through the Public Distribution System and the reasons for the price hike; and

(b) the likely impact of the price rise on the consumer, particularly in the rural areas?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) On account of the increase in the support prices of paddy for the 1988-89 kharif season, the Government of India have increased the issue prices of rice supplied from the Central Pool to the State Governments for their public distribution systems. The percentage of this rise is as under:

<i>Variety of rice</i>	<i>Percentage of rice</i>
Common	2.09
Fine	15.15
Superfine	16.49

(b) The impact of the price rise on the consumer will depend on the end prices fixed by the State Governments. The issue prices of the Central Government carry a substantial subsidy.

Decline In Birth Rate

176. SHRI H. B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the birth rate in India is declining due to massive family planning campaign which has been vigorously pursued over the last several years; and

(b) if so, the States where the birth rate is declining and since when along with the categorisation of age, and class in society so far the question of education and caste is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Birth Rate in India is estimated to have declined from 41.2 in 1961-71 (census estimates) to 32.0 per thousand population in 1987 (Sample Registration System provisional estimates).

(b) As per the Sample Registration System estimates for the periods 1975-77, 1980-82, 1985-87 (provisional), the major States which show a declining trend in birth rate during the above period are Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh. However, birth rates for States are not estimated according to the categories indicated in the question.

Supply of Rice, Wheat, Sugar & Palmolein to Kerala

177. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

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

(a) the quantity of rice, wheat, sugar and palmolein supplied to Kerala during the last one year;

(b) whether the quota of rice, wheat sugar and palmolein has been reduced during the last one year as compared to the previous years; and

(c) the amount of subsidy met by Union Government for the supply of rice, wheat,

sugar and palmolein to Kerala?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). The statement giving the requisite information is given below.

(c) Subsidy of the order of Rs. 146.36 crores was borne by the Union Government in the supply of Rice and wheat to Kerala State Government during 1987-88.

STATEMENT

Allotment and offtake of Rice, Wheat, Sugar and Palmolein in respect of Kerala for the Years 1987 and 1988

('000 tonnes)

Year	Rice (PDS)		Wheat (PDS)	
	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	Qty Allotted	Qty Lifted
1987	1660.0	1605.0	420.0	105.6
1988	1550.0	1642.9	235.0	153.4

EDIBLE OIL

Year	Qty. Allotted	Qty. Lifted	Qty Allotted	Qty Lifted
1987	63.5	54.84	146.3	**
1988	64.35	53.73	147.0	**

**The State Govt. is itself arranging the lifting of allotted sugar from the factories.

[Translation]

Import of Foodgrains during 1987 and 1988

178. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether foodgrains had to be imported during the year 1987 and 1988, if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) the quantity of each of the foodgrains so imported; and

(c) the extent to which excess payment

was made for such foodgrains as compared to their prices in the country and the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). There was no import of wheat and rice during 1987. However, a quantity of 20.11 lakh metric tonnes of wheat and 6.84 lakh metric tonnes of rice was imported during the year 1988-89 to replenish the stocks which underwent considerable draw down due to drought in 1987 resulting in increased pressure on the public distribution system and low procurement.

(c) The estimated price of indigenous wheat and rice vis-a-vis the landed cost of imported wheat and rice are as under:-

(Rate Rs. per tonne)		
	Indigenous	Imported
Wheat	2522.70	2626.30
Rice	3674.30	4082.84

[English]

Reduction of Quota of Rice for Kerala State

179. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES to state:

(a) whether the rice quota for Kerala State has been drastically cut recently;

(b) if so, the monthly requirement of rice for the public distribution in the State, the monthly allotments during 1988 and the allocation being made at present after the latest cut; and

(c) the reasons for the reduction in the

allotment of rice to the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (c). The allocation of rice to various States/Union Territories was reviewed in February, 1989 keeping in view overall availability of stocks in the Central Pool, relative needs of various States, improved market availability to Public Distribution System is only supplemental in nature. As a result of the review, the rice quota of most of the States including Kerala was reduced uniformly by 20%.

(b) A statement showing demand and allotment of rice to Kerala from January, 1988 to February, 1989 is given below.

STATEMENT

Demand and Allotment of Rice to Kerala from January, 1988 to February 1989 for P.D.S.

(In '000 tonnes)		
Month 1988	Demand	Allotment
1	2	3
January	200.0	145.0
February	200.0	135.0
March	200.0	125.0
April	200.0	125.0
May	200.0	125.0
June	200.0	125.0
July	200.0	125.0
August	200.0	145.0

1	2	3
September	200.0	125.0
October	200.0	125.0
November	200.0	125.0
December	200.0	125.0
1989		
January	200.0	125.0
February	200.0	100.0

Increases Quota of Boiled Rice for Kerala

180. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any requests from the State Government of Kerala for increased quota of boiled rice for distribution through fair price shops;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total quantity of rice and edible oil supplied to Kerala for distribution through fair price shops during the months of December, 1988 and January, 1989 respectively?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): (a) and (b). No such request for increasing the quota of boiled rice has been received from the State Government.

(c) The following quantities of rice & edible oil were allocated to and lifted by the Government of Kerala during the months December, 1988 and January, 1989.

(in tonnes)

	December, 1988		January, 1989	
	Allocated	Lifted	Allocated	Lifted
Rice	1,25,000	1,13,300	1,25,000	1,05,900
Edible Oil	3,500	*6,503.5	3,500	807.5

*The excess lifting is due to backlog/spill over of previous months.

Wheat from the Operational Buffer Stock

181. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat and rice issued for the Public Distribution system every month from the operational buffer stock;

(b) whether the supply of both the commodities has now been reduced if so, by how much and the reasons therefor; and

(c) if so, how the people below poverty line and weaker sections of the society would procure the deficit in ration, from where and at what prices?

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

statement showing the month-wise allocation of wheat and rice to various States/UTs for PDS since January, 1988 is given below. The overall allocation of rice for the month of February, 1989 has been reduced keeping in view the arrival of fresh crop in the market, availability of stocks in the Central Pool and

other related factors.
(c) The allocation of foodgrains for PDS from the Central Pool is only supplemental in nature. In view of the excellent agricultural production in the country during 1988-89, the open market availability of foodgrains will improve and their price stabilise.

STATEMENT

Month-wise allocation of wheat and rice to various States/UTs for PDS from Central Pool from January, 1988 to February, 1989

(In '000 tonnes)			
Month	Wheat	Rice	Total
January, 1988	946.27	973.35	1919.62
February, 1988	1008.22	833.55	1841.77
March, 1988	895.95	737.55	1633.50
April, 1988	719.62	776.45	1496.07
May, 1988	725.55	721.50	1447.05
June, 1988	699.45	702.50	1401.95
July, 1988	677.55	779.00	1456.55
August, 1988	680.45	751.00	1431.45
September, 1988	703.50	745.30	1448.80
October, 1988	688.63	798.80	1487.43
November, 1988	692.45	786.30	1478.75
December, 1988	692.44	776.30	1468.74
January, 1989	694.19	850.30	1544.49
February, 1989	697.99	644.22	1342.21

[*Translation*]

Legislation for Regularization of Daily Wage Workers

182. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce a legislation for making permanent the daily wage labourers, which will be beneficial for more than two crore daily wage labourers engaged in house building and other construction work;

(b) if so, the time by which this legislation is proposed to be introduced in the Parliament and its salient features; and

(c) the time by which this bill is proposed to be enacted and given effect to and the reasons for delay?

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

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

[*English*]

Licence to Cent Per Cent Export Oriented Spinning Mills

183. SHRI H.G. RAMULU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have decided to liberalise the policy on licensing of cent percent export-oriented spinning units in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the units having no past export performance will be included in the list; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The policy on licensing of cent percent export-oriented units is detailed in the Government Resolution No. 8 (15)/78-EP dated 31st December, 1980 of the Ministry of Commerce as amended from time to time. Besides, in the case of the export-oriented spinning units, the applicant's previous experience of yarn manufacture/exports is also taken into consideration.

Ban on Setting Up Industries in Some Areas of Maharashtra and A.P.

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

(a) whether Union Government have imposed a ban on setting up industries in some areas of Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details of the areas which have been prohibited from setting up industries together with the reasons, therefor;

(c) whether such a ban has also been imposed in other States particularly Andhra Pradesh, if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of alternative developmental schemes proposed to be introduced in these States?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). A prohibition on setting up of industries other than those which are in connection with the promotion and development of Tourism and those which are permitted by the Central Government after examining the environmental impacts in the Murud-Janjira area of Raigadh district of Maharashtra has been imposed. This is for an area of one kilometre belt from the High Tide Mark from Revdanda

Creek upto Devgarh point and as well as in one kilometre belt on the banks of Rajpuri creek upto Mhasla. This has been done in order to conserve the ecologically fragile coastal area from the impacts of industrial development which involve removal of mangroves, cutting and levelling of hill features, discharge of effluents into the sea, damage to the historical monuments and flora and fauna in the vicinity and general environmental degradation in the area.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Madhav Reddi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot listen. I have allowed the hon. Member, Shri Madhav Reddi.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all standing? Why can't you sit properly? Please sit down.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI(Adilabad): Sir, my adjournment regarding the compensation for the Bhopal gas victims has been disallowed.

MR. SPEAKER: Although I do not have to give any reason for it, I think it does not pertain to that. But seeing the question and seeing what you want to discuss, I have given it the highest priority and I have already

admitted a discussion and at four o'clock it will be taken up.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Nobody is allowed.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you interrupting? What are you upto? Why don't you sit down?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you when your turn comes.

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We consider that it is a total surrender to the multinational Company.

MR. SPEAKER: You can say all that during the discussion.

(Interruptions)

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: We want to censure the Government. It is a total sell-out (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? I will listen to you as well.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Why are you making a noise? What will you gain out of it?

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to say a word about the admissibility of my adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I don't think I will allow that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Just listen to me, there is no harm in listening. What I want to point out is, there are two issues which are very closely connected with the rights of the Parliament. I am not raising the question of Supreme Court. It appears that your contention is that it is Supreme Court Judgment. We are not touching that. Prior to the Supreme Court Judgment, the Union Carbide and the Government out of court arrived at a settlement.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise all these things during the discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: And in doing that, they violated the 1985 Act and therefore, in effect, the Judgment of the Supreme Court not only interprets the law, but it tries to amend the law. So, there is no redressal for the victims to go to the court. Human lives have destroyed. Man is killed, man is mutilated, and he has no right to go to the court. The human right, the fundamental right, is violated. If this is not the forum to raise it, where else can we do it?

MR. SPEAKER: If this was not the forum, then I would not have admitted this discussion at all. I fully sympathise with what you are saying and with what your ideas may be, there may be different ideas also. But

seeing that this is an urgent question which has to be discussed, I have allowed the discussion. Because you cannot separate the two, I tried to do my best.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: We will separate it, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: No, you cannot.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Don't shout in this way. You can say whatever you like. I have given you full chance. I will carry the debate fully to its conclusion and you will be fully able to do it. I have allowed it to be taken up at four o'clock.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Kumari Mamata Banerjee.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed Miss Mamata Banerjee. I have listened to you patiently. Now I have allowed her.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not interrupt. Mr. Acharia, I listened to you. Now I have called her.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not shout. It is not to your wish, Sir. You can censure at any time, if you have got the strength to do that.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Sir, one Member of Parliament,

Mr. Gurung has been brutally murdered by the CPM people. We want CBI inquiry. The Home Minister should inquire into it. Nobody has been arrested till today. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Acharia, please sit down.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: A Municipal Councillor was also murdered in West Bengal. Please give protection, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Why don't you listen to your own man? Neither you speak nor you let others speak.

[*English*]

What can I do?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: An MP is murdered like this. Please ask the Home Minister to make a statement. It is a serious matter.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Mohan Ranga Rao was brutally killed by Telugu Desam People in Andhra Pradesh. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN (Badagara): Give me a minute or two. I would seek your forgiveness, if I am wrong. But I would beg of you to consider our notices, particularly my notice of adjournment motion again on the question of Supreme Court order. What we are seeking to discuss is not just the morally reprehensible order which has attracted wide international notice and attention. But what we are equally concerned or more concerned because the House has to be concerned more-is with the annulment of Constitutional liberties enshrined in this Constitution. This House alone is competent to discuss because this House alone is sovereign.

MR. SPEAKER: You can raise it during the discussion.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: The fundamental rights of future generations are involved. No forum other than this House is competent to discuss it. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you always interrupting? Why have you got this bad habit?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: It is a collusion and criminal conspiracy and nothing short of an adjournment motion or a no-confidence motion can enable us to discuss this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Unnikrishnan, you can do it; there is no problem. You are right that this is the forum and I have allowed a discussion.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): We want adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER: I have given you a discussion. Now, Papers to be laid.

Shri Bindeshwari Dubey.

(*Interruptions*)

At this stage, Shri C. Madhav Reddi and some other Members left the House

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Sir, one Congress elected councillor has been brutally killed by the CPI(M) and the anti-social elements in Dum Dum.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject and I cannot do anything. Shri Dubey.

12.08 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules,
1988**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): I beg to lay on the table a copy of the Apprenticeship (amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 810 in Gazette of India dated the 8th October, 1988 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7217/89]

Annual report and Audited Accounts of and Review on the Working of New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi for 1987; Annual Report etc. of the Review on the working of Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram for 1987-88 and a statement *re* delay in laying the latter mentioned papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1987 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1987. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7218/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medi-

cal Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, 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 Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, for the year 1987-88.

- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7219/89]

Standards and Weights and measures Rules 1988 and Annual Report etc. of and Review on the Working of Super Bazar, the Cooperative Stores Ltd. New Delhi for 1986-87

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI D.L. BAITHA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Standards of Weights and Measures (National Standards) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1076(E) in Gazette of India dated 16th November, 1988, under sub-section(4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976.[Placed in Library. See No. LT—7220/89]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Super Bazar, the Cooperative Stores Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Super Bazar the Cooperative Stores Limited, New Delhi, for the year

1986-87. [Placed In Library. See No. LT-7221/89]

Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1988 and Employees Family pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1988

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952—

(i) The Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1988.

(ii) The Employees' Family Pension (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 946 in Gazette of India dated the 3rd December, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—7222/89]

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum): Three murders of elected representatives including an M.P. have taken place in West Bengal within the last two months and nobody has been arrested. There is widespread violence. There are the reports in the newspapers. Home Minister should make a statement.

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member will bear in mind that this is a State subject and I am helpless to do anything. You must bear in mind the rules that you have made.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now Mr. Krupasindhu Bhoi

12.10 1/2 hrs.

ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table the following four Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th December, 1988:—

(1) The Tamil Nadu Appropriation (No. 3) Bill 1988.

(2) The Punjab Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988.

(3) The Forest (Conservation) Amendment Bill, 1988.

(4) The Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 1988.

2. Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha of the following nine Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last sessions and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 7th December, 1988:

(1) The Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

(2) The Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

(3) The Commissions of Inquiry (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

(4) The Banking, Public Financial Institutions and Negotiable Instruments Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

[Secretary-General]

- (5) **The Sixth Schedule to the constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1988.**
- (6) **The National Highways Authority of India Bill, 1988.**
- (7) **The Constitution (Sixtieth Amendment) Bill, 1988.**
- (8) **The Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 1988.**
- (9) **The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1988.**

12.11 1/2 hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE**Thirteenth report****[English]**

SHRI SUBHASH YADAV (Khargone): Sir, I beg to present Thirteenth Report (English and Hindi versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of Dividend for 1989-90 and other ancillary matters'.

12.12 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**[English]**

MR. SPEAKER: Now the House will take up matters under Rule 377.

- (i) **Demand for amending the mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act so as to include only atomic minerals and precious metals in the first schedule thereof**

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sambalpur): The Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act and Mineral

Concession rules which govern the grant of prospecting licences and mining leases for different minerals have been amended. The amendments have concentrated power with the Central Government and taken away the residual powers which the State Governments had in the matter of grant and regulation of mineral concessions. The minerals like dolomite, limestone, bauxite, gypsum, kyanite and silimanite etc which were under the control of the State Governments have been taken out of their purview and included in the first schedule. For systematic and expeditious development of the mineral resources in the country, it is essential that the minerals included in the first schedule are confined only to atomic minerals and precious metals. The State Governments should be fully empowered to grant and regulate the mineral concessions in respect of all other minerals.

I request that a comprehensive legislation amending the existing Mines and Minerals (regulation and Development) Act be introduced in the House at an early date.

[Translation]

- (ii) **Demand for electronic telephone exchanges in Palghat district of Kerala**

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat): Electronic exchanges have not yet been set up in the Palghat district of Kerala. This district where there are many Central Undertakings, is still very backward in respect of telephone facilities. Many of the important tourist centres of the State are located in Palghat. Moreover, this district plays a very important role in the economic development of the State. Besides, the hilly areas of Palghat are inhabited by Adivasis and this is the biggest tribal block in the State. Therefore, it is imperative that the telephone facilities are augmented there and the telephone system is modernised.

I, therefore, request the Government to take immediate steps to set up electronic

*Translation of the matter Originally raised in Malayalam.

exchanges in the Palghat district.

[English]

(iii) Demand for sending another Central team to Bihar in order to Objectively assess the damage caused by earthquake of August, 1988

DR.G.S.RAJHANS(Jhanjharpur): Sir, the plight of the people in Bihar who were affected by August, 1988 earthquake is beyond description. Lakhs of people have become homeless. several lakhs of houses have developed cracks and are uninhabitable. A large number of poor people are living under the open sky in this cold weather.

Thousands of schools and college buildings are completely damaged as a result of which education in these institutions has come to a complete stop.

Thousands of tube wells are choked with sand. There is no other source of drinking water. In short, the miseries of the people are unimaginable.

Bihar was facing a strike by gazetted and non-gazetted employees when the Control team visited the State. As such, it could not get a true picture.

It is earnestly requested that a Central team be sent to Bihar once again to get an objective view of the damage caused by the earthquake. In the meantime Centre should give an interim grant of Rupees one hundred crores to Bihar for the relief and rehabilitation of the marooned people. The Centre should also ensure that the relief reaches the needy people.

(iv) Demand for accepting and implementing the proposal of M/s Hyundai Corporation of South Korea and developing Paradeep Port to boost export of iron ore from Orissa

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Sir, it is a matter of great concern that

the export of iron ore from Orissa has declined in the last few years and there has not been any remarkable improvement in the export during the year 1988-89. Orissa is one of the premier iron-ore producing States and according to a study, the existing iron ore mines would be able to produce adequate quantity of iron ore for an annual export of more than 6 to 7 million tonnes. But it is regrettable that the total annual export of iron ore from Orissa has not exceeded 2 million tonnes. The iron ore industry plays a vital role in the economic prosperity of the State. Thousands of workers earn their daily bread from this industry. Therefore, it is very necessary to increase the export of iron ore from Orissa. It is heartening to note that countries like China, Japan, South Korea and Rumania are willing to import iron ore from Orissa. But the tragedy is that necessary infrastructure for facilitating export has not been expanded at Paradeep Port.

I demand that the proposal of M/s. Hyundai Corporation, South Korea, should be accepted and implemented forthwith and develop the Port to give a boost to iron ore export from Orissa.

[Translation]

(v) Demand for connecting the Etawah-Kota road with the National Highway via Morena and Sheopur Kalan

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV (Morena): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Etawah Kota Road of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan is 600 kms. long and passes via Morena and Sheopur Kalan. Several mandis are located on this route. The foodgrains from these Mandis are supplied to Gujarat and Calcutta. This road is very narrow and uneven. The route is prone to accidents because of heavy traffic. There has been persistent demand for several years to connect this road with the National Highway but so far no attention has been paid to it.

I would like to request the Central Government to connect the Etawah-Kota road

[Sh. Kammodilal Jatav]

with the National Highway via Morena and Sheopur Kalan so that the produce of the farmers may be transported to the big cities without any difficulty.

[English]

- (vi) **Need for providing sufficient funds to International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, Hyderabad for production of groundnut seeds in large quantities**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur): Sir, the average yield of ground-nut in our country is very low. It is about one thousand kgs. per hectare. The yield of ground-nut is low because of low and inferior quality of seed that is being supplied to cultivators. If improved quality of seed is developed and supplied to cultivators the per-hectare yield of ground-nut can go to ten thousand kgs.

International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics, Hyderabad has developed a ground-nut seed which can give very good yield. It is said that this variety of seed will give a per-hectare yield of over ten thousand kgs. This seed is not made available to the cultivators in plenty. Because of problem in multiplication of seed, International Crop Research Institution for Semi Arid Tropics is not able to produce the required quantity of seed. Hence our cultivators are not in a position to increase the yield per hectare. International Crop Research Institute for Semi Arid Tropics is giving only one or two kgs. of this seed to cultivators.

It is very essential that this seed should be multiplied in large quantities and supplied to farmers liberally. It is imperative for the Union Government to analyse the bottlenecks and constraints that are causing problem of multiplication of seed.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may take suitable steps to get this

variety of seed multiplied and made available for the cultivators in plenty. To achieve this, sufficient funds may be allotted to create the necessary infrastructure for early multiplication of this ground-nut seed in large quantities for supply to farmers.

- (vii) **Demand for bringing about parity in the salary and allowances of the Assam Rifles personnel and that of the BSF and CRPF**

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, Assam Rifles is a para-military force like Border Security Force and Central Reserve Police Force. But in the matters of pay and allowances and in implementation of Central Pay Commission recommendations on pay scales etc., Assam Rifles personnel are being discriminated by the authorities. When repeated appeals failed to make any move, the jawans registered their protest. The authorities retaliated by unprecedented repression and victimisation instead of mitigating their legitimate demands for parity of pay scales with BSF and CRPF. Some of the jawans have gone to Court also for protection from such repression. But authorities are not complying with Court orders in this respect. It is high time that this discrimination between BSF, CRPF on one side and the Assam Rifles on the other is ended soon through suitable amendment of the Assam Rifles Act so as to extend equal benefits to all para-military forces.

I request the Minister to look into the matter urgently.

- (viii) **Demand for Central Government holding discussions with all those parties which are demanding separate States and agitating for that reason**

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): The way the Jharkhand movement is catching up, the disturbances in Assam by the Bodo movement for separate state and the agitation being sponsored by some for an Uttarkhand State, reveal a situation the consequences of which could

only be grave for the country, if ignored for long. The success of the Gorkha movement in Darjeeling obviously has whetted the hopes of all other people demanding similar changes for their own groups. The matter cannot be left to be settled at State level. The Centre has to take the necessary initiative to pre-empt violence on these issues by holding discussions with all those wanting to have separate political entities, on how to reconcile their legitimate local aspirations with the overall national and State interests. A conference could be called of all concerned to lay down guidelines in this matter so that none of such movements go out of hand.

12.23 hrs.

DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we shall take up Item No. 8 Shri S.B. Chavan.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the Gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration."

The honourable Members will recollect that my predecessor had given an assurance in the Lok Sabha while presenting the Budget for the financial year 1988-89 (Para 94 of Part B of the Budget Speech) that a further Amendment Bill will be brought to take care of genuine grievances pointed out in the representations received from experts, concerned associations, Chambers of Commerce and other tax-payers regarding some provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. He specifically

mentioned four areas where amendments relating to the provisions introduced by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 will be considered. These were:

- (i) re-opening of assessment;
- (ii) assessment of religious and charitable institutions, trusts as also scientific research institutions;
- (iii) levy of additional tax; and
- (iv) assessment of the income of the firms and partners.

12.25 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Subsequently, during the course of discussion on the Finance Bill, my predecessor made statements announcing Government's decision to give certain tax concessions and incentives. These, inter-alia, related to re-introduction of investment allowance as an option to the existing Investment Deposit Scheme, complete exemption in respect of export profits by taking these out of the purview of section 115J of the Income-tax Act, introduction of certain measures for encouragement of tourism, for augmenting foreign exchange resources.

After the Budget Session, certain tax concessions were agreed to for the promotion of off-shore fund launched by the state Bank of India and for the non-repatriable NRI Bonds, and also in respect of the technical know how provided to certain industries connected with the security of India.

Besides above, amendments in some of the provisions were necessary to set at rest some anomalies and also make consequential changes in some of the provisions of the various Direct Tax Acts as amended by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. Amendments were also required to incorporate the rules for valuation of assets

*Moved with the recommendation of the President

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

in the Wealth-tax Act, to provide certainty in the matter of assessment and reducing litigation on this account. Because of a large number of representations that were received relating to amendments made by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, and the Government's anxiety to ensure that due consideration be given to the various difficulties that were brought to their notice, the proposals in regard to amendments mentioned above took time to be finalised.

However, since the accounting period relating to assessment year 1989-90 from which the new provisions as introduced by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 had already commenced, the delay in the promised reconsideration created some uncertainty for partnership firms, religious and charitable trusts and voluntary organisations and scientific research institutions etc. making it difficult for them to plan out their affairs. With a view to removing this uncertainty and hardship, the Government postponed the operation of the provisions relating to assessment of the firms and partners, of religious and charitable trusts/institutions and of scientific research institutions by one year as per the announcement made in the Parliament on 30th March, 1988 and 5th September, 1988.

The Bill which was introduced in the last winter session and is being moved now for consideration, contains amendments relating to the provisions and various tax concessions as mentioned above.

The Bill proposes to withdraw the amendments made for introducing a new scheme of assessment of firms and partners and to restore the old provisions in this regard.

It also proposes to restore the provisions relating to deductions on account of scientific research, rural development programmes, and programmes of conservation of natural resources as also to withdraw the amendments introduced in the assessment

of charitable or religious trusts/institutions or funds and to restore the old provisions in this regard. The Bill also proposes to restore the exemption in respect of the income of scientific research institutions under section 10(21), sports associations under section 10(23) and incomes of institutions of national importance under section 10(23C) (iv) and (v). However, with effect from 1st day of April, 1990 relevant for assessment year 1990-91, it is proposed to provide such exemptions subject to the fulfilment of certain conditions, namely, issue of a notification by the prescribed authority regarding exemption on application by these institutions along with audited accounts, etc., investment of the income/funds in the prescribed securities except donations received in the form of jewellery, furniture or any other article to be notified by the Board, application of the income or accumulation of the same for the objects of the institution, restrictions on carrying out the business activity other than those incidental to the objects, etc. The amendments made in the definition of 'income' so as to include corpus donations is not proposed to be changed. However, by an amendment in section 11 of the Income-tax Act, it is proposed that corpus donations should be included in the total income of the trust only if it loses the exemption under section 11. This will take care of the difficulties expressed by voluntary organisations in their representations against the amendment made in the definition of 'income' by the Direct Tax Law (Amendment) Act, 1987.

The provision regarding levy of additional tax on regular assessment is proposed to be withdrawn wide clause 95(J) of the Bill. However, in view of the new assessment procedure to be adopted from the assessment year 1989-90, which provides for acceptance of almost all returns, it is necessary to provide for a feeling of deterrence for delinquent tax-payers who do not care to discharge their tax obligations properly and attempt to reduce their tax liabilities by claiming allowances which are not admissible or are negligent in the matter of filing of their returns and make mistakes in the same.

Therefore, it is proposed to levy an additional tax automatically at the rate of Rs. 20% on the extra tax arising because of the recomputation made by the Income-tax Department for correcting the returns. If the assessee is aggrieved against this levy, he can move a rectification application before the Assessing Officer and if the same is turned down, he can avail of the appellate remedies.

As a consequence of the withdrawal of levy of additional tax on regular assessment and in view of the new assessment procedure, the penalty provisions for concealment of income are proposed to be brought back with the condition that the upper limit for imposition of penalty would be raised from the earlier 200% to 300%.

Similarly, the provisions regarding advance ruling which were linked to the levy of additional tax on regular assessment are proposed to be withdrawn vide clauses 44 and 95(p) of the Bill. In view of the re-introduction of penalty of concealment, it is proposed to re-introduce the provisions regarding waiver of penalties on concealment provided under section 273 A.

In the case of re-opening of assessments, it is proposed to re-introduce the concept of "reason to believe".

A large number of representations were received pointing out the hardships which will be caused in the case of levy of interest under advance tax provisions because of inclusion of capital gains or casual income in the current income. To remove the hardship in this regard, it is proposed in the Bill not to levy the interest on deferment of instalment of such income if the assessee pays tax on such income entirely in the next succeeding instalment.

The above proposed amendments, I believe, will take care of the hardships pointed out by the taxpayers in various provisions of the Direct Tax Acts created by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1937.

Now, I would like to mention briefly the various concessions and liberalisations which are proposed in this Bill in view of the announcements made by the Government in earlier Sessions of Parliament from time to time and decisions arrived subsequent to the Sessions.

It is proposed to re-introduce investment allowance as an option to the existing Investment Deposit Scheme, in respect of ships and aircraft acquired or machinery installed after 31st March, 1988. This investment allowance will be allowed at the rate of 20% (instead of 25% earlier) of the cost as reduced by amounts drawn from deposits under the Investment Deposit Scheme. It is also proposed that once benefit under the Investment Deposit Scheme is availed of, Investment allowance shall not be allowed not only for that year but also for four successive years.

In order to provide encouragement to tourism for augmenting foreign exchange reserves, it is proposed to provide deduction of 50% if exchange earnings derived from services rendered to foreign tourists by approved hotels or travel agents. The remaining 50% of earning will also receive similar exemption if it is credited to reserve fund and utilised for the purpose of business of the assessee on the fulfilment of certain conditions. Further, in order that the 100% exemption on foreign exchange earnings provided to exporters, approved hotels, travel agents, etc. is not subjected to the levy of minimum tax on companies, it is proposed to exclude such profits from the tax liability under section 115J.

Further, the Bill contains proposals for amendment in section 10 of the Income-tax Act allowing exemption of income from non-repatriable NRI bonds arising to non-residents, as also to foreign companies which are giving technical services in approved projects connected with the security of India whether such services are rendered in India or abroad.

As a measure of liberalisation, the Bill

[Sh. S.B. Chavan]

contains the proposal to amend section 80C of the Income-tax Act removing the limit of Rs. 10,000 to contributions made by the employees to recognised provident funds. It is also proposed to extend the benefits under section 80C in respect of repayment of loans taken from their employers for construction of a house of employees of public sector companies, universities and affiliated colleges. However, in order to remove doubts, it is proposed to clarify that no benefit of fresh deduction will be allowed under section 80C if a loan taken from the provident fund is repaid.

Honourable Members will recall that new concept of assessment on presumptive basis was introduced by the Finance Act, 1988 in areas of liquor trade and timber trade where either the tax evasion was very large or it was not possible to compute the correct income under the existing provisions of the Income-tax Act. In order to remove certain hardships in the provisions of sections 44AC and 206C so introduced by the Finance Act, 1988 in such cases, the Bill contains the proposal to amend these sections so as to provide that these will no longer be applicable in respect of goods which are not sold by auction and where the sale price is regulated under the State laws. It is also proposed to reduce the rate of tax on sale of timber other than forest produce from 10% to 5%. In order to monitor the collection of tax at source under this scheme, half-yearly returns are proposed to be prescribed.

Before concluding, I would like to draw the attention of the honourable Members to some proposals of the Bill which have been very widely discussed all over the country.

These are:—

- (i) Amendment proposed in the definition of income to widen its scope, and
- (ii) The incorporation of a new Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act regarding

valuation of assets.

The amendment proposed in the definition of 'income' to include any special allowance or benefit specifically granted to the assessee to meet his expenses wholly, necessarily and exclusively for the performance of his duties, as also any allowance granted either to meet his personal expenses at the place where he performs his duties or compensate him for the increased cost of living is clarificatory in nature and has been made with retrospective effect so as to make the intention of the Government clear in respect of the pending proceedings either before the Assessing Officers or before the appellate authorities and courts regarding the nature of such allowances. I take this opportunity to assure the hon'ble Members and through them to the public that the intention is not to tax anything that has not been taxed so far and that whatever allowances are tax-exempt now will continue to be so exempted. I wish to mention here that under the provisions of section 10(14) of the Income-tax Act as amended by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, the notifications to exclude from the computation of total income various allowances which have been included within the definition of 'income' as a result of the proposed amendment have been finalised by the Government and are being issued shortly to remove the misgivings which have been expressed with regard to the proposed amendments in various quarters.

The proposal to incorporate the rules for valuation of assets in the Wealth-tax Act by way of a Schedule to the Act is with a view to provide certainty in the matter of assessment and reducing litigation on this account. As a result of the proposal, the concept of market value will be applicable to the valuation of assets only if the assets cannot be valued as per the scheme provided in the Schedule. The method of valuation provided in the Schedule is based on the existing rules with certain amendments which have been proposed in order to simplify and rationalise the procedures. As mentioned by me at the introductory stage, the basic aim

behind the enactment of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 was to simplify and rationalise the direct tax laws and procedures relating thereto. However, some of the provisions of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 were vehemently opposed by the taxpayers and, therefore, in response to the criticism, the proposals have been introduced in the Bill to restore the *status quo* to a large extent in major areas of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, which were subject of criticism. The Bill also provides for tax concessions to augment savings and foreign exchange reserves of the country as well as to provide foreign technical know-how and NRI investments in the country. Other proposals of the Bill have been introduced with a view to simplify and rationalise the existing provisions.

The provisions of the Bill will extend to the whole of India. The majority of the provisions of the Bill shall be operative with effect from 1.4.1989.

The main criticism of the hon. Members against the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987 was that the Government did not give sufficient time for deliberation of the proposals and the Bill was rushed through the Parliament in a hurried manner. Therefore, this Bill was introduced in the last session of Parliament in order to give sufficient time for the discussion of the proposals contained in the Bill by the Members and by the taxpayers in general all-over the country. However, in order to provide certainty about the provisions of the direct tax laws, it is necessary that the provisions of this Bill receive the assent of the President before 31st March, 1989. It is, therefore, not desirable to delay the enactment of this legislation any further.

Therefore, Sir, I trust, that this Bill will get unanimous support of the House, since it has already been extensively debated all-over the country.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill further to amend the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, the gift-tax Act, 1958 and the Direct Tax laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, be taken into consideration.

Mr. B.B. Ramaiah.

SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH (Eluru): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, this particular Bill, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987 was mainly introduced to simplify the tax procedures and it was introduced in a hurry. It had not been adequately discussed in the House. The 220 page Bill was passed in a matter of a few minutes. Unfortunately, this matter was raised further in the public and finally in the last Budget Session, the last Finance Minister, Mr. Tewary had agreed to bring it back for further discussion and with modifications that were supposed to be done. I am thankful for the Finance Minister who has brought this to this House with all the relevant facts and with steps to meet the various criticisms that have been levelled. I think that an Act like this which was supposed to be simplified has only done some more damage and rectification is needed substantially on it. This is what we are going to do in the valuable time of the House. I do not know as to what we are really supposed to do. However, there are only a few items which I want to raise because the Finance Minister has gone into the whole relevant facts as to what had been done in 1987 and what has been simplified in 1988.

Coming to the fact of valuation of the assets, he has also given some concessions today. This is one point which has bothered everyone of us. If we take into consideration the market values of the assets, as a matter of justification, it gives us lot of scope for unnecessary complications and legalities. I want to bring this point to your notice that if the Government or the State Governments use the public premises or portions of the rented buildings, they should also pay the relevant market value of the building. That will also go to their side. Let us go on the basis of what has been done earlier and which has now been considered so that it

[Sh. B.B. Ramaiah]

becomes more relevant, both the wealth tax and the gift tax and other taxes. Coming to the share value, I want to know whether the stock exchanges have been giving us the values that have been approved but the unquoted values is the most important on which we should be more careful and cautious. This is where I feel that we should not leave to be done on the basis of litigation thus leading to complications. This is one more important aspect on which we should be able to simplify and not leave much scope for litigation and other complications.

Another item is about the trust. Of course, what you have done earlier was withdrawn basically but I was really surprised when they said that even the endowments, the temple properties are taxed. It is very unfortunate. It is always the private trusts who are doing business. Endowments and temple properties should not be taxed. This is one relevant point.

Another important aspect is about the common man, the salaried person the City Compensatory Allowance and various allowances which have been brought retrospective from 1962—I do not know how it can be implemented or operated or and how far it is practicable. I do not know who thought about it that the travelling allowance and other allowances also are to be added in his income.

We should not have brought all these into consideration. These are all simple matters and unnecessarily we create more legalities and complications, again going back and withdrawing. I am sure hereinafter this sort of thing would not be done. We should be very practical when this sort of system is introduced. We should be very realistic and take into consideration the motivation and all relating things.

The most important thing that you have done in the case of partnership firms is that you have rectified substantially what you did in 1987. But the marginal rate of tax is one

of the things which will really cause a great hardship to the small firms. This is an important fact and I am sure the Prime Minister will consider and do justice to them.

Now, I come to the punishment under Sections 142(1) and 142(2); the penalty has been raised from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 25000. This is a very abnormal increase. In my opinion, this is not really warranted. This needs to be reconsidered and we should be reasonable. There may be routine type of mistakes, somebody may make a genuine mistake. A distinction has to be made and modalities worked out how this should be done.

Then, the provisions relating to amount spent on research and development and other such activities as in existence before 1987 have been restored. But the procedure needs to be simplified. I would have been very happy if they had simplified the procedure. The amount that we are spending on research and development today is so small. You should give a boost to it. It should be given all encouragement instead of borrowing it from other countries. This is what I expected from the hon. Minister. I am sure he would do something in this respect and try to see that we develop and encourage more R&D in this country. We should give more incentives and provide attractions for things like this.

About energy saving you should do something. Those people who are engaged in this should be given encouragement. For energy generation also you should do something and given more incentives. Basically, the development in the industrial field of our country depends on energy today. If the public sector is not able to cope up with the demand and if somebody else wants to do it, we should encourage them to produce more energy and that would naturally encourage and increase productivity in the country. You would also get more revenue.

If you have a look at the tax collection, you will find that the direct taxes are so small, eighty per cent of the taxes come from the

indirect axes. Therefore, we should do everything possible to increase productivity in the country. That would also simultaneously provide more employment opportunities and reduce import from other countries. This is what I expect from the hon. Minister and hope that he would do something in this respect.

Now, about the accounting year. I feel that instead of putting a particular date for closing of the accounts every year, let us be more practical. There are seasonal factories and there is the cooperative sector where they have different types of problems. Laying down of the accounting year uniformly for all would create difficulties for auditing also. They may not be prepared to accept the load at one time and it will cause hardship. I would suggest that you fix two or three dates for the accounting year, so that your problems and the problems of the public and industrial undertakings are taken care of. You can fix March, September and December for this purpose. I hope you will consider it.

Before I end, I would once again request the hon. Minister to do something for the simplification of the procedure, so that it becomes easier for the people to operate and understand. At present, quite a number of people cannot understand it. The forms have always to be filled up by somebody else for them. We have been talking of simplification for a long time now, but it seems, it has become more complicated. I am sure, the hon. Minister will consider this seriously, use his influence and do something.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988, is in my opinion the most laudable of all the bills introduced in the House so far. When this Bill was introduced in December 1987, we were afraid that it would have an adverse reaction. Our apprehensions proved right and the bill was opposed in the country as a whole. It is gratifying to note that the Government appreci-

ated the sentiments of the people and made efforts to remove the lacunas noticed in the 1987 bill. Various write-ups appeared in the Press regarding the 1987 bill. It was alleged that certain officers in the central Board of Direct Taxes had misguided the Ministry in suggesting that if any Tax reforms committee is constituted under the Chairmanship of a public man or a judge, it will not be able to find out the truth. The committee should be formed and some bureaucrat should be the chairman of the committee because he knows as to where the tax evasion exists. They start with a theory that all the taxpayers are guilty of tax-evasion unless proved otherwise. It is like the police officials assuming that every person is a criminal until proved innocent sub-committees were constituted, seminars were held in this regard and it became a subject of nation-wide debate. There was considerable pressure on the Government since then and there was much resentment among the Trade Unions, the Chambers of Commerce and other Associations, but despite all these things, this Bill was passed. The then Finance Minister asked his officers to travel all over the country and convince the people that the provisions of this bill were right. Almost at all the places these officers visited they had to bear with the hostile views of the people. At Last the Government decided to make improvements and remove the lacunas left in this bill. I do not want to go into the details about the provisions of this bill but I would like to say that status quo has been maintained regarding certain provisions which existed before 1988. The hon. Minister deserves to be congratulated for his praiseworthy work and I want to submit one or two points in this regard. You have made the allowances taxable. You have drawn up a list of the allowances which are to be taxed and which are not be taxed. But the people, particularly the Trade Unions are apprehensive that the City Compensatory Allowance, Travel Allowance and other allowances will be taxed. The hon. Minister will state in his reply as to what measures the Government proposes to take in this regard. But you may see that there is a provision in the bill that whatever allowance a person is paid for

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

fulfilling the obligations of his duty is going to be taken up as taxable income. For example, a journalist who has to run from the place to another throughout the day for collecting information for news items and suppose he gets Rs. 200 as conveyance allowance for it although his travelling expenses are actually more than Rs. 300. Is it then justified to impose tax on his Travelling Allowance of Rs. 300? Government pays City Compensatory Allowance to its employees. The intention behind it is that the big cities are more expensive than the smaller towns and therefore, in order to provide a little relief to the employees, city compensatory Allowance is paid to them. To take this also as taxable income, I cannot understand the justification behind it. The same is the case with House Allowance as well. House Rents are sky-rocketing in the metropolitan cities. The house-rent which one has to pay in these cities is much higher than what the Government or a company pays to its respective employees and neither can they afford to pay that much of amount. Only a portion of this amount is paid to the employees. If this portion is also taxed, I think we will be doing grave injustice to them. When the allowances are taxed it directly affects the fixed income groups. I want to submit that the middle-classes should not be burdened to such an extent that they collapse under it. As such, they are already overburdened. Hence, additional burden should not be put on them. I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister to desist from imposing additional taxes on the allowances. The whole matter should be reviewed. Today, even a common labourer, who is a non-matriculate has come within the range of taxation. The people who are aware of their position will testify as to how much more taxes they will have to pay if their allowances are also taxed. I want to suggest that this sort of injustice should not be done to them.

The detailed provisions made in this Bill by Government regarding export promotion and incentives to the hotels worth appreciation. Besides, with regard to the partnership

of some firms, the pre-1987 situation has been maintained. That is also worth appreciation. The provision made in regard to N.R.I. bonds is also a welcome step. With an overall look at all the provisions of the Bill it seems that the Government intends to benefit the people in the real sense. But the formula propounded by the Government regarding the wealth tax is such that it varies from 12.5 per cent to 8 per cent and 5 per cent depending on the maintainable rent which is not easily comprehensible a term for the layman. It is difficult for him to go into the details of the concept of maintainable rent. This gives rise to an extremely complex situation. The whole world follows the simple principle of levying such taxes which can be comprehended easily by a layman and he may be clear about the amount of tax he has to pay. The very purpose of Government will be defeated if a person has to avail the services of a chartered accountant or a lawyer for filling up the forms. In fact, the very purpose of Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill has been only to check tax evasion but the whole purpose will be defeated by making it so complicated.

I feel that tax evasion will not be checked with the existing provisions of the Bill. I would like to make a submission to the hon. Minister that he should send one of his representatives in plain clothes to the five star hotels to find out the extent of vulgar display of wealth or squandering of money in the marriages arranged there. You will be amazed to know the way in which money is spent there extravagantly. This shows that all this is not happening in India. Is there no way out to unearth the entire black money in the country to bring it under the tax net and bring to book and punish such persons with imprisonment who have generated black money.

Such superfluous things are not going to give any relief to the people. As it has been said, most of the taxes are in the form of indirect taxes which are recovered from the people like me and you but the direct taxes should be charged on those people who live in a different world and are not seen other-

wise. The people who are already facing the pangs of poverty, should not be burdened with taxes.

I would like to mention only this much that like dragon, the black money is expanding its vistas in our country. But Sir, the Government have got all the power to bring an end to this menace. People will not get any relief unless and until the Government roots out this evil of black money. That is the only thing I want to stress upon.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 14.00 hrs.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY —SPEAKER in the Chair]

DIRECT TAX LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL
— CONTD.

[English]

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill. This is a bulky Bill and every clause of this Bill is important and we are not supposed at this stage to go into the details of every clause. The hon. Minister has taken pains to explain the context in which this Bill has been brought soon after the 1987 Amendment Bill. The important laws that have been included in this Bill, each of them has its own importance, as explained. And about certain very important clauses the hon. Minister has also taken pains to explain

at length.

I would like to go into a few aspects of the Bill and also, not the philosophy of taxation of course, but the role the Finance Ministry can play for the socio-economic levelling of the society through a medium known as taxation.

This Bill that was passed in 1987 was followed by a nation-wide debate and then representations came to the Government. The Government has shown its responsiveness by coming with this Amendment Bill incorporating all the representations which the Government considered important. Certain provisions of the amendment that were passed in 1987 have been withdrawn and certain old provisions have been restored in this Amendment Bill.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the aspect of the exemptions. Certain exemptions are welcome. But the development of backward areas and industrialisation of these areas can be hastened through the big houses, those who can afford setting up of big industries and invest in those areas, especially the backward areas of the North-Eastern areas and other outlying areas. Even in big States like Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh there are industrially backward areas. Those who can invest actually and significantly in those backward areas can bring development to those areas. This is true particularly for the big houses, companies who can invest and they deserve substantial exemption in the matter of taxation.

And then, coming to trusts and religious organisations and other scientific and research organisations, discussion has already taken place about the appropriateness of the exemptions. I remember faintly Prof. Madhu Dandavate opposed the exemptions to religious organisations and trusts and all that on certain grounds. I do not

[Sh. N. Tombi Singh]

agree with this view. About trusts, if they are well meant and if sincere investment is made in the trusts by those who can make, those who can spend on them, that should be appreciated. This is one way of encouraging those who can afford spending on the welfare of the society. This aspect and then the exemption that has been made to research and scientific organisations and institutions, they are welcome.

About the aspect of simplification it has been repeatedly said that in these amendments the procedures have been simplified and tax laws have been rationalised. But so far, although I am not a tax lawyer-nor am I an expert in this taxation field the common people, even the so-called educated people are not equipped with a minimum knowledge of these tax laws and tax requirements. The Government should pay/special attention to this one field because we need an atmosphere of mutual confidence. It is not that the citizens do not like to pay tax. When the shop keeper demands some additional money in the name of sales tax, we generally say that we do not need the cash memo. Somehow things are settled like this between the purchaser and the seller without a cash memo and without any payment of sales tax. We have somehow developed a feeling that the shop keeper is maintaining two kinds of books, one for the taxation office and another for his own knowledge. We should take certain steps to remove this kind of lack of mutual confidence. For instance, the taxation officer who takes decisions in the matter of tax payments, and punishments should be a part of an atmosphere in which he himself, tax laws and the tax payers play their own roles. To that end, the Finance Ministry has to take steps to educate the common tax payers in the country.

I would like to make another reference to the salaried classes. The salaried class,

however much they get as salary, belong to fixed income groups. At this time of high cost everything, the fixed income group people should be treated with some sympathy. There are other people, who do not belong to salaried class, and who have means to spend. It is these people who earn black money and create the socio-economic imbalance in the country. In order to remove this imbalance, the Government has taken certain measures, which we welcome. But these are not enough. Side by side, the salaried class, should be given exempted upto a certain limit, I do not say they should be totally exempted, but sympathetic view should be taken about them.

As I said in the beginning, the direct tax as well as the indirect tax can play a role in the elimination of social imbalances. As we all know these imbalances are growing so fast between man and man, between company and company, between one organisation and another, and between region and region. In order to settle this through taxation, the Finance Ministry in response to the public representations on the basis of the last amendments has taken certain measures. But they are not enough. We should do some original thinking as to how to remove this imbalance. This we can do by taxing as well as giving exemptions to certain categories of people. In this regard, I would like to suggest that special attention may be given to the backward areas, particularly in my area of North East, where no big house likes to invest because the areas are full of difficulties and they are not attractive. The Government can make it attractive by giving incentives in so many ways, loans, grants and financial facilities, and side by side exemptions in respect of tax should also be given very significantly to them as a matter of policy. Only then the backward areas can be developed. This is one aspect which we should take care of.

It is time that Government has a total

review of the effectiveness of the laws that are made because questions are put as to what is the effect of these laws when there is circulation of black money and transaction of benami properties. Taxation laws should be effectively implemented. In this regard, the effectiveness should be judged by the visibility of reduction in inequalities. There is an increase in inequalities. The rich people are becoming richer and richer and poor people are becoming poorer and poorer. I am not saying this in a bit of political tone which might have been done by the Member from the Opposition benches. But I am saying this from a common man's point of view. To this end, I think, it is time that we should take care of the effectiveness of the laws which have been made and their implementation.

It is time also just to see whether the machinery has failed or too much of legalities are there or less laws are there for implementation. All these things have to be taken care of.

I would once again impress upon the Government that the laws which have been enacted should be implemented properly and efficiently. It should be the look out of the Government that in the name of responsiveness to public grievances it should not go in a hurry to amend the existing laws and then bring again further amendment and restore the old position. This gives a very ugly image of our present generation.

With these words, I once again, support the Bill brought forward by the hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): This Bill was introduced towards the end of the last session. At that time it was sought to be passed in a hurry but somehow it could not be passed because the time table of the House did not allow it and particularly because the Bill relating to reform of election laws had to be taken up. That was a more

important subject politically. So this had to wait. Now this has been brought as a first Bill of the Budget Session. Obviously the Government is in a hurry to pass it. I am afraid, I was not present at the time when the Finance Minister introduced the Bill. I hope, during his introductory speech, he has been able to explain the purpose of the Bill and the hurry in getting this Bill passed. I see that this Bill for one thing tries to restore the position obtaining before the 1987 Act by re-introducing a number of clauses which have been amended in the 1987 Act.

So, obviously those amendments were not properly thought out. They were ill-conceived and yet they had got the House to pass them because of the majority the Government possesses and knowing that any Bill that they bring before the House is going to be passed. The House acting more or less as a rubber stamp, they have stopped putting their minds and finding out and considering whether the clauses in the Bills are redundant or they are going to be counter-effective. They have stopped that and that is shown by the fact that a number of clauses are now sought to be reinstated... (*Interruptions*) What I have said, I have said. It is already on the record. If there is a breach of privilege you do bring a motion on that. I am not answering you.

Sir, apart from the mindlessness of the Government which should be noted, there are certain exemptions which have been given for various businesses. One in point is the hotel business to which exemption is to be given in respect of income deriving from foreign tourists. Now, how that is to be calculated, I do not know. I do not think any person can reasonably work out a scheme by which the income derived only from foreign tourists can be calculated. Obviously the tendency will be to show that the income derived from Indians is less and income derived from foreign tourists is high, so as to enjoy the highest amount of exemptions.

[Sh. Amal Datta]

Then, there are certain conditions on which these exemptions will be finally obtained, namely, the utilisation for a certain purpose. Now, how and who is to monitor the utilisation for that very purpose is not stated, and knowing the machinery the Government has for such purposes, This will never be done. In other words, this is a blank card, *carte blanche*, which is given by the Government to the hotel industry to actually see that fifty per cent of their entire income becomes tax free. Rather than saying it in so many words, they have hedged around.

Then, for the depreciation allowance, a new table is going to be introduced. The object of the new table is not specified. As at present, already depreciation allowance is quite liberal and the possibility is that they are going to make it more liberal. In other words, this is giving some more income to the people who are the owners of the businesses, giving them more money out of the public exchequer. So, that is one purpose I can see, and plainly which makes the Government hurry through this Bill before the Budget is placed in the House.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): It is applicable to West Bengal also. I hope you know it.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Not before the Budget is placed on the Table of the House but by 31st of March.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: All right, before 31st of March, before the next assessment year starts, you want it to be passed.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: So, while discussing, you can change your opinion also.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: Until the Finance Bill is passed, nothing is applicable. So, it is all right.

There are certain exemptions being given for the purpose of certain industries which are essential for the security of India. Now, who is to decide what is essential for the security of India? Certain exemptions have been given to NRI bonds, not only to NRIs staying outside India but also to those whom these bonds are gifted or who inherit these bonds. Now, I do not know on what grounds these concessions are being given, these exemptions are being given.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: To attract more money.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: I do not know. I only confess my ignorance and I want to put it on record.

AN HON. MEMBER: He is helping you.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: He is so confused. How can he help me? Now, Sir, I will not go into the detail of this Bill because it is just not humanly possible to go into the Bills of such a nature and discuss each and every clause. Some of these are of course unimportant clauses. But even so, it is not possible to discuss within the time that a Member gets.

Now, I think the main purpose of the Bill will be not only a sort of giving these exemptions to the businesses which have already been accumulating enough funds but also to channelise them into those activities which have so far been though not to constitute the core of economic development for which only exemptions should be given. In other words, for those activities like building 5-Star hotels, etc. these funds are to be diverted. That means the Government is deliberately by fiscal method encouraging activities which we have so far thought not to constitute the core of economic activities. Now, this is the departure. The Government should make a policy decision and announce it boldly rather than doing it in such a surreptitious manner.

Now, apart from these, they are not bringing forward any change in the way the income-tax machinery today functions. The functioning of the machinery has become so bad that in a report of the Comptroller and Auditor General, it has been stated that in making a test check of 5000 assesses they have found a tax escapement of Rs. 8 crores. If the test check is really a good example than that would mean the escapement of Rs. 1250 crores in a year on the assesses whose number is around 60 lakhs or even more and the number is increasing every year. So, this is an illustration of how the income-tax machinery is working. In spite of the loopholes which have been found in the working of that machinery and brought to the notice of the Department, no change is being proposed in the Bill. On the other hand, the period after which the test check has been made by the C&A.G., the machinery has been further liberalised to allow for more escapement of taxes by the assesses. The department has become top heavy. The number of Income-tax Commissioners has gone up out of proportions whereas the number of officers at the lower levels has not gone up and that has made the whole machinery top heavy and cumbersome. It is just not working the way it is designed to be and the result is, as I said, the escapement of more than a thousand crores of rupees by way of income-tax.

Now, what is being done to plug these loopholes? Nothing. This enactment will only allow further tax or further revenue to go out. In this there is no estimate of the amount of tax or revenue which the Government will lose, which the country will lose, because of the effect of these exemptions and concessions. That is not there in the Bill or in any of the Annexures to this document. I do not know whether the Finance Minister said that. He did not say. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They will not lose anything. That is why he did not say.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: All right, I think the Finance Minister should make it clear what he expects by way of collection of revenue because of these concessions. Of courses, revenue may still go up because of the other clauses. But because of the concessions and exemptions given by this Bill what will be the revenue loss, that should be brought out before the House, and I think it is going to be substantial and that is why nothing has been said about this.

Sir, I think all in all, the position remains that I cannot say anything about the working of the clauses of this Bill, but since many of the sections in the earlier Act had been found to be unworkable or redundant, which are now being repealed, one should have thought that they would wait till the other sections of the 1987 Amendment, which have not yet been worked out—their effect is not yet known—are allowed to be worked out for one or two years before making any change. To give an example, the 1987 Act introduces that in case of a summary assessment—all assessments are going to be summary assessments unless a notice is given. Now, what the summary assessment after the 1987 Act comes into effect is that when a person submits his return, the acknowledgment of that return will itself be an assessment. That means, he does not have to appear nobody has got the right to call him for scrutiny, but if scrutiny is desired, then within six months that has to be done. Now, this Bill says that not only this six-months period remains for calling him or giving a notice, but these two years is the maximum limit within which the demand has to be raised. The time has been further shortened. I do not know why it is so. Perhaps in those cases where scrutiny is desired, the original time limit of four years could have been retained. Why it is not being done is not clear to me. I hope the Finance Minister will be able to explain that.

With that, Sir, I oppose this Bill and ask

[Sh. Amal Datta]

the House to reject it.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

Sir, within a short period of one year from the passing of the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, the Government has come with another Amending Bill obtaining nearly 95 clauses and proposing amendments to four Acts—the Income-tax Act, the Wealth Tax Act, the Gift-tax Act and the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987.

Sir, when the Direct tax Laws (Amendment) Act 1987 was passed, it had received severe opposition from certain sections of the public and the intensity of the objection was very deep. It is not only that but some of the tax experts used very harshest term as far as that tax was concerned. If I may quote Nani Palkhi Vala, he described the Act as "the most whimsical, ur..., arbitrary and absurd piece of legislation" I do not agree with all these adjectives but I am quoting this only to show that very harshest words were used as far as the last legislation was concerned. The worth of the public was even turned to parliamentarians and everywhere the criticism appeared that how did this Lok Sabha pass such a big Bill within a short period of 15 minutes without its Members participating seriously in the debate.

Therefore, it is but natural that the Government has responded to the public criticism and has brought forward this Amending Bill, as I said, within a period of one year. Therefore, the open mindedness of Government in bowing to the views and wishes of the public even after enactment was made has to be appreciate as far as this Bill is concerned.

Now this Bill seeks mainly to withdraw the new income-tax assessment schemes introduced for partnership firms, charitable trusts, religious trusts and other institutions and to restore the old provisions. I am not a very good tax expert and therefore I would not comment much on the various clauses which are there. I would only restrict myself to two or three observations which I shall make. As I said, it was but natural that these harsh clauses regarding partnership firm had to be withdrawn because much criticism has appeared, as far as those clauses were concerned. There are nearly 75 lakh partnership firms throughout the country in Maharashtra only 4 lakhs of partnership firms are there. Therefore, some of these provisions which had created practical difficulties had to be withdrawn. I would congratulate the Government on having taken this prompt step. There was a provision that whole time partner should not be engaged in any other activities. If he is found engaging in other activities, on account of this one recalcitrant partners, the whole partnership firm would have suffered. Therefore, all these clauses are being withdrawn and the Government has to be congratulated on taking good steps. But instead of withdrawing all the clauses regarding these firms and partnerships if so, of the provision which were salutary were closely scrutinised and retained, that would have perhaps been a better approach as far as those clauses were concerned. As it is, the Government has adopted the approach of throwing the baby with the bath water. Therefore, I would like that the closest scrutiny be made and some of the provisions retained as far as these partnership firms are concerned.

Now the main irritant, according to me, in this Bill the extension of the definition of the term income? That seeks to include city compensatory allowance.

" Similar payments of any special allowance or benefit granted to the

assessee to meet his expenses...."

The definition is made so wide that it may cover any allowance of the workers or employees. Perhaps the conveyance allowance, washing allowance, leave travel concessions and every thing will be covered by this wide definition which will very parshly hit the employees and workers, and several agreements which have been entered into by trade unions with their employers and some of those which have been also endorsed by the labour courts and industrial courts and arbitrators, would also be whittled down because of the extension of this definition of the term "income"

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I had already explained this position. You were not probably there.

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE : I would urge upon the Government to review this position and find out whether any concessions and reliefs can given to the employees and workers by the extension of the definition.

The other spheres that caused unmitigated hardship in the last Bill to scores of taxpayers were under Section 158 of that Act whereby an additional tax liability of 30% was applicable when there was a difference in evaluation of the tax by Assessing Officer and the assessee.

This provision has been omitted in this Bill. However, a new provision has been inserted to provide adjustment on account of errors arithmetical or any other, made by the Assessing Officers by or by the tax-payer and, if it is higher, then in that case, 20% additional income-tax would be levied.

This is not justified. Even computers can make arithmetical errors. If the taxpayer has to be even punished in this manner for his arithmetical errors also in these returns, then some review of this provision

may also has to be made.

With these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South)
Sir, I would like to congratulate the Government for brining this Bill in the House just before the introduction of the Budget. When I heard the speech of my friend Shri Amal Datta, I am reminded of the theory of communism which is forgotten by Russia and China. Even they are taking steps to liberalise their economy. Unfortunately, my friends in CPM are not realising it. He has said that the Bill will give more concessions. But it is not so.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: It is now in deep sea.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : You are in deep sea

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You are in deep sea.

SHRI MURLI DEORA : We will see. At the outset, I would like to say that at the time of the introduction of original Bill, there was much hue and cry and noise against all the items proposed and it is good that the Government has been very responsive to the criticism of the trade. Government has been very positive to those who are affected by the first Bill. They have suggested certain things a and the Government has come forward to the House with these amendments. The Government has taken steps to withdraw several items which were enacted in the original Act. Some of the major items proposed here and just announced by Shri S. B. Chavan really deserve widespread appreciation. The first and the foremost if I can say is the re-introduction, reinstatement of Investment Allowance you have said it 'depreciation allowance; This was withdrawn a year back. I am glad this has been reintroduced again. This will give a major boost to

[Sh. Murlideora]

the capital market. This will give a major boost to the industrial expansion of our country. If there are no industries and if more industries are not allowed to come up, then there will not be any tax revenue. so, this measure will be a right thing in this direction.

The amendment to Section 115-A gives help to the exporters and it exempts the income on the exporting community. The Government has, by this Bill, included the Department of Tourism and the foreign exchange earned by the hotels etc. Under this Section. This will further help our BOP and we can earn more and more foreign exchange. This will help more and more hotels to come up throughout our country

SHRI AMAL DATTA : All Five State Hotels (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA : Yes, five Star Hotels also. When the Five-Star Hotels are bringing in so much of foreign exchange, what is wrong in having Five Star Hotels? They are bringing in so much of foreign exchange. (*Interruptions*)

Some of the old Acts for Trust and Partnership firms, created widespread discontent after the introduction of the first Bill. it was rightly said by my predecessor Shri Sharad Dighe-about the laws regarding the Trusts etc. That has been withdrawn. This is also a very welcome sign and it will help a lot.

There is one new idea about the presumptive tax on liquor, timber and all that. This is a step in the right direction. I must congratulate the Government for this. Section 44-AC will further help to eliminate the losses which were not plugged earlier by those who are buying things like timber etc. by tender; they will be forced by the Government to pay more revenue to the State.

Sir, when we talk about Direct and Indirect Taxes, many people say that the time has come when our Direct Taxes should be more rather than the Indirect Taxes. If we see the share of Direct and Indirect Taxes in our economy today, only 18 per cent of the tax comes through the Direct Tax, as it is in the Bill today and 82 per cent of the tax comes through the Indirect Taxes. I showed some figures earlier. I have read some figures in the Press also With this step, and the earlier steps taken by the Government and the Revenue Department, the collection of Direct Taxes has gone up. I am sure that in this year and in the coming year also, more and more share of the Direct Taxes will certainly go up and the share of Indirect Taxes will comparatively be lower.

With these words I support this Bill.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill is being discussed in the House. I would also like to present my views on this Bill.

The Government had brought the main Bill regarding Direct Tax Laws in 1987 and in such a short period only, a need to introduce amendment in it is being felt. This Bill has been introduced in the House only to amend certain clauses of the previous Bill. My submission is that it would have been better if this Bill had been introduced by the Government after making its economic policy clear in this House as well as to the masses of this country.

It has been mentioned in the statement of aims and objects of this Bill that it seeks to simplify the provisions of the main Bill of 1987. The Government intends to given some concessions and facilities to some industries. But in this regard, it is my submission that if the Government intends giving

concessions, it should be given in such areas which are still backward and where industries have not been set up till now. Nobody will object if the Government extends all the facilities and concessions to an industrialist who wants to set up an industry in a backward area. If the concessions to industries are given a proper way, it will help removing the backwardness of the country. The backwardness can be removed only if the Government provides facilities to the industries in the right manner but I feel that the Government intends to make these provisions only to make a show off to the people. This will not help in developing the backward areas which extend over the 60 per cent areas of our country and their backwardness is perpetually increasing due to which the situation in the country has become chaotic.

The Government goes on making false assurances to reduce the existing imbalances but instead this imbalance is constantly increasing. Therefore, the wise people should think that there must be some lacunae in these laws because the existing imbalances are not going to be reduced instead the gaps have been widening inspite of all such legislations and there can not be bridged up by the Government.

My submission is that if the additional funds sought to be mobilised through the provisions of this Bill are honestly spent on the development of backward areas, then our country will be reaping optimum benefits of it and production in the country will also register an increase. There are no two opinion about it. But I doubt if the Government will take such steps.

Secondly, the money being spent at present by the Government is also not being channelised for the development of backward areas because recently it has appeared in the press that the Government is going to develop some towns on the lines of Delhi so that the present pressure of popula-

tion on Delhi may be reduced. Therefore, the Government should consider whether the money raised with the effecting of an increase in the Direct Taxes will be spent on the rural areas so that industries may be set up in such areas where no industries have been set up so far and thereby these areas may be developed. This Bill should be passed only after keeping all these things in view. If the Government goes on developing only the urban areas then the conditions in the rural areas which have already turned into graveyards will gradually turn adverse. Today, the situation is such that people belonging to high class families do not like to live in villages. Whatever number of such people were there, have also now migrated to the cities and the rest are gradually migrating. If this trend continues, then it would have to be given a thought as to what will be the fate of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon Members have submitted that with the passage of this Bill the hotel owners will have more incentives and earn more foreign exchange. But how can we believe this. My submission is that if they get more and more facilities, it will only result in making them wealthier and their money hoarding tendency will go on increasing. This is the reason why black money has increased several times as compared to the money brought in circulation by the Government. The Government is well aware of the fact that with the increasing dimensions of black money country witnesses a steep price rise because it devaluates the currency of the country. In this way the Government is only giving fillip to the black money. Therefore, my submission is that the Government should pay less attention to the urban areas and pay more attention to the rural areas so that small-scale industries may be set up in those areas where there are no industries and the chaotic conditions prevailing in the country may be got over. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill 1988. This Bill is in fact, a much awaited Bill and I congratulate the Government for having brought forward this Bill before the House. It is the fulfillment of a commitment made by the then Finance Minister while replying to the debate on the annual Budget last year. Again, there is a background to this. In 1987, there were drastic amendments to the Direct Tax Laws and certain provisions of that amending Act evoked severe criticism particularly from the Chambers of commerce and tax experts. The Government thereafter has rightly given thought to all those criticisms and has come with this Amendment Bill. A Member from the Opposition criticized the Government for their mindlessness; but I congratulate the Government for its open-mindedness and the responsiveness to public criticism and to the views expressed by the public.

This is a democratic Government, a Government that is responsive to the people's aspirations, people's criticisms, people's hopes, wishes and views. Otherwise after the Bill having been passed here and after having obtained the assent of the President also—after it became an Act the Government would not have bothered to come with all these amendments. The Government deserves all congratulations for this

Basically the Amendment Bill is intended to undo whatever was planned by the Amendment Bill of 1987 and rushed through in the Parliament. I would also urge upon the Hon. Minister of finance to find out how such provisions could be inserted in that Bill and actually who was responsible for that. If some officers who do not feel the pulse of the people and who sometimes wrongly advise the Government are responsible for this,

they should be spotted out and no reliance should be placed on their advice. This is an embarrassing situation for the Government because of the wrong advice given by some officers. They should be taken to task. The significant point as I told is the open-mindedness and responsiveness of the Government to the views and wishes of the Public.

The Bill inter-alia has restored the old provisions of the scheme of assessment of firms and partners as also charitable and religious trusts, institutions and funds. It has restored the provisions of section 35, 35CCA and 35CCE relating to deduction of scientific research development programme and programmes of conservation of natural resources. It has related the provisions of advance ruling in Section 246 and general levy of additional taxation except a new section 143 (A) (1). All these are quite welcome. An opportunity has also been taken to build in certain booster for the economic and industrial growth. The most significant booster for industrial growth is the total exemption from the minimum tax liability as per Section 115 J with regard to company engaged in the business of generation or distribution of electricity. This is quite welcome.

15.00 hrs

The reserve created by an assessee having a hotel or travel agency in accordance with Section 80 HHC is clear from the special treatment accorded to exports, tourism and power generation and distribution activities the extent of importance attached to these industries by the Government of India. Promoting energy conservation should be high on the list of Government priority. I would like to ask the Opposition whether these areas should not be exempted, namely, power generation, exports, etc. We know how important foreign exchange is for our economy. The twin objective of promoting tourism as well as aug-

menting foreign exchange earning is proposed to be served by the new section. This is quite welcome.

There is also a new and welcome feature in this Bill, that is, with regard to Wealth Tax and Gift Tax. For the first time rules governing valuation of immovable property of unquoted shares, etc. has been made part of the Wealth Tax Act and Gift Tax Act. The valuation of immovable property is made simpler. It is now clear that immovable property acquired after January, 1, 1974 will now be valued on the basis of cost of acquisition or municipal valuation whichever is higher and the immovable property acquired before that date will be based on municipal valuation. The element of uncertainty is thus now removed. This indeed is a salutary provision.

I welcome the Bill but at the same time I would like to make a few observations about the procedure of Income-tax. It is time to streamline the Income-tax machinery, that is, the bureaucracy who implements this. At the same time the procedure should be simpler. Not only the moneyed people are required to run to the Income-tax office but also those who are not required to pay Income-tax have to go to the Income-tax office for getting Income-tax exemption and new assessment certificate, etc.

15.03 hrs

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

They have to file some certificates. For that also such poor people are greatly harassed. Therefore, the procedure should be made simpler and steps should be taken to provide some technical assistance to such people. Students also sometimes are required to procure such certificates. Naturally some assistance should be given to them so that they do not run to the advocates and spend money unnecessarily.

Again as you know the complex society like ours no uniform laws and procedures can serve the purpose wholesomely. Depending on the complexity of the situation and the composition of our society many ifs and buts to be provided and also discretionary power has to be given to the implementing machinery. This discretionary power and all those ifs and buts we have to see that they are properly used. Our experience is that such things are more misused than properly used. Such things are misused for the selfish and personal benefit of some of the officers connected with the implementation part of the law. This should be corrected

I again congratulate the Government for its open mindedness and responsiveness to the agony, criticism, wishes and views of the people. Certain discretionary power which was earlier given to the Income-tax officer for re-opening of the accounts at any time all such things have been taken care of. The only irritant of the Bill is about different allowances to be covered under proposed definition of taxable limit. This should be given due thought so as to give benefit to the salaried people and also increase the taxable limit considering the present inflation.

With these words I once again support the Bill whole heartedly and at the same time congratulate the Government for having come forward with this Bill.

SHRI H.M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): Chairman, Sir, I remember when the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1987 was introduced—the haste with which it was brought before the House and carried through—the time that was given for the study of the Bill was very limited. Nevertheless, despite all protests from every side of the House, the Government thought it wise for its own reasons to rush it through. Thereafter they seem to have softened and listened to the various objections that were raised, the difficulties that would be created for Government itself,

[Sh. H.M. Patel]

and said that they will consider all these matters and bring another Amendment Bill which they have now done. Even now, I feel, it is a pity that they have given very little time certainly to those who wish to offer comments on the proposed amendments. Some more time should have been given.

It is true that this Bill was circulated. I think, it was circulated to the Members of the House when the last session's term came to the end.

AN HON. MEMBER : It was introduced on the last day.

SHRI H.M. PATEL : But they might have given a little more time after this session started. I do not know about other Members of the House. But I at least, was not prepared to speak on this matter today. Nevertheless I would like to make a few observations which, I hope the Finance Minister will give some consideration to.

I would also like to express some surprise at the fact that the Finance Minister himself had appointed a consultative committee under the Chairmanship of late Shri L.K. Jha, and not one of that Committee's recommendations has been given any consideration whatsoever—not even some of those which really would have made things easy both for the Department as well as for the tax payers like one from being accepted for the different tax laws instead of separate Wealth—tax form and separate Income—tax form, and so on. This is quite feasible but has not been considered carefully. I am sure that the Finance Minister and the Finance Ministry did have some regard for the expertise of Mr. Jha in regard to this subject. And also various Members of the Finance Consultative Committee, who were on that Committee, did give considerable time of their own and made, to my mind, some very useful recommendations. But I do

not think that they find any place in this.

Since the time that I will have at my disposal is limited, I would like straightaway to put before you some of the points which have been brought to my notice and which I feel will create very difficult problems for the income-tax and wealth-tax payers. For instance, one point has been put to me about the valuation of unquoted shares of investment companies in regard to section 7 of the Wealth-tax Act. The clauses relating to this are 62, 65 and 78 of the Bill. Section 7 is proposed to be amended and Schedule III containing rules for valuation is proposed to be appended to the Act. Now this is another important change that has been made. The rules have been made part of the Act which certainly will mean that unnecessary and avoidable rigidity will be introduced in the rules, which, I think is, a step in the wrong direction. Earlier also in 1981, the Central Board had notified draft rules for amendment which after several representations were dropped. Then, again after some further changes, the Central Board brought draft rules in 1986 and again in the face of serious objections that were raised, they decided to drop them. Now, the same set of rules are once again proposed to be inserted by amending Section 7 of this Wealth Tax Act. It will provide for valuation of unquoted shares on break-up value method as against the principle of profit-yielding method applied so far in India and the work over. By these changes, a very large number of share holders of the investment companies will be adversely affected. It will have serious effect on the capital market the importance of which we are beginning to realise. Now are realising the importance of the capital market vitality. If the changes are implemented, Wealth Tax in future will be assessed on the share holders not on the basis of the dividend they get from the company, but on the basis of the break-up value of the assets of the company with which the share-holders have nothing to do.

Mr. Finance Minister, I venture to give one illustration. Mr. A has invested into 1000 shares of Rs 1000 each in a company 25 year ago. It is a good company and currently pays 30 per cent dividend per year. So, Mr. A gets Rs. 30,000/- annually. On this basis (Profit yielding basis), the share value of the company is computed around Rs. 400/- per share (4 times of the face value of Rs 100/-). But if you take up the break-up value, this company has invested a substantial part of its capital in other companies like TISCO, Hindustan levers, etc. The break-up value of the assets of this company will be calculated on the basis of the break-up value of the assets of those companies in whose shares they have invested. On that basis, the break up value of this company will be anywhere around 40 times of the face value. So, the shares which Mr. A purchased at Rs 100/- will be valued at Rs 4000/- each for the purpose of wealth tax and Mr. A will have to pay wealth tax of Rs. 80,000 every year. He will be earning Rs 30,000/- per year which is a very good earning but he will be paying Rs 80,000 as wealth tax. I am quite sure that the Finance Minister had no such intention whatever. I venture to say that without hesitation. Why is this being allowed to take place in this Act? It is highly unjust proposition and most inequitable. The result is that Mr. A will have to sell his shares and there will be nobody to buy them. Who will be buying his shares from which his income will be Rs 30,000/- but he will have to pay Rs 80,000 as wealth tax? So, it will amount to tax on national gain without any benefit being received by the assessee.

Of Course, another adverse effect of the amendment will be that the new rules proposed to be framed would become a part of the Act itself. By doing so, the rules will become mandatory and will leave no flexibility whatsoever to adjust in line with various factors arising from time to time. This again is a defective procedure.

In order to ensure that the valuation of shares continues to be on the basis of profit-yielding method and the rules are not made the part of the Act, but are separately framed, I would suggest that the Government may consider deleting clauses No. 62, 65 and 78 of the Bill relating to Wealth Tax Act, and Clause No. 81 of the Bill relating to Gift Tax Act should also be deleted because it is consequential to the amendment in the Wealth Tax Act. The rules regarding valuation should be separately prescribed and notified after incorporating the views. I have already expressed to ensure that unquoted shares are valued by profit-yielding method as is being done so far.

A new scheme of assessment of charitable trusts and institutions was introduced by the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987. Now by proposing to amend the Bill again, the amendments introduced in 1987 are proposed to be withdrawn and all old provisions to be restored. In the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Act, 1987, the charitable trusts/institutions were permitted to carry out certain specific types of business activities such as selling of books etc. Many trusts have started such activities after the said amendment. Now by making the new amendment retrospective, it is likely that those trusts and institutions which started such business activities as covered by the amendment of 1987 will be harmed or disqualified by the new amendment. It may be clarified by a separate order that the application of the new amendments to this extent, will be prospective and all such trusts and institutions who started business activities in accordance with the amendment will not be adversely affected.

The third point that I would like to mention is this. By inserting a new sub-section 1A in section 143 of the Income Tax Act, the Bill proposes to levy additional income tax of 20 per cent whenever the income determined by assessing officer exceeds the income

[Sh. H.M. Patel]

declared by the assessee. It is a very powerful instrument given in the hands of the assessing officer. This additional tax will be payable even when the difference arises on account of pending assessment finalised in subsequent years or on account of disallowance of certain claims of previous years or even in the case of genuine arithmetical mistakes. The surprising thing is that even for arithmetical mistakes, this additional tax will be payable. And there is no appeal provided against this levy. Such a provision is quite clearly against all canons of justice or fairness. The genuineness should always depend upon the merits of each case and cannot be prejudged. The provision should either be completely withdrawn or should be made discretionary with the assessing officer depending upon the merits of each case. Of course, the better course would be for the Finance Minister to withdraw it.

There are other points also which need to be given further thought and I did not know how that will be done. I am sure the Finance Minister being a fair minded person will be ready to consider any further request for modifying or amending the Bill. If he does so at least I will be content.

I do not wish to take more time because frankly speaking, Mr. Chairman, I have not studied the Bill as thoroughly as I would have liked to in order to be able to speak on it. These few points have been brought to my notice and I have put them before the House.

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988. Last time also when the Amendment Bill in connection with the Direct Taxes, was introduced we had submitted that it contained many such provisions which have resulted in a lot of

problem to the people. As it has been pointed out in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill as well, all those points have been accepted by the hon. Finance Minister.

The bureaucrats do not experience the kind of problems as are faced by the people. They insert such provisions in the Bill merely on the basis of their personal experience, which causes a lot of hardship to the people. The I.A.S. officers think that they are experts on every subject of the universe. These people, thinking themselves as top experts, go on finding faults and criticising everything.

Finance is such a subject that even with a minor change effected in this connection, the Government has to face a great problem and the people working with it also face a tough time. Therefore, as Shri Patel also pointed out, it is extremely essential to mention it that if any Bill in connection with the Direct Taxes is introduced, then more time should be given to all the concerned to study it properly and to give their suggestions on it. It is the discretion of the Government to accept or not to accept those views. But all the views points should come before the Government and they should see as to what may contribute more to its benefit and add to the funds of Central Government besides alleviating the problems of the people. This will surely help the Government and it will also prove beneficial to the masses. I welcome the amendments introduced through this Bill but I would like to request that the suggestions received to reduce the problems regarding direct taxes or the suggestions received from the experts and businessmen concerned with these taxes should also be taken into consideration so that the Government may get the benefit of it and the difficulties which arise in this connection may also be removed. This is a major question of concern worth consideration.

One more point which we had raised even earlier is this that the charitable trusts, voluntary agencies and institutions carrying on scientific research may result in hardships and this much has been accepted by the Government as well.

I submitted earlier that it would not be proper to impose a direct tax on charitable trusts. But there are trusts which are carrying varied activities. They invest trust money meant for charity in the activities other than their declared objectives. Big capitalists like Tatas and Birlas have set up charitable trusts. It is well-known fact that how money belonging to these trusts is being diverted by them for other ventures in order to make profits. Previously, trusts were excluded from the purview of direct taxation. Later, direct tax was sought to be imposed on trusts which indulged in other activities along with charity. Now efforts are again being made to exclude these trusts from the purview of this tax. Some sorts of concession are being provided to them. May I know from the hon. Minister as to how the Government is going to ensure under the laws that only bonafide people could get the benefit of it and the wrong-doers and tax-evaders are not allowed to take advantage of this facility.

Previously, a maximum rate was imposed for partnership but now a minimum rate has been imposed instead. A Clause has been added here which implies that maximum rate be collected for minimum rates. Who is mastermind behind this suggestion of a three-tier system of taxation involving maximum, marginal and minimum rates? How can maximum and marginal rates go together? It will be left to the discretion of the assessment authorities. How will people involved in a partnership be saved from harassment and how will the Government collect its revenue? May I know how this system is sought to be run by defining the law in different ways.

One thing which I would also like to submit that a mention has been made about assessment of gift tax and wealth tax. People who inherited ancestral properties in forms of diamonds and jewellery, which in fact were earned through exploiting the commonman now get them assessed at a price lower than that prevailing in the market. They will declare the value of one piece of diamond at Rs. 5 lakh only whereas its market value would be much higher. So how will wealth tax be assessed in such cases. Will their word be accepted? Will jewellery be assessed at the value shown in the returns or will it be assessed at market value for collecting a direct tax from them? These are a few questions which need serious thought. Last time when wealth tax was withdrawn, I objected to it. Why people with ancestral properties and assets in the form of land, buildings and jewellery are being exempted from wealth and gift tax? It would be in the nature of a major concession given to them by the Government for which they do not deserve. This Amendment Bill is projected to be as a rectifier to the shortcomings of the earlier amending Act under which assessment was not being made properly as somewhere over-assessment and somewhere under-assessment was being made. So this is a welcome step. The Assessment authority should be such that it makes a proper assessment without any loss to the Government. Cases where assessment was done wrongly were not allowed to be reopened. Under this amending Bill, such cases will be allowed to be reopened which will provide relief to the persons concerned. The commonman does not understand the intricacies of complex taxation laws. The best lawyer is required to be engaged if one is to get rid of payment of taxes. In this process while lawyer's purse is fatten by way of realising a fatty amount as fee from the tax savers, the Government loses revenue. The common man should be made aware of the amount of money to be paid to the Government as tax and this amount should be

[Sh. Girdhrilal Vyas]

deposited directly into the Government treasury. In America and in European countries, people deposit their tax dues themselves while in our country we talk of tax evasion. I would request for a tax system in which there is no scope for evasion. The common man resorts to tax evasion because of the heavy burden of taxes. The main reason for generation of black money is attributed to the low amount of direct tax being collected. Half of the money goes in their pocket and very little is deposited to the Government exchequer. What is needed is a system wherein taxes are recovered in full and at the same time the businessman is not put to loss. This is the way the country can progress. With these words, I express my support for the Amendment Bill.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I stand here to welcome the Direct Tax Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988. In fact when 1987 Bill was introduced as has been stated before by my colleagues, it was alleged among other things that the Bill was rushed through and that there were provisions which were very much against the spirit of the entire tax structure. But one argument which I would like to answer - which has not been so far answered from any quarters is this. I do not agree that the Bill was rushed through. It is because I was one of the Members who participate in most of the discussions and I recollect that stage when the Bill was introduced.

Earlier several 193 discussions had taken place and so many Bills of the Government remained pending and this Bill was one of them and ultimately it was introduced and discussion took place and the Bill was passed. There was no intention no anybody's part much less on the part of the Government to rush through the Bill.

Despite the fact that I am a member of

the ruling party, I want to go on record that this is a fact that this Bill was not rushed through. As far as the provisions contained in the Bill are concerned, the government, as has been stated also by some of the members, out of its open mindedness, has come out and rectified those provisions where they have found some flaw. No doubt, the members of the opposition would criticise it, but, I fail to understand how they are criticising it when the government has accepted the suggestions of the people and has come out with this Bill?

As far as the procedure of tax proceedings is concerned, they have to do something to expedite it and dispose of cases and see that justice is done to an assessee. Sometimes some cases are reported in the Press. There was a case in the Press with respect of a film star, Rekha. Three months back, it was widely reported in the Press saying that the authority dealing with tax matters had given a lot of concession to that film star and had condoned the tax. etc. But there was no proper clarification on the part of the government saying that no such condonation was given, no special treatment was given to her. What was granted to her was within the framework of the law. I could understand it only after reading the report. Therefore, if there is any report which says that some selected persons are given certain concessions or their cases are condoned, I think the Minister should clarify it.

As far as clauses of the Bill are concerned, I welcome the clause which gives certain concessions to the company dealing with the hotel industry. In case that company utilises 50 percent of the profit in the construction of a new hotel, purchase of new cars, purchase of sports equipments, construction of conference and convention centres or in such other facilities which promote tourism in the country, then the government may specific it. In case they invest such concessions or deductions in this area, as given by the present Bill, I think these facilities will boost tourism in the country. The only thing is that a watch should be kept on that company whether they are really invest

ing the profit in the area concerned or not, because some of the hotel industry owners are prone to misuse the subsidy given by the government through this Bill; they are prone to misuse such concessions which are given by the government to invest in the specific industry.

As far as uniform accounting year is concerned, there were no doubt certain objections raised by the business community, because, they think that it will put pressure on the auditing system, banks and postal system; they also think that the seasonal industries will also be affected, etc. No doubt, these objections carry some merit, but, in the interest of overall better tax administration, a uniform accounting year, which the government has decided to introduce, is a welcome measure; and the advantage that will be accrued to the government by introducing this uniform accounting year will be more than disadvantages which are there at present.

Certain concessions are sought to be given on the investment which will be made in the scientific research field. It is a welcome measure. But, again, this clause is likely to be misused or some elements may misuse this clause. Therefore, in principle, it is a welcome measure, but, a strict vigil has to be kept on the real investment made in the scientific field.

In the payment of advance tax, certain flaws were noted which were brought to the notice of the government and the government have rectified those flaws and have rationalised the advance tax system.

As far as partnership between a husband and a wife when they are partners of a firm is concerned, now their profits will not be clubbed together but they will be assessed separately. That is welcome from another aspect, that is, we would like to give our women a distinct status. In various fields we enact legislation to treat women as independent entities having their distinct rights. In this right also this provision of treating their share separately for the purpose of income-

tax is welcome. I will in fact give Goa's example where separate treatment is there for ladies even their assets are treated separately under the uniform civil code which exists in Goa. Therefore, this clause of not clubbing the income of husband and wife is most welcome.

As far as our taxation machinery is concerned, by and large it works very well. And our tax laws are in force in several parts of the country. Recently one thing which has come to notice is that in a small State, Sikkim, we have read, that there was strong opposition to the introduction of certain direct tax laws in that State and because these laws were not in force in that State, for certain industrialists it was a haven and they used to get benefit from that. Therefore, I feel that the Government has rightly tried to enforce those laws in that State of Sikkim. In fact those laws are there in the whole country, and I do not think that any State should be exempted. They were saying that they would be losing Rs. 1 crore in case the direct tax laws are introduced. Even otherwise, Sikkim State is getting so much of financial aid from the Government and therefore that can be sorted out. But what I am saying in principle is that in case such a position is there in Sikkim I will say that in the national interest we should go in and introduce direct tax laws in that State also.

I would say a word about consignment tax. I think a bill is likely to come up and the hon. Minister has assured that in the coming session it will be introduced. I am only saying, as a procedural matter. Let it not be an independent legislation. Let us amend the central tax legislation which is in existence and have a rational structure for consignment tax, whatever was decided in the Conference which was held recently.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: (Erandol): I rise to support the Direct Tax Laws Amendment Bill. The various concessions given in the Income-Tax Act for scientific research, rural development and other laudable objective which are beneficial to the society are sometimes misused, especially by the major in-

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

dustrialists. Under garb of research manpower engaged indirectly and it is used for production or other developmental aspects, while not much advantage is being taken in the area of rural development. We should devise some means to give some encouragement for the people who come forward and make their investment for rural development.

With all the acts and rules and penal machinery with us, we find that a large amount of money is being siphoned cut, out of this country. It has been rising during the recent past, specially during the last three or four years. It is estimated that about thirteen hundred crores of rupees or more than that are lying in the Swiss Bank, which belong to the Indian nationals. I understand that the Government of India is trying to have a Memorandum of Understanding with the Swiss Bank to find out who is holding the account and also to curtail this trend. By the time we achieve this, it is feared that the culprits will transfer the amount to other countries, other tax heavens in the world.

Mr. Chairman, in the rural areas, there is a very big problem of housing. People should come forward to invest in the housing in the rural areas, for example in the villages where the population is below 2,000. If we can give some incentive by way of tax exemption to such investors, then it will be good for the people in the rural areas, and so also the enlargement of slums in the urban areas will be reduced. We do not find much housing activities in the rural areas. So, by way of giving some concession to the builders and the investors, we can achieve this.

Sir, investment in land is the most profitable investment specially in the urban area or in the suburban area. We find thousands of property dealers in those areas and they are not taxed. If we go to Pithampura side, Noida side or any part of Delhi or in any other part of the big cities, we find boards of property dealers. They are not taxed. We are taxing other professionals. We are taxing

partnership firms. What about the property dealers, who are doing this business on a large scale? He purchases two acres or three acres with black money and does not construct anything. After four or five years, its value increases by ten times or twenty times. There should be some law stating that if the construction is not made within two years from the date of purchase of the land, then it will be taxed thirty percent more every year, just as we have additional percent of taxation in some cases.

I welcome the amendment of restoring the provisions as far as the partnership firms are concerned. So also for the Charitable trusts, which are doing a very good service in many parts of the country. Of course, there are some blacksheeps. But a majority of the trusts are doing a very good service for the benefit of the common man.

I would like to point out here that the upper limit for the agriculture income is kept at the level of Rs. 36,000/- since so many years. We have increased the income-tax basic limit from Rs. 12000/- to Rs. 15000/- and again increased it to Rs. 18000/-. What may be there in the budget, we do not know.

But for agriculture income the upper limit is kept at Rs. 36,000. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to consider that because of escalation in prices and increase in the cost of agricultural inputs, the agricultural income limit should also be increased. Regarding poultry and dairy farming we find that many middle class people are engaged in this profession. There are only a very few who are having large poultry and dairy farms. If you give exemption to that, it will ultimately be in the interests of the public and the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: I must, at the outset, express my gratitude to all the hon. Members on both sides of the House who have participated in the discussion and given their valuable advice as to what needs to be done.

There were two sides which, in fact, were expressed by two hon. Members. One said that the very fact that 1987 Act has to be amended by 1989 clearly indicates that Government had not applied its mind; hastily they went in for this kind of legislation and they had to retrace their steps and to come back before the House with this amending Bill. There was another section who said that Government is very responsive to the criticism and to the public opinion which was expressed by different people, who, in fact, are going to be affected by the legislation. This kind of tussle was also going on in my mind - I must frankly admit before this House - whether this will be constructed in the correct perspective or it will mean that Government seems to have succumbed to the pressures which have been brought about by certain sections. Ultimately I thought it proper that we should not stand by a sense of false prestige. If it is a genuine grievance and we ourselves feel convinced that there is some point in what some of the critics are saying, merely because they are criticising us, if we were to hold a view that in spite of the criticism that you are making, we are not going to yield to your pressure, I think, that will be a most undemocratic, illegal and unjust method to deal with the problems of this nature. In matters of legislation there is bound to be difference of opinion. In spite of the fact that genuinely I hold a particular view and there are others who honestly feel that this is going to hit them very hard, I would not question their motive but at the same time, I must say that in the interest of the revenue which is very badly required by the Government, it is necessary that we have to go in for this kind of method and I cannot possibly accept what you are saying. This is a very straightforward method of dealing with the problem. I should say that this is the way in which we have approached this problem. Without having any false prestige, we thought that there are certain matters on which we should consider whether it is really necessary to stick to our stand or we should bring about an amendment. That is how these amendments have been brought about.

I do not, of course, go into many details which the hon. Members have expressed. Of course, the last point which the hon. Member has made, in fact, does not fall within the purview of the Central Government. Agriculture is a State subject. Income tax on agriculture has to be decided not by this Government but by the State Governments. That is why I will advise him to approach the State Government and take up this matter with them. If he feels that he has a point in taking up this matter, certainly he can raise that issue with the State Government and get redressal for the same.

Sir, very many points were raised here but one of the major irritants which was stated was the definition of income which has been given under clause 2. I am sure that if the hon. Member who had made the suggestion were to be present in the House and if he had heard my introductory remarks, I had made matters absolutely clear. It was only in one case. It was only in the case of City Compensatory Allowance which, in fact, was being paid by everybody concerned. The Calcutta High Court took some view that it does not form income, the Bombay High Court took the view that it definitely forms income. These are the two contradictory judgements of two High Courts. Now individually people are approaching the courts and that is why we wanted that we should go in for legislation and make matters absolutely clear so that there is hardly any scope for going in for any kind of litigation. The interpretation which is being put on this kind of a provision is that now some agreement which the workers seem to have entered with the employers, are going to be totally thrown to the winds and most of the allowances are now going to be taxed. I can again take this opportunity of assuring the House that nothing of that kind is in the mind of the Government. All those allowances which, in fact, were totally exempt, we do not propose to tax them at this stage at all. So, let everybody concerned assured that we do not have the intention of taxing allowances which, in fact, were totally exempt. This City Compensatory Allowance was never exempt but because of the Calcutta High Court

Settlement for Payment of
Compensation to victims of
of Bhopal Gas Tragedy

[S.B. Chavan]

and the Bombay High Court judgements, we thought that it was necessary that we should make matters clear by having a clear definition so that there is hardly any scope for misinterpreting. That is the only thing. This is only of a clarificatory nature. I do not think that any substantial change has been brought about in the definition of 'income' as it has been now properly brought before this House.

15.58 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Sir, there were certain issues which were raised, but this was the main issue which, in fact, was raised by most of the hon. Members. Shri Amal Datta raised certain issues and tried to question the very motive of the Government by bringing about a kind of change in the hotel industry. If certain NRI bonds are being transferred to a local person, even they are also exempt. He has taken a very strong objection saying that this is a non-core industry and a non-core area where Government is trying to have some other things being brought about and this is going to be totally misused by all the hotel keepers. If the hon. Member had taken the trouble to go through the clause where exemptions have been enunciated, it has been clearly stated that there are two categories of hotels. This will specially cover five-star hotels. In rest of the hotels I do not think any of the foreigners is interested. Now the tax exemption is going to be 50 percent in the beginning, but it will be given provided the income is being generated through foreign exchange I do not think any local person will be paying foreign exchange it is only the foreigners who will be able to pay in foreign exchange. In order to get more foreign exchange from different sources, this is one source which we are trying to utilise. I do not think giving this kind of a concession... (Interruptions)

SHRI AMAL DATTA: You are not clarifying what I asked. The question I asked was how would you calculate the income gener-

ated from foreign tourists receipts. There is no way of calculating that. They can inflate that at the expense of the domestic receipts.

16.00 hrs.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Sir, I can assure the hon. Member that the exemption of 50% will be on the basis of the foreign exchange which form part of the total income of the hotels Is and out of the that total income, whatever be the foreign exchange component, that will be taken into account while giving 50% exemption and 50% we are trying to deposit over a period of 10 years so that anything connected with foreign tourist encouragement, namely, if a kind of new hall is being constructed, some new coaches are being specially bought by the hoteliers and those being used for the development of tourism...

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That can be monitored.

SHRI S.B. CHAVAN: Yes, this could be monitored. Of course, after we implement the whole thing, if we come across some of the difficulties, certainly there is no harm in coming before this House and telling them that this is the difficulty with which we are confronted and it requires some amendment in the Section for which I think there should be no harm in doing so.

MR. SPEAKER: I think you can continue your reply tomorrow or later on.

16.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193
[English]

Situation arising out of Settlement
between Government of India and the
Union Carbide for payment of compensation to the victims of the Bhopal Gas
Tragedy

MR. SPEAKER: Now, we take up the Discussion under Rule 193.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): Sir, I want to know whether this discussion will continue tomorrow also.

MR. SPEAKER: As you like... Let us see.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Who will reply to the debate, Sir?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Are you starting the reply speech first?

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, the Minister has already come prepared with the reply.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, I was just asking whether it will continue tomorrow also.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): We are not discussing the chemical industry. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Madhu Dandavate, you can initiate the discussion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me submit and I hope you will not misunderstand us, we on the Opposition side were very keen to censure the Government on its colossal failure in tackling the problems of the unprecedented Bhopal Gas Tragedy in 1984. Not only that. There has been the denigration of the Parliament and its authority. There is an Act called the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster Processing of Claims Act 1985. That has been violated. The fundamental rights of the victims, the right to live and liberty, the right to seek judicial redressal when all these are threatened, we do not think there could be better issue on which we could censure the Government. But, Sir, you in your wisdom, and we do not challenge that at all, decided that since the matter was pending in the Supreme Court and the judgement has come, you did not see it necessary to allow the adjournment motion. But you were kind

enough to admit a Motion under Rule 193 to discuss the question threadbare. Sir, today, thousands of women and children are already there in front of the Parliament. If you just go and see them, you will see the women with mutilated parts of the body, children who have become dumb and deaf, women who have lost their sight, those who have damaged their lungs and above all those people whose conscience is hurt - I hope it is not something new - are there in thousands. Muslims, Hindus, Christians they are all there in the Boat Club. Now, I would like this discussion in the Parliament to echo their hurt, their pain, their agony and their wail, and also try to assure them that whatever be the Judgement of the Supreme Court, there is still a forum open where their pain will find its expression and we will try to find out a remedy to compensate the tremendous suffering that had been caused by the disaster in Bhopal in 1984.

Sir, let me admit that the Government is trying to hide behind the cloak of the Supreme Court Judgment and you also felt that when there is a judgement of the Supreme Court how could there be an adjournment motion. Sir, our contention was that the Supreme Court judgement has not come as a bolt from the blue. Prior to the delivery of the judgement there was an out of court agreement between the Union Carbide Corporation and the Government of India regarding compensation...

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO: Sir, this is incorrect. He is misleading the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right, you lead it afterwards. In a debate we have the right to put forward our plea and in your right to reply you will have to see that if there is anything misleading, you lead the House properly. Of course, normally the Prime Minister is supposed to lead the House, but he can do it. (Interruptions)

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): If there is a total distortion of the facts? (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, they cannot be judge over whether ours is a distortion or an aberration or an elevation.

MR. SPEAKER: You can have the right to rebut it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is right. You can rest assured that when you speak I won't say this is distortion.

SHRI A. CHARLES: He should only speak the truth.

MR. SPEAKER: No, Mr. Charles, don't interrupt.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): He should not be allowed to mislead the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Proceed on with it, no interruptions.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, very often truth hurts, I cannot help it. (*Interruptions*) This is not distortion, I am correctly representing the facts.

What I was trying to point out to you, Sir, is that they sat together, they came to certain agreement. The judgement of the Supreme Court only sanctified what they had agreed. Of course, I have to say something about the judgement also, but I do not want to bale out the Government and allow the entire burden to rest solely on the shoulders of the Supreme Court. I think they are sharing the burden.

Sir, the Supreme Court orders of February 14 and 15, 1989, to my mind, are a sequel to settlement, not only the settlement, but by the total betrayal by the Government of the victims of the Bhopal tragedy and surrender to the multinational. That is my contention. And it is in that context I am trying to put forward my view.

Sir, before I proceed, I would like to draw the attention of the House to some of the salient features of the settlement and

also the order of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court order of 15th February 1989 is a variation of the order to 14th February 1989. I will come to that at a later stage. The 14th February 1989 order very clearly mentioned the compensation to be paid by the principal Company, the Union Carbide, of 470 million Dollars, that is, approximately 750 crores of rupees to be paid by the 23rd March 1989.

The 15th February 1989 order is interesting to study carefully. I have got a copy of the order, there is no question of distortion.

As far as the 15th February order is concerned, a sum of 425 million dollars is to be paid by the Union Carbide Corporation less 500 million dollars already paid by the U.C.C. pursuant to the order of 7th June 1985 in the U.S. court. Then, Sir, that order also contains a reference that the Union Carbide India Ltd., has to pay to the Union of India 45 million dollars in equivalent rupees. The most important and salient feature of this Order and Settlement is that it is full and final settlement of all rights, claims and liabilities—civil as well as criminal. It is said that these liabilities—past, present and future—are totally terminated, extinguished. We were using the word "extinguished" in Physics. But also in politics and economics, that word has become permanent. These are the salient features.

I would like to point out to the House what are the implications of this Settlement and in fact, that is the subject matter of discussion under rule 193. Firstly, my complaint is that for arriving at a figure for compensation prescribed, no norms for compensation were suggested at all. It has been done in a most arbitrary manner. You may recall that soon after the tragedy in Bhopal, the Union Carbide offered \$ 300 million as compensation, which with interest would have amounted to the present compensation of \$ 470 million, which is suggested. I feel that there is a method in madness. If they had suggested \$ 470 million, probably the suggestion is that the Union Carbide itself had previously suggested \$ 300 million

and at today's price index and today's rate, it would become \$ 470 million. So, the settlement really means, as I said earlier, a total surrender to Union Carbide. There are grounds to believe it. You go through all the reports that had appeared earlier, at the time of tragedy. There are firm grounds to believe that Union Carbide agreed probably for \$ 500 millions after the Bhopal tragedy and today it would mean near about \$ 1,000 million.

I have with me a copy of the Act which I referred to earlier, namely the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Victims Act, 1985. Under this Act, the Government of India and the Government of Madhya Pradesh had already declared themselves as the guardians in court of the Bhopal gas victims. These Governments at that time asserted we in simple terminology call it as "estimated" but lawyers call it "asserted" and the assertion of the Government at that time regarding the claims was U.S. \$ 3.3 billion to be paid by the principal company. There was no reference to Union Carbide (India) Ltd., which is a subsidiary company. The estimate and the claim that was prepared by the Government at that time was \$ 3.3 billion to be paid by the principal company. But actually, they have now got \$ 470 million. 5 millions by the principal company and 45 millions by UCC, it comes to (470-50) 420 million dollars. I will come further to a point as to how this is also likely to go down. Now, who is to take the responsibility for the differential? The original claim that was prepared by the Government for the compensation was of the order of US \$ 3.30 billion. Subtracting this 45, it is 420 million dollars. I would like to know, when the hon. Minister replies, whether the Union Carbide and the Madhya Pradesh Government who call themselves as the guardians of these victims, are going to take take up the burden of paying this differential.

According to the Government's claim it has appeared widely in the newspapers if you check up the newspapers after the tragedy over 2,000 died and 5 1/2 lakhs disabled in Bhopal gas tragedy. Of course, the nature

of deficiency was different. The compensation offered is ridiculously low. That is in terms of our currency, Rs. 715 crores.

I just tried to compute and I found out that, without making any distinction between those who are disabled and those who are killed, the per capita compensation works out to be Rs. 8,847 in 1984. Today it is Rs. 12,953/-.

There is one more aspect. I do not know whether sufficient attention has been drawn to that. When the judgement has clearly said that this is the final settlement of rights, claims, responsibilities, liabilities, everything past, present or future are extinguished, what will be the practical implication of this? If I am a sufferer of the Bhopal gas tragedy and for the time being no investigation are made, and after six months I undergo clinical or medical investigations and it is found by the doctors that my lungs, heart and sight are very badly affected, since I had detected my deficiencies and distortions and aberrations I am referring to medical aberrations when these are actually detected after some time, since the judgement is already delivered and His Lordship has already stated that everything is over, the game is over, all the present, past and future liabilities are extinguished, in that case, I have to suffer in silence and die in peace. That is all that is left to us after the judgement.

AN HON. MEMBER: Die in agony.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, die in agony. I said in a different way. This is the tragedy and this is the disastrous thing.

The Union Carbide has played a wonderful game. You may go through the various US judgements and orders many judgements and orders are available regarding such accidents and even the accidents of the principal company, the Union Carbide. In the past, while referring to that, I have quoted some of them. I had quoted the figures. I do not want to take the time of the House in repeating all the extracts of the US judge-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ments and orders. There you will find that the compensation that was given or sought to be given by the US courts was quite large enough and that is why many of us in this House had demanded that when those courts are considering the matter, Union Carbide will very much like that this issue should be settled out of the court because on the basis of the legal advice given to them by their legal luminaries, they knew what will be the burden of expenditure if they were to follow the norms of the US courts and, therefore, right from the beginning, their efforts and their lobby is trying its best to see that somehow or other the matter is taken out of the purview of the court and out of court settlement is done. If it could not be done directly, have the cloak of the judgement of the Supreme Court but for all practical purposes try to arrive at an agreement outside the Court. Therefore, the agreement was thrust like this.

The Union Carbide preferred *de facto* out of court settlement to be sanctified by the Supreme Court. There are some people in this country and I met quite a good number of them in Bhopal and I met some of them today at Boat Club. They suspected that when some sort of an understanding has been reached between the Government and the Union Carbide, they say, when these deals took place, they are sadly reminded about the Bofors, the role of the middlemen, their commissions. Memories do not disappear very easily. It is not I who say this. (Interruptions) Please listen to the common man in the street. You go and meet those people who had come from Bhopal tragedy. You talk to the women. They are not our nominees. Those people whose arms were mutilated, those who lost sight, are not our nominees. They are the nominees of the tragedy of Bhopal. They are the victims of the Bhopal tragedy. You go to Boat Club and meet those women and try to understand what they say. They also suspect. That suspicion has to be removed.

Sir, there are a number of legal discrep-

ancies. The 14th February order, case No. 13080 i.e. the Special Leave Petition (Civil) says that only the Union Carbide Corporation that is the principal Company and the Government of India of course, the two organisations of the gas victims were the parties. There is the 14th Feb. order. You please read it. It is with me. I need not want to spend the time of the House. These were the parties, i.e. the principal Company, the Government of India and the two Victims, organisation. There are two organisations of the victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. Sir, you please carefully read that 15th Feb. Order. I have with me the 15th Feb. 1989 order. The first paragraph says:

"The Union Carbide India Limited which is already a party in numerous suits filed in the District Court at Bhopal etc. etc....."

You will find that they also become a party. They were not in the picture but they also have become a party. The petitions were initially related only to the power of Madhya Pradesh Court. This is a very important point. I want to drive this point home in this House. You please carefully go through all the documents related to these cases. You please study very carefully the proceedings of the Court and you will find that the petitions were initially related only to the power of the Madhya Pradesh High Court to award interim relief. It was that power that was challenged. Later on, along with the civil aspect, criminal aspect was also inducted. Again, I do not want to quote the precedents. There are so many cases which have been established and that you cannot drag on criminal aspect like this in a civil case. The Supreme Court order conceals more than it reveals. Reference to proceedings in the US Courts is irrelevant. The material before the American Courts was whether the US Courts could hear the case. The Supreme Court as well as the settlement has ignored the contingency fees chargeable by the American attorneys. Let the Government take note of the fact. Their statements appeared in the American Press. Their statements appeared in the Indian Press. There are a

number of attorneys, a number of American lawyers and about 135 court actions are there under 134 American jurisdictions, filed in a week after the Bhopal tragedy and were all consolidated before the US Judge Keenan and they were transferred to India. Now the question is: What happens about their fees? A team of lawyers in the United States of America has already made a joint statement saying: "Since we appeared before the Courts what, about our contingency fees?" They say that it must be charged to the Union Carbide. They also suggested that "If the concern are not able to make a separate provision, they will take it for granted that this particular compensation of 470 million dollars which is already prescribed, now it becomes 420 after deduction of 45 and 5 millions. From that 420 million, should we expect that it should be adjusted against that. That is the question that they have raised. It is not a theoretical question. So, in a joint statement, they have said it in the United States of America. It has appeared in the Indian papers. Therefore, there is another legal implication that has to be taken note of. And if that happens, there will be further dwindling down of the amount and the kitty that will be available for the relief of the victims.

By passing and unprecedented order, prohibiting all criminal and civil prosecutions or any other litigation, past, present or future, the Supreme Court has exceeded the bounds of 1985 Act and the jurisdiction of the Bill is challenged. I have here the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act 1985. It refers to a number of things power of the Central Government to represent claimants, the claimant's right to be represented by a legal practitioner. These are the powers of Central Government, commissioner and other officers and employees. Power to delegate all these has been very clearly state. There is also a scheme that is mentioned here. The pivotal point of this entire Act is that this Act would like to assist those who are the victims of such tragedies. A right of redressal is already granted. For that, a provision for counsel is already made. As far as present judge-

ment is concerned, it will mean that all these doors are banned.

I have great respect for the Supreme Court. I have never challenged the conduct of the judges because I myself have raised point of order a number of times saying that on the basis of traditions of this House and also the provisions of the Constitution, Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. Similarly, we are also insulated. The judges in the court cannot discuss the day-to-day proceedings of Parliament. The framers of the Constitution have made that provision both for the State Legislatures, Central Legislatures and also for the judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court. But that constitutional provision has never barred this House to discuss the implications of any judgement. I will give the concrete instance. The Shankari Prasad Judgement, the Sajjan Singh Judgement was actually reversed and negatived by the Golak Nath Judgement. Some of us strongly differed with that and there was an agreement on both sides of the House. As a result of that, there came the Twenty-Fourth Constitution Amendment earlier it came through a Private Bill marked 'Constitution Amendment Bill' upholding the power of Parliament to amend Constitution. And I and Shri Somnath Chatterjee did not vote for that Bill. And when the Shah Bano Judgement was there in the court of law, judgement was already delivered one Private Member brought the Bill and that was sanctified by an official Bill over here in order to get the original law readjusted. Even after the Supreme Court Judgement they tried to change the very concept of some of the provisions of the law... (*Interruptions*) It is a very important subject. Though compensation is small, the time should be large. I would like to point out that I would like to respect the judges of the court. I will never challenge their conduct and I have never done it in my life time. But at the same time, the implications of the judgement for the future generations are to be discussed. Even when the Kesavanand Bharati Judgement came saying that you cannot amend through Article 368, the basic structure of the Constitution,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

in the Minerva Case, even the Government has sought review of that particular judgement in the Kesavanand Bharati case. I am pointing out to you that though we do not actually cast aspersions on individual judges, we are required to study the implications of judgement. We did it in the past. Under no circumstances, I would like to point out to you, while respecting the Supreme Court in this country, we will allow the Supreme Court to become the Third Chamber in this country superseding the power of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Therefore if we feel that certain injustice has been caused by certain judgement, we have the right to bring a constitutional amendment, we have a right to enact a legislation by which some of the distortions which are caused by certain judgements of the Supreme Court can be corrected. Sometimes they have been rightly corrected and sometimes in this House they have been wrongly corrected. After all that freedom is already there. That point also has to be borne in mind.

I would like to point out one more important aspect. I know you are impatient, but this will be my last point or this will be the semi-final point!

You realise what has happened because of the technology certain aberrations and certain distortions in the Bhopal plant. There is a rumour thick in the air that there might be a purchase of the hazardous French MIC technology. The French multinational Rhone-Poulenc is making serious efforts to bring to India the Methyl Iso-Cyanate, that is MIC, the best pesticide technology which was the cause of the chemical disaster in Bhopal. When the Hon. Minister replies, I want a categorical assurance from him in this House that they will not allow the induction of this hazardous technology from France at all. You may celebrate the French festival; but don't try to have the induction of this hazardous technology. We don't want an answer 'it may be or it may not be'. We want a clear assurance in this House. Unless

that is done, we cannot prevent the recurrence of such a situation. What happened in Bhopal is likely to be repeated. Therefore, this assurance has to come through the Minister.

The Government should specifically assure that this should not happen because our experience in the past is very bad. Please don't misunderstand me and I hope the Members of the ruling party will not misunderstand me. I will quote a past precedent. In the past Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed who was the Industry Minister had made a policy pronouncement regarding the automobile industry expansion. He had declared that we have enough factories in this country manufacturing small cars. What we require is vehicles required for public transport. Anyone applying for manufacturing cars will be given a licence only when he assures that he will be prepared to have only the manufacture of public transport. Within only a few weeks when Shri Sanjay Gandhi put an application, we found that the entire policy was reversed and the Maruti Car was allowed. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH (Padrauna): That is not very relevant. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Give me a minute to explain what is the relevance.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I object very strongly ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Are you on a point of order?

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: Yes Sir. My point of order is that this is a discussion on the Bhopal tragedy. Under what rule or how does the Hon. Member go back to a licence issued to Shri Sanjay Gandhi which is also untruthful, which is not right? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr. Speaker Sir, I hope you have ruled out the

point of order. Now, I come to the argument about the relevance. I will give you the relevance. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: That should be expunged.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: What should be expunged? What is unparliamentary?... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: He is mentioning the name of a person who is not living, who is not a Member of the House. And it is not a fact... *(Interruptions)*

It is a mis-statement of facts.

MR. SPEAKER: Professor Sahib you confine yourself to the subject.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I want your ruling on this.

MR. SPEAKER: This is not unparliamentary.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I am not talking of its being unparliamentary. I am talking about the mention of the name of Mr. Sanjay Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER: I will allow you to rebut it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you all unnecessarily shouting. I do not give it much importance. You can rebut it when I give you a chance. There is nothing wrong about it.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I do not want to rebut it. I want your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: What have I to rule about it; There is nothing to rule about it. If he is mentioning something wrong you can put it right.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: will you allow mention of the name of a person who is not a member of this House and not living?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So many Bhopal gas victims are not alive. Can I not mention about them? *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The point is over-ruled. It is not something which is so much derogatory to anybody. It is not criminal to mention a name. So many names are mentioned. What does it matter? There is no allegation.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: It is an allegation. He says licence was given to Sanjay Gandhi. It is not an allegation? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Let him prove it was not given I will accept it. *(Interruptions)***

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: I want your direction on this. He has made an accusation that Sanjay Gandhi got permission for the manufacture of Maruti. It is an allegation.

MR. SPEAKER: It is no allegation at all.

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: it is an allegation. I walk out in protest against your ruling.

At this stage Shri Chandra Pratap Narain Singh left the House

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I gave this instance only to indicate that sometimes certain announcements of the policies are made and they are reserved. I am only insisting as far as this MIC technology is concerned it is expected to be inducted from France. I want a categorical assurance that you will adhere by the assur-

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

ance that is given and under compulsions or under any pressure that would not be changed at all. (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in the end let me say that the settlement by the Union Carbide and Government is a betrayal of the interests of the Bhopal victims. Secondly...

AN HON. MEMBER: Sir, how long will he speak?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Number two, in my opinion, it is a surrender to the multi-national Union Carbide. Number three, it constitutes a denigration of the authority of Parliament in violating the Act which was already enacted. Sir, there is a callous disregard for human rights. There is a scientification of the simple settlement by the court. Therefore, I will conclude my discussion by saying that those of us, who are opposed to this type of settlement, are much disturbed by the retrograde judgement of the Supreme Court. We will continue to work through democratic and peaceful means through Parliament and outside to see that we get the Supreme Court judgement reversed and we see that the Government is not able to push forward such things.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA (Aurangabad): Sir, I listened to Prof. Dandavate with usual respect. I must say that some of the allegations made by him, like betrayal of interests of Bhopal victims, surrender of multi-national companies, callous disregard of human rights, appear to me to be not based on facts. Mr. Dandavate while starting this discussion referred to the conditions of those affected by the gas leak. We all agree with him that a large number of persons have suffered on account of the leakage and they are still suffering. It is because of this enormity of the human suffering, as the Supreme Court itself has said, that moved that Supreme Court to take a shortcut to provide a speedy relief to the victims of Bhopal gas leak. They have already said so in that order which explains it.

Sir, look at the time that has been taken in this case. For instance, it went to the District Court, USA and various other courts. Again, all the cases were consolidated and transferred in India. A District Judge was trying it here. It is still grappling with the interlocutory orders and has not proceeded beyond that. It has already taken four years. If you have any idea of how these cases are fought, I am sure, Prof. Dandavate will agree that it will go on and on at least for decades. Does he want that the gas victims should not be compensated, should not be given relief or should not be rehabilitated and wait for the final judgement of the courts? I think, the Supreme Court has taken a very extraordinary step. It has to be commended. It is the human consideration which weighed with them. It has outweighed all other considerations legal formalities, procedures, etc. They came to the decision that they should be given and they have made an award of \$ 470 million. This is also not arbitrary. They came to the conclusion after taking into account the decisions by the District Judge as well as the Madhya Pradesh High Court. The Madhya Pradesh High Court had made certain calculations on the basis of which the Supreme Court has come to this conclusion and awarded \$ 470 million.

16.45 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the Chair*]

My friend, Prof. Dandavate says: Why did you wait for four years? Why did you not accept \$ 300 million reportedly offered by Union Carbide three or four years ago. Perhaps the total interest together would have added up to this amount of 4.70 million dollars now being given. We have lost valuable time and money too. I would like to invite the attention of Prof. Madhu Dandavate and other friends to what was the offer made by the Union Carbide. They are supposed to have made an offer for 300 million dollars payable in instalments spreading over a period varying from ten to thirty years. If you take all that into account, you will find that it would have been half the amount. Prof.

Dandavate also referred to our claim of 3 billion dollars. We did make that claim but it was estimated on the basis that it was going to take at least 20 years because if the case was to go through all the stages such as Trial Court, High Court, Supreme Court, then execution of decree and all that, it will take 20 years. Why not calculate it and find out that this amount roughly represents what the victims would have got 20 years hence? What was of utmost importance? The victim should get immediate relief and compensation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): How much money will they get per head?

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: That will have to be made later. So, it is necessary that relief should reach them as soon as possible. This was the main consideration with the Supreme Court when they made this award.

They have said "..... to enable the effectuation of the settlement civil proceedings relating to and arising out of the Bhopal gas tragedy hereby stand transferred to this court and shall stand concluded in terms of this settlement." I do not think that you have dispute with this particular portion. The main grievances could be criminal proceedings relating to and arising out of the disaster having been squashed wherever they are pending. Why was this done? The judges were anxious that whatever judgements that have been made should be implemented forthwith and the Union Carbide must make deposits by 23rd March. They have kept the case pending till 4th April so that they don't go back. In order to ensure that the Union Carbide accepts this settlement and acts accordingly, they have taken all these extraordinary steps. This does not mean that they do not have any regard to human rights. The under current always was that they wanted that this compensation business must be finished soon and money should be made available to the victims as soon as possible. For that a suitable machinery has to be evolved. I understand that the Bhopal

Government have already appointed a High Court Judge as the Commissioner for welfare of the victims. I still go further and say that Government should evolve a suitable machinery headed preferably by a retired Chief Justice of the High Court to ensure that the payment is made smoothly and fairly. The Minister for Relief for Bhopal has made a statement. He has said that there is need for such a machinery. He also said that depending on the past experience, money does not reach the people in the quantum which is intended and to the right persons. There are touts, middlemen and whenever the Government starts disbursing the money, the prices of commodities go up and troubles arise. Therefore, my suggestion to the hon. Minister would be that a suitable machinery should be evolved to be able to make disbursement equitably and fairly to the victims.

A point was made that as the Central Government as also the State Government has incurred some expenditure over relief and rehabilitation and that is perhaps to the tune of Rs. 80 to Rs. 90 crores, they might deduct this amount and it will further reduce the quantum of money available for compensation to the Bhopal gas victims. I would make a suggestion to the hon. Minister that the Government should show a good gesture by saying that they are not going to realise this money out of this amount.

I would also suggest that the Government should continue to look after the medical needs of the victims.

I have gone through some papers and find that the Government have already started various schemes to rehabilitate these victims. They have provided sites in the industrial estates, provided certain avocations to them, and helped them by giving loans etc. Almost all help is being given.

In this connection, I would also say that if cash is to be paid to the victims, there is an apprehension that the money may be spent not in a useful and productive manner. I

[Sh. Satyendra Narayan Sinha]

would make a suggestion that a bank account should be opened and we might create some kind of a fund which will generate regular income for the victims, so that money is not squandered over unnecessary things.

It was said that it is a surrender to the multinationals. It is not a question to surrender at all. In a way, the multinationals have submitted to our jurisdiction. The Union Carbide could very well have taken a different attitude. Suppose if the Indian courts had awarded a decree, would it have been possible to execute the same in India? Does the Indian subsidiary of the Union Carbide have enough assets to satisfy the decree? We might have to go to the United States for execution of the decree and you can well imagine how much time it would have taken. Now, the Union Carbide have agreed to surrender before our court's jurisdiction and agreed to pay this money. I would not say that it is a betrayal of the Bhopal gas victims... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I used that word - betrayal, because I could not find a stronger word.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: It is not a betrayal at all. Human considerations may be responsible for this judgement. You will agree that the victims must be given succour immediately. That is the main consideration.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have done very well of a very bad case.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Documentation of the injured persons and victims is being done. I hope it will take two or three months when we will know exactly the figure pertaining to the victims who have to be given compensation. The amount has been arrived at on the basis of a certain formula by the Madhya Pradesh High Court. The cases which went for the final judgement, with regard to them, the Madhya Pradesh High Court assessed that for seri-

ous injury each person should be compensated by giving Rs. 2 lakhs or Rs. 1 lakh and fifty thousand depending on the nature of the injury. Then, there were various facts and circumstances before the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court took all these facts and circumstances into consideration before coming to the particular amount to be paid as compensation.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): About 2 lakh claimants are not traceable.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: About 5 lakh people have asked for the claims. All of them will not get the compensation because it so happened... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can ask clarification from the Minister concerned and not from the Member. Please allow him to speak. You will have your say.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: May people filed the applications for the claim. It has to be scrutinised now and it is being done.

My submission is that Prof. Dandavate should not criticise the Supreme Court judgement and on the contrary the judicial activism shown by the Supreme Court is innovative which Mr. Somnath Chatterjee will also agree and we should commend it. Secondly, I would request Prof. Dandavate, who is a very very reasonable person, not to carry out what he has said, because that creates a cloud of suspicion all around. If you are proceeding democratically, then you should accept the Supreme Court judgement because it is the highest court of the land and its judgement have to be accepted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Did you accept Shah Bano judgement?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, side talk please. Order, order.

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: With these words I support the judgement of the Supreme Court and I would say that the Supreme Court has taken very extra ordinary step in seeing that the victims get relief as expeditiously as possible.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to seek a clarification from the Government on the fact as to whether there was an out of court settlement prior to the Supreme Court pronouncing its judgement. Sir, if there was an out of court settlement, I would like to say with deep pain in my heart that it is nothing short of a sell out to these multinationals. I would also say that this is a mere stabbing in the backs of the Bhopal Gas Victims.

The Union Government which itself demanded 3250 million dollars has now accepted a paltry sum of 470 million dollars. As you are aware, it was estimated that more than 3300 people were killed. We find that the death claims filed for compensation come to around 4135. Nearly five lakh and eighty thousand people have claimed that they were affected by the gas leakage.

17.00 hrs.

The consequence are disastrous. Just a few hours back, we have gone to the Boat Club Lawns to see the gas victims. My predecessor, Prof. Dandavate, has already described their plight and I would not like to repeat what he has said. But, I would like to add just one thing. Apart from the disabled ladies who have come to Delhi to protest, there are many many thousands of children in Bhopal, who are suffering the ill-effects of the gas leakage.

The Indian Council for Medical Research has conducted a study which is quite alarming. The overall infection rate in the babies born subsequent to this disaster has increased and there is also a high incidence of fever, cough, cold, loose motions and acute respiratory problems among the children born after the gas tragedy. In the age

group of 0-5, reduced lung capacity coupled with crepitations was registered at a rate of 10.13 percent, while in the case of normal children in the very same age group, it is well below 0.37 percent. Also, among 26 percent of the gas-hit children, symptoms of breathlessness are still continuing even now.

On that disastrous day, nearly 2,117 pregnant mothers inhaled the poisonous gas and delivered their babies. Of them, till now 232 infants have died and we do not know what is in store for the remaining children.

Not only are these affected people suffering now, but future generations of these families may also suffer some disorders because this gas leakage can lead to genetic effects as well.

While this is the magnitude of the damage that has already occurred and while much more is still in store, how has the Government accepted this settlement?

When the Union Carbide had earlier come forward to give \$ 350 million, the Government had turned down the offer saying that it was defying credibility and logic. Even the mooted compromise figure of \$ 615 million was described by the Government as wholly inadequate. If we take into account the compound interest and expenses incurred, the Government has now virtually accepted the very same offer which was once considered to be ridiculously low.

I would like to say that the Union Government has let down the nation and it has done great injustice to the gas victims of Bhopal. While the responsibility of the Government is to ensure that justice is done to the gas victims, it has deceived them. If I am to use an apt expression, it is just like the fence eating the crop instead of protecting it. If the Government has any genuine interest in or sympathy for these unfortunate victims, it would not have accepted this settlement. As mentioned by Shri Satyendra Narayan Simha, the Government is very anxious for some settlement or the other. That is why, it

[Sh. V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao]

was prepared to accept the settlement which is not at all just and fair.

From the year 1984-85 to 1986-87, the Government of India has given only Rs. 76 crores as loan at an interest of 9.5 percent, which is very inadequate. The Union Government has not spent any money from its pocket. During this year, that is 1988-89, it has advanced a loan of Rs. 10 crores to the M.P. State Government.

How can you provide relief and rehabilitation with this paltry amount? This is the question. Even the Ninth Finance Commission in its interim report has recommended that the Union Government must clear the Seven Year Action Plan as proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government to the Union Government. What action did the Union Government take? Was that recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission accepted? Let the hon. Minister clarify that point.

This Government has already yielded to these multi-national companies. As our learned Prof. Dandavateji has said, it has allowed the Pepsi Cola. Now it is yielding to this Union Carbide. The Union Government had also permitted the same Union Carbide to close down its Chembur Unit in Bombay much against the interests of thousands of workers who are working there though the company is making lot of profits. Somehow it is unfortunate on the part of the Government to bow down to these powerful trans-national companies. It has mortgaged the rights of the victims. Now the Union Government does not have money for helping the Bhopal victims. If the Union Government is prepared to spend a good amount of money for providing relief and rehabilitation to the Bhopal Victims in a greater measure, the Government need not accept this settlement which is much below their original demand which they claimed. But unfortunately, the Government spends a lot of money on national and international trade fairs or festivals. Even the Prime Minister's foreign tours

have no dearth of funds. He goes on and on. The Government spends any amount of money on his tours but they don't have money which is needed for helping the Bhopal victims. It is most unfortunate on the part of our Government to accept that the life of an Indian to be so cheap. It has no value. If you compare them with the citizens of the USA, they have no value. That is what they think. In USA to which the Union Carbide belongs, an asbestos giant Manville Corporation which was dealing with asbestos was struggling for half a decade with thousands of people claiming damages for lung diseases which was caused by the asbestos which it was putting into ships and buildings since World War II. It has to pay nearly Rs. 3000 crores. It has set up a trust for paying compensation to the claimants. When that is the case, why did the Government accept this paltry sum? With due respects to the learned Judges of the Supreme Court, I wonder why did they give a judgement of this nature when the matter pending before the Court was purely relating to interim relief? Regarding interim relief, a judgement was given earlier by the Bhopal District Court which said that nearly Rs. 550 crores should be given to the victims who are affected by the gas which may be adjusted against the final decree. So, the main problem is how did the Supreme Court gave this judgement making a full and final settlement with the Union Carbide? It has not taken any evidence. It has not consulted all the parties concerned apart from the Union Government as Prof. Dandavate has said. There are two organisations which are representing thousands of victims who are suffering even today. They have not taken any evidence of those people. It has given a full and final judgement. It has given a judgement saying that in present, past or future, nothing can go against the Union Carbide. May I know whether the Government is defending the Bhopal Gas Victims or it is defending the Union Carbide. You just go through Section 3a of the judgement. Instead of discharging its responsibility to defend the Bhopal gas victims it has agreed that if at future date somebody goes to court our Government of India as well as the Madhya Pradesh Gov-

ernment will fight on behalf of the Union Carbide.

Is there any more unfortunate part of the judgment than this clause? This judgment has negated the rights of the victims, fundamental rights to seek justice from a prior forum. By giving this judgment, they have denied the people of Bhopal their fundamental rights. It has transgressed the Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster (Processing of Claims) Act, 1985 which was passed by this Parliament. Therefore, they have taken away the powers to the Parliament also. How can the Supreme Court give such a judgment? I demand that the Union Government should try to revoke this judgment, obnoxious judgment. I also demand that the government should do it immediately.

It is quite disturbing to find our Attorney General, Mr. Parasanan, saying that it would take 350 years to decide on the 5.7 lakh of claims currently lodged with the government. How can Bhopal gas victims get any justice from such an Attorney General who has no sympathy for those victims? He himself is saying that 350 years will be taken. Is it not his duty to plead for the gas victims? Is he pleading for the Union Carbide? I demand that the Union Government must advance at least Rs. 300 crores immediately to provide relief, rehabilitation and succour to the victims and proceed legally to get proper justice to victims.

I also demand that the Union Government should accept the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission in its interim Report on the Action Plan and help Bhopal gas victims.

With these words, I conclude my speech and thank you for giving me time to speak on the subject.

[Translation]

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the world's greatest disaster occurred in Bhopal. It has been most unfor-

fortunate that we people could not assess properly the aftermath of this tragic incident. Nor could we properly attend to the needs of the victims of this mishap.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

In such matters, it is expected from our colleagues of opposite side that they will highlight the issue and suggest course of action most beneficial for those hapless people. But I am sorry to say that our colleagues from other side did not stand to the test of time and since the very first day this gas-tragedy occurred, they tried to gain political mileage out of it. They have not shown any sympathy for the gas-affected people. (Interruptions) Please listen to me. (Interruptions)

The hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was the first political leader to reach Bhopal after the tragedy. No other political leader did likewise. None of them thought of going there to make an on-the-spot assessment of the extent to which people had been affected. This shows how much sympathy they have for the poor.

Hon. Prof. Madhu Dandavate pleaded the case of the poor very strongly. No matter how many political parties have been changed by Shri Dandavate, still I consider him to be basically a socialist. I regret to say that he has not said anything as to what can be done to help the gas victims. Using complex jargon, he has tried to create a cloud of suspicion over this settlement. There is an old saying that even Hakim Lukmaan did not have any remedy for suspicion. So nothing can be done if the hon. Member has suspicious mind. The hon. Member has nothing to gain, however, loud he may be in his criticism. The fact is that he has never tried to understand the problems facing the Bhopal gas victims. (Interruptions) We have been trying to make you understand but they would be able to understand only when they bid *adieu* to the coloured glasses they put on (Interruptions)

[Sh. K.N. Pradhan]

Those who do not know anything about it deliver long speeches containing empty words of sympathy. But I shall explain the plight of gas victims in detail. *(Interruptions)* It is not us but you people play the role of American agent which I can prove even.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at present two to three points are at issue. Firstly, whether the amount of compensation to be paid is enough, secondly whether the judgement is correct or not and lastly but not least as to what will or should happen to the gas victims in the wake of the court's judgement. For a person who thinks rationally, or who is honest, patriotic and compassionate to the gas victims, the third question is most important. But this hardly matters for colleagues from other side as they are not concerned about it. *(Interruptions)*

Hon. Members of the Opposition criticised the court judgement. Hon. Shri Dandavate said that the judgement should be rejected. Let me say that I am not a mere representative of the gas victims. I am a victim myself. The area where I live was also affected by the gas leak although in a minor way. I am telling this because they do not fully understand the plight of the gas victims.

Though very less amount of gas had reached the place of my residence, now I find that my liver, lungs and heart had been affected by the gas. As a Member of this House, I enjoy a lot of facilities. I got my health checked up at the medical centre at the Parliament House Annexe, in Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital and in a hospital in Bombay and also by the renowned physicians. But these facilities are not available to the hapless victims of the Bhopal gas tragedy. I am telling this so that you could just imagine what would be the condition of those people who were residing at the places where the leaked gas was much thicker. *(Interruptions)*

I beg your silence please so that I may make my point. It is not a matter to be jested

about. Please listen to what I am saying I was going to tell that our bureaucracy did not understand this aspect fully. They did not pay special attention to it and dealt it with their usual manner in which they used to do at the time of natural calamities such as tremors, drought or floods which caused some damages and passed off over the time. But this is not the position with the gas tragedy. A gas victim may look like a man of sound health outwardly and a medical check up may not detect any specific ailment in his physique in the first instance, but in reality it is seen that his resistance power has gone down and his lungs and liver have been affected. 3,500 people died there and 15 to 20 thousand people became seriously ill. Thousands of people, though they are not immobile and carrying their activities like a person of sound health, are infact ill. After the gas leakage I began to feel suffocation, but I did not care for that. Only when I felt giddiness and restlessness, I realised the gravity of the problem and felt that this must be the position with all the gas victims of Bhopal. To-day a gas victim, may look like a healthy person outwardly, but nobody knows when he will be aggravated by some ailment all at a sudden. The most important thing is what will be the fate of the victims. I would like to lay stress on the very point that whatever may be the cause of the tragedy, the future of the gas victims is uncertain. The Government will have to take suitable measures to secure their future. Our hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate said that he did not want to cast any aspersion on the judgement of the Supreme Court. In this connection, I would like to emphasize on the point that when we had no intention to cast any aspersion on any one, why so much hue and cry was made. The only thing I would like to say is that the amount of compensation is very meagre. I am not one among those who would take a political advantage of this situation by rousing the public sentiments so as to bring them in their fold. The Victims are too wise to be befooled. They know what is good and what is bad for them. At the time of election also, the entire opposition had made utmost effort to have any inkling that people were disenchanted with the Con-

gress Party. But on the contrary 70 per cent votes were cast in favour of Congress Party and not only this the Congress Party got 85 to 95 percent votes in those areas which were the worst affected of this tragedy. The people reposed their confidence in Shri Rajiv Gandhi that their interest would be safeguarded and even today they continue to have confidence in him. I am not saying this thing as to what those people were doing who are not present in the House at the moment. Where from these huge funds came? Did you ever realise as to how influential the Union Carbide is. The company utilised them... (*Interruptions*)

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: No such person has so far taken birth who could utilise me.

SHRI K.N. PRADHAN: When a proposal was mooted to take up the cases of compensation in an American Court scores of advocates from U.S.A. swarmed into Bhopal. They made efforts so that they may get the cases. Had the cases been taken up in the U.S.A. advocates from that country alone would have argued the cases and out of the total number of cases some cases could have been proved and some cases could not. They would have remained worried for their fees which they were to get only when there was a positive decision. When the people get rid of these advocates, the Union Carbide arranged such people who filed scores of different cases in a bid to sabotage the law suit. The judgement of High Court has been referred to in connection with interim relief. You have enquired as to how the Supreme Court arrived at this decision. In this connection I would like to tell you that the court was misled by the cases filed on behest of you people at intervals and the wrong information provided by them. The High Court ordered that a sum of Rs. 250 crores should be paid as interim relief. The High Court also decided that at the time of making a final settlement the amount of compensation should be paid at the rates of at least Rs. 2 lakhs to the next of the kin of the deceased, Rs. 2 lakh to those who are seriously ill and Rs. 50,000 to those who re-

ceived minor injuries. In so far as interim relief is concerned, they were of the view that people who are seriously ill or the next of the kin of the deceased should be paid Rs. 1 lakh each, those whose injury is of slightly lesser degree should be paid Rs. 50,000 each and those who received minor injuries should be paid Rs. 25,000 each as the minimum amount towards interim relief. What does it mean. It means, that according to supreme Court's views, double of this sum could be the full compensation. Rs. 250 crores, when doubled, becomes Rs. 500 crores. The company gave Rs. 715 crore. I also say that it is a smaller amount. Now I would like to ask Prof. Dandavate if he will be able to provide justice to those poor people who died or became disabled and whose case he pleaded so vociferously and for whom he shed crocodile tears in his speech. Could the hon. Members, who are sitting here, tell me as to how many cases are pending in their district courts. Why these cases are not crossing even the preliminary stages? What time would have those cases taken to reach the High Court and the Supreme Court stages? Even then nobody knows what time would have these cases taken in the courts of the U.S.A. and the number of stages they would have been required to pass through there. The renowned jurists in our country have opined that this case might have taken at the least 20 years. What will be the value of this money after 20 years? You have calculated the value of earlier money. But you are not prepared to tell as to what will be the value of money that the poor people are about to get right now. Several of you will raise the question as to what will be the position once the case is rejected? How the money supposed to be received will be received and who will execute the deal. The Supreme Court has show its wisdom, because the Court delivers its verdict on the basis of facts placed before it. If democracy is alive in this country it is only due to the fact that the people of this country believe in democracy. But one cannot deny that the judiciary played a significant role in strengthening the roots of democracy in this country. Only those people who have no faith in democracy or who want to cause damage to

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the very root of democracy can cast such aspersions. We cannot cast any aspersion on the judgement or the judges of the Supreme Court. The persons who criticise the rehabilitation work did not take it in its right perspective. In no other industrial disasters of similar magnitude in the world, the rehabilitation work was taken on such a massive scale as in the case of this tragedy. This thing you can confirm from the world history. You may cite the examples of any rehabilitation work you might have come across. The U.S.S.R. was struck by a severe tremor recently. What has been the position there. In the case of flood and drought also, the rehabilitation work never comes upto mark. As compared to them, it is a very serious tragedy. Nobody on this earth can compensate the losses caused by disasters of this nature. The members of the family of the deceased in the disaster were paid at the rate of Rs. 10,000 each and as many as 83,000 persons were paid at the rate of Rs. 1500 each as interim relief and more than one lakh people were given free ration for more than a year. Hospitals and dispensaries were opened. Work is being undertaken to improve the environmental condition. All these works have been executed by the Government. One thing is certain that you people believe in making only irrelevant talks. You want to enjoy feasts sitting on the bodies of deceased persons. I would also like to tell a few things to the hon. Minister of Industry that we have not been able to understand the Bhopal gas tragedy in the right sense of the term. I would also like to tell a few words about the bureaucracy and the officers. Democracy is prevalent in this country and it is expected from people's representatives that they at least come up to the aspirations of the people. We can make a proper assessment of the situation taking into account the human factor. But the bureaucrats are stone hearted persons. They have no humanitarian feelings. As such this work should not be left on them alone. The Government should not treat the decision of the bureaucracy as its policy and final word that nothing further can be done once decision is taken by them

without taking its pros and cons. This tragedy is so severe in nature that though the tragedy has passed off but its aftermath is not only affecting the present generation whose longevity has been reduced due to low resistance power but will continue to affect the next generation also. When a postmortem was conducted on the bodies of still born children and those who died few days after their birth and a medical check up was arranged for the women who conceived after the gas leakage or who were pregnant at the time of gas leakage, it was found that they have been affected. It proves that the next generation will also remain affected. Some contents of cyanide have been found in the children who are alive today and some or the other part of their body has been affected. Let us bear with the fact that the Union Carbide has been acquitted of the charges for the past, present and future. But it becomes our moral duty and it is also the moral duty of the Central Government to secure the future of those persons who have been affected by the gas. Even today at least 2 persons die daily due to after effects of gas disaster in Bhopal every day. Their case is different who die in the natural course. If we make an honest survey, it will be seen that the number of natural deaths is more than the number of unnatural deaths. It is because the people lost the power of resistance. Every dying person in Bhopal dies much ahead of his natural death. You can imagine the condition of the gas victims from these figures. Even today about 15 to 20 thousand people are found to be seriously affected who need prolonged treatment. As Shri Datta Samant was telling just now that there was a proposal to rehabilitate 5 lakh people. Out of this figure there were some workers who left the place and some others came there. It is absolutely right that all those present in Bhopal were affected. They did not go anywhere. But it is not so as you say. Rather, when free ration cards were distributed and the question of providing houses came up, some labourers from Uttar Pradesh and such other places came there so that they could get something on this pretext.

I, too was approached by a few individuals to sign certain documents. But I refused to do so. How could I certify that he had been living there. Anything could happen in future. Confining myself to this, I would like to give a few suggestions and hope that the hon. Minister would pay adequate attention to them.

(1) Neither the Central Government, nor the Government of Madhya Pradesh or Corporation of Bhopal or other semi-Governmental organisations should have any authority to claim any amount out of the amount of compensation to be given by the Union Carbide.

(2) Till now, the Central Government have advanced an amount of Rs. 91 crores in the form of loans out of which Rs. 89 crores have already been spent up and the remaining amount of Rs. one or two crores will also be spent for the same purpose. As a matter of fact, it wouldn't be proper that the amount of Rs. 91 crores, which had been advanced to the Madhya Pradesh Government by the Central Government whether in the form of free loan or in any other form, and which has been spent up by them for that purpose, should not be deducted from the amount of compensation.

(3) Since the said amount has been given by the Central Government itself, so it should be treated as a grant given by them to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(4) The Government of Madhya Pradesh have submitted a seven year Action Plan costing an expenditure of Rs. 371 crores. There are some officials who are least bothered about the matter and they say that now it is for the Government of Madhya Pradesh to look to it what action they take after verdict of Supreme Court. But if the matter is viewed from humanity point of view, the Central Government have got a responsibility in this regard. So the seven year plan which will cost an expenditure of Rs., 371 crores, should be sanctioned in order to improve the lot of those people who have survived the tragedy. Whether your officers

intend to close down all these creches which have been working there and deprive the infants and the carrying mothers of the milk, food stuff and nutritious meals which we have been providing to them there.

Sir, whether the Government proposes to close down all the new hospitals which have just been opened and expanded or whether this Government intend to close down all those dispensaries which we have opened up there. I think that the Government must not be having such intentions.

Gas tragedy has adversely affected the resistance power of the people. In view of their reduced efficiency, the people residing there should be provided with such jobs to which they can attend efficiently. Many sheds have been opened up there for the purpose but still we have not been able to provide adequate employment. So, Sir, I would urge upon the Government to expedite the work for completion of the proposed plan to develop Bhopal as Garment Zone. The new industrial area which has just been declared by the Government and the foundation stone of which was laid by you, is now being developed. It would provide employment to several thousand people. Would you like to drop the plan of this industrial area? In the same way we need to improve the environment, for, everybody is aware of the health-hazard. Would you like to discontinue the preventive measures being taken in this regard? You must give an extensive consideration to all these aspects.

We have high hopes in the industrial area which is being developed there. The Government should keep the development plan alive in order to fulfil our aspirations. The Central Government should allocate the required amount of Rs. 371 crores for the proposed plan. The required facilities like railway container service, at national and international level, should be provided for it. The Railways and other public undertakings should also make available their ancillary services. Moreover, international cargo services for this area should be started by the Airlines. Custom authorities should also

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provide the facilities of dry port. While the department of textile in the Ministry of Commerce should grant special quota for Garment Export. Similarly Export Corporation and small scale industry corporation of the concerned State should give special recognition to it. Approval Export Promotion Council should start training centre with their own funds.

Besides, I would like to submit a few things more about the gas tragedy. Specific quantity of MIC was stored there. 42 tonnes of gas had got leaked and 20-22 tonnes has been left with them as residue. The Government should take adequate safety measures against any possibility of negligence on the part of the concerned authorities causing leakage of gas and thus endangering the lives of people again. So I would like to urge upon to Government to get the residue destroyed in a safe manner.

Sir, whatever has been the verdict in the case of Union Carbide, it should not be permitted to operate any of its units at any cost because the local residents of that area have an aversion for the very name of Union Carbide and they get agitated with it and a horrible sight of death appears before their eyes. The total area of 87 acre land given to the Union Carbide by the Government of India on lease basis, should be utilized for the welfare of the gas affected people.

Sir, I am fully confident that adequate attention would be given to these suggestions of mine. I have mentioned it very dearly that so far as the amount of compensation is concerned, it is totally inadequate. My hon. friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate has opposed it. I would like to say that he should not try to achieve his political ends through this issue. If he has got real sympathy for the gas affected people and if he is really an able man, he should suggest the ways to get the maximum amount of compensation and also decide the matter at the earliest. If he can assure me on this point, I will also assure him

that I would ask the Government to have positive attitude on the matter. He might have been associated with different political parties at different times, but I consider him basically a socialist. It is due to this reason that I am saying all these things to him. If he succeeds to achieve a higher target in regard to the amount of compensation without any delay, I would personally ask the Government to be positive in this regard. We wouldn't let the Government throw the poor people into the abyss of uncertainty. We would continue our struggle against the Central Government to achieve something higher to compensate them. It does not behove opposition parties to start a tirade against judiciary in such a defiant manner. In fact, the judiciary have contributed a lot to strengthen our democracy.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Speaker was very right in the morning to say that all the Members wanting to take part in the debate will be given enough time because this is a very important issue and a very sensitive issue.

Sir, the initiator of this debate, Prof. Dandavate, has referred to the Judgment or the Order of the Supreme Court and said that it has extinguished the past, present and future of the liabilities connected with this case. I feel it is our duty to resurrect the past, present and future connected with this case. This settlement is a betrayal of the country, its people, specially the victims of the tragedy who are facing the traumatic effect even today and who continue to face it in the years to come. Now, Sir, this settlement, which has come as the order of the Supreme Court, is the third betrayal. The first betrayal took place when the Government colluded with the multinational Carbide Company in allowing their operation without proper safety arrangements.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are wise after the event.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: You become wise now. (*Interruptions*)

The second betrayal took place when the accident occurred and Government did not come to the rescue of the people and prolonged their sufferings through delayed action in regard to judicial remedy and allowing Warren Anderson to go scot free. The third betrayal, the biggest and most scandalous, took place on 14th February this year when the Government reached the so-called settlement with the highest court of the land failing to deliver justice.

Many times in the past we expressed our apprehension that this Government would go for an out of court settlement. You can go through the record and you will see, many times from these Benches we expressed our anguish, we raised our voice that they are not at all careful to prevent this multinational Carbide Corporation to subvert our attempt to reach relief to our people, to get proper compensation from them. Now, Sir, if we refer to the past a little bit, you will see that this suspicion of ours increased when we came to know that despite the fact that the Carbide Corporation constantly violated the safety norms in Bhopal, the Government officials and Ministers in Madhya Pradesh continued to defend their action.

Now, the Union Carbide which is infamous in USA as the environment's enemy No. 1 among the US multinationals was served re-location notice as early as in 1975 by the Municipal Administrator M.N. Buch. But a Minister in M.P. Assembly replied to this when it was raised in the House. He said, "It was not a stone that it could be lifted and taken out." Ironically Buch was transferred later. Now, you see what is behind all these things.

Now, Sir, the first phosgene leak took place on December 26, 1981. One person was killed. Fourteen days later, MIC gas leaked from this plant. Twenty-four people were affected. Despite all this, in December 1982 the State Labour Minister defended the present location of Carbide in the Assembly.

Sir, in May, 1982, a safety audit team from Carbide (Hqrs.) from U.S. came to Bhopal to check the safety status of the plant. The team pointed out 10 major flaws and some of them are run-away reaction due to several factors and reduced surveillance. UCC officials admitted that Bhopal safety was not up to the American standard. Now, we have our own scientists who inquired as to how all this happened in Bhopal. The Varadarajan Committee of 1985 said:

"The needless storage of large quantities of the material MIC in large size containers for inordinately long period as well as insufficient caution in design, in choice of materials of construction and provision of measuring and alarm instruments, together with the inadequate control on system of storage and on quality of stored material exhibiting instability led to the accident. Combination of conditions for the accident were inherent and extant."

Now, everybody knew all this. The employees there brought this to the notice of the people of this country. They pasted posters that this plant was going to kill the people. Many reports were prepared. They gathered dust.

Now, after that, when the accident took place, what did you do? I am not going into what our Government did, how many crores of rupees were spent for the relief and all that. The victims are there to speak about that. Now, why did you spend such a long time in running after U.S. courts. Who killed the time, who denigrated our judiciary here? Who ran after the U.S. courts? Before the Court of Justice Kennan, our Government submitted that Federal judicial system was the most appropriate forum of a just, speedy and equitable resolution of all claims. That means, our Government by their own submission, denigrated our judicial system and said, "U.S. system is much better to give relief to the victims who are in Bhopal." Now, it is true that compensation in U.S. is much more and law is also simpler. Now, they have gone much beyond what we have in

[Sh. Saifuddin Chowdhary]

our law in defining the product liability also. If somebody is harmed due to use or by the effect of a particular product of a company, then that person is entitled to claim compensation from that company. I do not want to go into all the instances. In 1980, \$200 million to former American servicemen in Vietnam who had been injured by exposure to agent orange, a devastating defoliant, was paid as compensatory money by the manufacturer because the judge ruled that the company owed "product liability" for causing the injuries.

But in our country, we have to prove that the company was negligent. But again we had faith in our own judicial system. They introduced innovatives. In the case of Shriram Food and Fertilizer Plant, Justice Bhagwati has shown that innovativeness. In December, 1986 when he gave the ruling, he said:

"We are of the view that an enterprise who is engaged in a hazardous or inherently dangerous industries which poses a potential threat to the health and safety of the persons working in the factory and residing in the surrounding areas, owes an absolute and non-delegable duty to ensure that no harm results to anyone."

The enterprise must be absolutely liable to compensate for such harm. This is the landmark judgement we have in our country. The Supreme Court by its 14th February judgement has undermined this achievement. You have allowed multi-nationals to go scot free. Why were Shriram Food and Fertilizers treated differently and this Carbide is treated differently? It is because they are Americans and they are superiors. Life is more valued there and cheap here! As the Carbide submitted to the court in USA you cannot apply the same standard for the valuation of life in USA and India. Life is cheaper here. But, Carbide's reach is very high. When the interim relief order, the compensation order was given by the Bho-

pal District Court, when Mr. Justice Deo gave the order, they raised a hue and cry. They wanted the case to be transferred from the court of Justice Deo. How did we react on this demand? You will be surprised to know that Justice Deo was transferred.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Transfer by promotion.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: We have all respect for the judges of our country and, for the judicial system of our country and, for the courts of our country.

When our Government was trying to have the case taken up by the US courts, Justice Kenan said:—

"It was not right for an American court to retain the litigation. This would amount to imperialism. The Union of India is a world power and its courts have the proven capacity to mete out fair and equal justice."

That is the opinion of Justice Kenan. Justice Kenan while sending the case to India gave three conditions to Carbide. These are very important, Mr. Vengal Rao. You mark it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He knows what question you are raising. Therefore, already he has marked. Don't worry.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: He says if the Carbide refused to accede to it, then the US court will again take up the case. What were the conditions? These are very important. The Union Carbide shall consent to submit to the jurisdiction of the courts of India and shall continue to waive defences upon the statute of limitation.

All this talk of going back to 20 or 50 or 350 years is all bogus.

The Union Carbide shall agree to satisfy any judgment rendered by an Indian court, if applicable and upheld by an appellate court in that country where such judgment and

affirmance comport with minimal requirement of due process. And the third was that Union Carbide shall be subject to discovery under the model of the United States federal rules and civil procedure after appropriate demand by plaintiff.

Justice Kenan stated these conditions and Carbide got a stay on the third condition. However on those conditions, the case was transferred to India.

Justice Kenan gave another landmark verdict in this connection. Where we are making it UCIL, Justice Kenan made it Union Carbide Corporation.

So, all the advantages are there in favour of us. Why should there be delay? These are our courts. Our courts are human courts. Lakhs of people are suffering there. They are mutilated and maimed. We cannot be insensitive. We cannot allow to delay the process of law. But, then why this talk of 20 or 50 or 350 years? Do you have no concern?

There is another interesting aspect. I believe all this should come to the notice of the people. When we filed our cases before the Bhopal District Court, John A. Clerico, a Corporation Vice-Resident and treasurer, filed a special affidavit saying Carbide was prepared to pledge a minimum of \$ 3 billion in Assets in reserve to meet any eventual decree against it. He offered to furnish a quarterly certificate verifying the existence of such assets by the independent valuer without acknowledging liability for the disaster. They were prepared to give three billion dollars but they were not prepared to accept liability. For them, the point was liability. They have stated that they were keeping three billion dollars asset in reserve. They thought that our Courts will measure up to the needs of the situations. They thought that the demand that has been placed before them, three billion dollars, would be increased by the Courts to five billion dollars. That was how they were afraid of. But a judicial aberration took place. How did the settlement came about? Why did our Gov-

ernment accept it? Now you are talking about the sufferings of the people. You could have imposed a levy on our people like the levy on drought. It may be called the levy for the Bhopal Gas Tragedy Disaster Relief. We would have been very happy to give that money. All the people of our country would have been happy. But that requires prestige, self esteem and self-honour of the people who are concerned with it, if it is there. for example, if six crore people in a State in the East can raise thousands of crores of rupees to set up a Power Plant because the Central Government denied the money, then why can't the 80 crore people raise thousands of crores of rupees for these victims? We cannot wait for Union Carbide to give money to give relief to these victims. I am not going into the total amount at all. They were ready to give. They understood that they have to give three billion dollars. That was their fear. Why did we sabotage this? Why did we arrive at this settlement? You have to give an answer. When election approach you understood that you have to settle the issue. Why did you do all such things? As the settlement has come, Mr. Pathak has to go to the Hague. Why? Why he is going? Why we are sending him to the International Court?

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH(Rajgarh): Sir, I am on a point of order. He cannot cast aspersion of the Chief Justice...(Interruptions) I rise on a point of order. He has alleged that Chief Justice Pathak, after delivering the judgement, is going to the Hague. This is an aspersion and should be expunged from the proceedings. (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: No. Who is sending him? (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the record. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): This is a misunderstanding. He didn't say hell' He said 'Hague'. (Interruptions)

*Settlement for Payment of
Compensation to victims
of Bhopal Gas Tragedy*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is not necessary to bring in his name. Why do you want to bring in his name?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I have not said anything about Chief Justice Pathak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The Government is proposing his name. He has not cast any aspersions.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: How can you connect that with this now? You can criticise the Judgement. I have no objection. But we cannot discuss his conduct.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: I have not criticised Chief Justice Pathak. But I have the right to ask a question. The Union Carbide took this case to the Supreme Court on the question of payment of interim relief. That is where they could adjudicate. Why did they go out of their jurisdiction? Why did the Supreme Court spare the Union Carbide of criminal liability? What amount of money can compensate this tragedy? You have to tell about this. We do not just take it like this. If you say that the judiciary has done it, then I must say that it is a judicial onslaught of justice. What has our Government submitted to Mr. Keenan?...(*Interruptions*) We submitted to the Court that we cannot just accept what they say. We said:

"A multinational Corporation has a primary, absolute and non-delegable duty to the persons and country in which it has in any manner...undertaken any ultra hazardous or inherently dangerous activity... Union Carbide failed to provide the Bhopal Plant highest standards of safety and failed to inform the Union of India and its people of the dangers therein. This failure meant the Corporation was primarily and absolutely liable for any and all damages caused by the gas..."

This is our Government's stand. What happened to this? The whole world is looking up to us as to what action we are going to take in this matter. What kind of a verdict is going to be given by our court because these multinationals are treated as enemies everywhere by the people? They harm the environment and they do not care for the lives of the people. In the United Nations, a Committee on the Transnationals are also observing this. And we have surrendered. I do not know how much money from this will reach the victims of the Bhopal Gas tragedy. I do not know. We appreciate that women in thousands came to the Boat Club and they said: "they are suffering but they do not want to be humiliated." They have self-respect. They wanted us to take it up seriously. What I demand now is that the Government should file a review petition in the Supreme Court for the reversal of this judgment.

17.59 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Sixty-fifth Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT): I beg to present the Sixty-fifth Report of Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 23, 1989/Phalguna 4.1910 (Saka)

