

LOK SABHA DEBA (English Version)

**Fourteenth Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

(Vol LII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

Price : Rs. 6.00

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(Eighth Series, Vol. LII, Fourteenth Session, 1989/1991 (Saka))

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 9, 1989/Sravana
18, 1911 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

HOMAGE TO: MARTYRS OF
FREEDOM MOVEMENT

AND

VICTIMS OF ATOMIC BOMBS
DROPPED IN HIROSHIMA AND
NAGASAKI

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members, our thoughts go back today to that historic day forty-seven years ago when the final battle for freedom—the Quit India Movement—was launched by the Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

On this sacred day, we pay our respectful homage to the martyrs who laid down their lives for the motherland and rededicate ourselves to the noble ideals for which they made the supreme sacrifice.

We are also reminded today of the ter-

rible devastation caused by the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August, 1945, respectively. The untold sufferings caused to the Japanese people are still fresh in our minds—nay, they continue to affect the lives of succeeding generations and remind us of the simple truth that there will be no victors or vanquished in the event of another nuclear war. We must, therefore, reiterate our demand for complete halt to the nuclear race and dismantling of all nuclear stockpiles to save human kind from the impending disaster.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of freedom movement and the victims of the atomic holocaust.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while*

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really regrettable that the opposition is trying to mope the solemnity of the day by observing it as a protest day, etc. Such an attempt deserves to be condemned.

MR. SPEAKER. This is not our job.

[*English*]

This is question Hour.

Shri Atish Chandra Sinha

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Financial Arrangements Between NTC and Financial Institutions

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

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Limited has entered into further financial arrangements with the State Bank of India and other financial institutions worth about 50 crores of rupees for procurement of cotton and other raw materials;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the terms of repayment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SARAOJ KHAPARDE): (a) National Textile Corporation Ltd., New Delhi is negotiating with the State Bank of India and other Banks for raising additional resources for bulk purchase of its cotton requirements.

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

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, as you know, the NTC is incurring heavy losses. The figures are very astronomical. For example, from January to June 1987, it incurred a loss of Rs. 140.39 crores; from January to June 1988, it incurred a loss of Rs. 143.17 crores, from January to June 1989, it incurred a loss of Rs. 118.31 crores. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, in view of this heavy loss incurred by the NTC, what is the total loan from other Bank already taken by the NTC, in view of above losses and also the recent negotiation that is going with the State Bank of India—I understand the loan asked for from the State Bank of India is about Rs. 50 crores—how does NTC plan to refund this huge amount of loan which will invariably bear some interest amount to be paid ?

KUMARI SARAOJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member is a very knowledgeable person, coming from West Bengal, he has knowledge about the textile. Regarding losses of NTC,—I would like to mention here that the figures have been given by us recently,—the main reasons for the losses, as the hon. Member also knows very well, are old and obsolete machinery, excess labour force, wage increases, power problems and load shedding, increase in cost of power, coal, dyes, chemicals, stores and spares, impact of cotton prices and market recession, etc. These are the main causes for the loss of the N.T.C. Regarding the loan, we are still negotiating with the State Bank of India. But I would like to mention here that recently we have taken a loan of Rs. 40 crores from the Maruti Udyog. As I have mentioned here, whatever loan has been taken from the Maruti Udyog, that is on the temporary basis and that loan was taken around the last week of February 1989. The rate of interest is 15% per annum. Whatever loan we take from others also, we will pay the interest on the same basis.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA : Sir, the hon. Minister has cited so many examples for the losses of the N.T.C. mills. I would like to add one more reason for the cause of loss, that is, the mismanagement in the N.T.C. that is prevailing. I would request the hon. Minister that apart from other causes that she has mentioned, the mismanagement that is going on in the NTC should also be looked into very seriously. Now, the NTC has given 32 proposals for modernisation. The hon. Minister has already agreed that without Modernisation, the NTC cannot be turned into a profit making organisation and these 32 proposals involve a sum of Rs. 193.40 crores against which, I understand, the Government has sanctioned only Rs. 46 crores. Also I know that many modernisation plans that were already sanctioned in the Sixth Five Year Plan have either not been carried through or they have been shelved due to paucity of funds.

I would like to point out that the small doses which are being given by the Ministry

for modernisation against the huge demand of Rs. 193 crores or so, are also not being utilised sometimes due to various difficulties. The small doses are a sort of good for nothing so far as making up the huge losses of NTC is concerned. So, finally I would like to know what is the comprehensive plan of the Ministry to make NTC stand on its own legs. It is incurring huge losses year after year. If you consider from the date of nationalisation or from the date of birth of NTC, you will see that thousands and thousands of crores have gone to make up the losses only. Therefore, what is the comprehensive plan of the Ministry to cut down these losses completely?

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important question about the modernisation of NTC mills. I would like to mention here that NTC has adopted a selective modernisation approach during the Seventh Plan period having regard to the resource constraints. As I have just mentioned, whatever money we get for modernisation is not at all adequate. I do agree with him. In spite of these constraints, NTC has been able to secure a total sanction of the order of Rs. 45.9 crores in respect of 12 mills and proposals in respect of remaining 22 mills involving an outlay of Rs. 147.52 crores and under process by the financial institutions.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, in the answer, the Minister had told so many reasons for the losses in NTC mills. Cotton purchased management is also adding to one part of the loss. I want to ask the Minister categorically, through you, Sir, whether it is a fact that out of a total loss of NTC right from 1980, 56 particular mills are causing 85 per cent of the loss? I would like to know whether the Government will come to a categorical conclusion to stop these 56 mills totally because 85 per cent of the loss is being caused by these particular 56 mills in the whole of our country.

KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE: Sir, we are sincerely trying to improve the conditions of NTC mills all over the country. In fact, over

the years the NTC has improved the performance in many operational areas. The production value of the nationalised mills was around 101 in the year 1975-76 and 109 in the year 1986-87. That means the production value has gone up from Rs. 225 crores in the year 1975-76 to approximately Rs. 822 crores in the year 1988-89.

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN: Sir, the answer is not full. I want to know whether a policy decision will be taken about these 56 mills which are causing 85 per cent of the loss. It is a burning problem for NTC for the past five years.

MR. SPEAKER: Next question.

[Translation]

Special Grant for courses in Forestry and Environment

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

(a) whether a proposal to give special grant to the universities and other academic institutions situated in Himalayan region to start courses in Forestry and Environment is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, the details of the steps taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make the forests and environment conservation awareness a movement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). There is no proposal under consideration of the Government of India to give any special grant to the Universities and other academic institutions situated in Himalayan region to start courses in Forestry and Environment. However, under a scheme operated through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), grant-in-aid is

given to 14 State Agricultural Universities for establishing facilities for forestry education. Out of these, GB Pant University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Pantnagar, Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Science and Technology, Srinagar, and Dr. YS Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry, Solan are located in the Himalayan region. All these universities run B.Sc (forestry) courses. Dr. YS Parmar University and Kerala Agricultural University also run postgraduate courses to forestry.

(c) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Steps taken for people's awareness on forest and environment conservation

1. Van Mahotsav, Environment Day and Wildlife Week are observed all over the country with a view to focus attention on forests, environment and wildlife.
2. National Environment Month is observed every year from 19th November to 18th December during which a large number of programmes are organised for the benefit of school children, teenagers and teachers, such as quiz contests, declamation contests, special activities for handicapped children, film shows in housing colonies etc.
3. Efforts have been made to promote awareness of the people regarding problems of pollution of rivers in general and Ganga in particular. Issues such as siltation of rivers, industrial pollution and conservation of water resources etc., are focussed. Special target groups like youth, school children, pilgrims, etc. are involved in awareness creating programmes.
4. Voluntary agencies including

youth and women organisations, schools, colleges, universities, etc. are involved in organising various programmes such as seminars, workshops, training courses, Padyatras etc. on environmental themes.

5. Financial assistance is provided for non-formal environment education like production of documentary films, setting up of eco-clubs, seminars etc.
6. Indira Priyadarshini Vriksha Mitra Award and Indira Gandhi Paryavaran Puraskar have been instituted to recognised work relating to people's involvement in social forestry and environment respectively. The awards are given to individuals, voluntary agencies, schools, educational institutions, organisations, etc. in recognition of their work in social forestry and environment.
7. Voluntary agencies are given financial assistance for approaching and motivating local people to undertake tree plantation activities.
8. Setting up of decentralised people's nurseries involving landless poor, small and marginal farmers, mahila mandals, school children, youth groups etc., has been encouraged with a view to involve people in social forestry programmes.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that under a scheme operated through the ICAR, grant-in-aid is given to some universities to run special courses. However, these courses are meant for those who are interested in receiving training or those who want to take up jobs. But my question is about the steps proposed to be taken for including forestry in the general syllabus to create

awareness among the students about forests. I want to know whether the matter has been taken up with the State Governments? I would also like to know whether the Ministry of Environment proposes to hold talks with the State Governments, especially, those who have some hilly areas in their respective states, regarding inclusion of forestry as a subject at primary, middle and higher secondary levels and give special assistance to them?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the importance attached to environment and forests, some information is included in the primary level courses in all the States to create awareness about this subject.

The question of the hon. Members was about the grants to the universities and hence this reply was given. However, the fact remains that we are in constant touch with the State Governments for the development of forests. Suggestions from all levels have been received for creating awareness among the people about environment and forests.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the hilly areas, the general feeling among the people about the Ministry of Environment and Forests is that they are not interested in the development for forests. Instead, they put restrictions and hinder the work being undertaken. To remove these apprehensions, will the Ministry of Environment and Forests hold consultations with the State Governments in order to assist them in creating awareness among the people about forests and set up awareness centres at the Panchayat level?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been our endeavour to increase awareness among the people by taking up the matter at our level. It is correct that often we do take some measures for the conservation of forests which creates an impression that we put hurdles in the development work. It has never been our intention to put hurdles in the development works. Our objective is to

monitor the development works so as to ensure that our development does not lead us to a situation whereby the entire process of environment is put in the reverse gear and then we may find ourselves helpless in the matter of environmental protection...*(Interruptions)*....

So far as the Panchayats are concerned, the awareness programmes are undertaken at various levels. In this context, the suggestion put forth by the hon. Member will definitely be considered.

[English]

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: Sir, conservation of forests and environment is extremely vital for the survival of our nation since it is an agricultural economy. The hon. Minister, in part (c) of his reply, has given a lengthy five-point answer of the various steps taken for people's awareness on forest and environment conservation. I would like to know whether pollution and degradation of the environment and forest is being done by the people and the children or it is being done by the administrators, the Forest Corporations and the various Public Sector Undertakings who show interest in the productive aspect of forestry than the protective aspect. In this respect what steps are being taken to educate the administrators and the bureaucrats who are in charge of such undertakings who discharge effluents and pollute rivers, as well as the air pollution which is happening in the industrial areas of Orissa and other places like Rourkela, Keonjhar and Talcher-Angul area. These functions like the Van Mahotsav, Environment Day and Wildlife Week are mostly held in the capitals of the State or the district headquarters and they are only attended by a few bureaucrats and leading citizens. There is no question of creating awareness by the because the plants which are planted during one Van Mahotsav Day are dead by the time the next Van Mahotsav Day comes. These are experiences because we have also attended some such functions. I would like to know as to what is the alternative means of food, fodder and fuel which are being sought to be given to the people so that

they do not destroy the forests.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: Sir, the hon. Member has put two questions. The first question is regarding degradation of environment; whether it is done by one set of people or by another set of people. I think this environment degradation is nobody's monopoly. It is done by every person who is not aware of the importance of the environment. That is why we are taking all steps to create environment awareness not only amongst children, not only amongst the general public but also amongst the bureaucrats, amongst the persons who are involved in certain developmental activities, officers and others. We have taken steps under the Environment Protection Act to see that not only the Private sector undertakings but also the public sector undertakings are also punished if they pollute the atmosphere or pollute the waters or degrade the environment. That is the answer in respect of part (a) of this question.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO: What about the public functions like Van Mahotsav, Wildlife Week etc.?

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: I am rather inclined to agree with the hon. Member that these programmes of awareness are not picking up as desired by us. Therefore, I would like to say that it cannot pick up unless there is the people's participation and unless the public come forward to create enthusiasm and make use of these important functions. As far as the tree plantation programme—Van Mahotsav—is concerned, I would like to say that the tree planted in the Van Mahotsav of one year is being uprooted by the time the second Van Mahotsav comes. Our programmes are such as to involve people right from the beginning. Under the Wasteland Development Board Programme, right from the time of the plantation to the final stage wherever these plantation programmes are taken up, local people, tribals and the village people who reside there are involved in this. And according to their requirement of the tree plantation, all sorts of trees are planted and an impression is created that this plan-

tation is for their use and they will be the beneficiaries of this plantations.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: In Uttar Pradesh, trees in the forests are cut to supply fuel wood to the sugar factories. No other industry consumes fuel wood in such a large quantity as the sugar factories does. Around 100 acres of forests are cut to supply fuel wood to the sugar factories along thereby causing colossal damage to the forests. Secondly, it is only on paper that the steps taken to check pollution find mention. But on inquiry, you will find that contaminated effluents of sugar factories are drained into the Chhoti Gandak which results in the death of fish in the river. The pollution has increased to such an extent that the water is not fit even for the consumption of cattle. In the villages, either sugarcane leaves or fuel wood is used for cooking as there is no provision of cooking gas or any other alternative fuel. As long as no alternative, provision replace fuel wood for cooking food in the villages is made and the supply of wood to the sugar factories is not stopped, the felling of trees will continue unchecked.

SHRI Z.R. ANSARI: This is not linked to the main question. If you permit me, I shall reply to it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA: The entire House is of the view that half an hour discussion may be allowed on this issue.

MR. SPEAKER: O.K. I have heard it.

New Godowns in M.P.

*325. **SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation godowns in Madhya Pradesh, and their capacity and locations;

(b) whether Government propose to

construct more such godowns at development block level;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). A statement
is given below.

STATEMENT

(a) As on 31.3.1989, the number of
storage depots of the Food Corporation of
India (FCI) in Madhya Pradesh was 108 at

83 centres. Besides, Central Warehousing
Corporation (CWC) had 32 warehouses at
24 centres in Madhya Pradesh. The centre-
wise location and capacity of the depots of
FCI and warehouses of CWC has been
given in the Annexure.

(b) to (d). The storage capacity at
taluka/block level is provided by coopera-
tives. The Ministry of Agriculture, Depart-
ment of Rural Development is implementing
a scheme of providing financial assistance
for construction of rural godowns at block
village level through State Government
agencies. National Cooperative Develop-
ment Corporation also provides assistance
for construction of godowns in the coopera-
tive sector. F.C.I. and C.W.C. do not con-
struct godowns at block level.

ANNEXURE

Capacity and Location of Godowns of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation in Madhya Pradesh

A. FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

District	Sl. No.	Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
I Bhopal	1.	Bhopal	25.57
II. Betul	2.	Betul	10.00
III Itarsi	3.	Itarsi	86.25
IV Bilaspur	4.	Bilaspur	35.51
	5.	Akaltara	12.00
	6.	Balha	8.34
	7.	Baradaur	4.39
	8.	Champa	1.80
	9.	Kargi Road	15.00
	10.	Naila	14.28
	11.	Sakti	12.50

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
V Sarguja	12.	Bishrampur	13.30
	13.	Ramanigani	0.30
	14.	Janakpur	0.04
VI Shahdol	15.	Shahdol	5.64
VII Raigarh	16.	Kharsia	13.64
	17.	Raigarh	10.64
	18.	Sarangarh	1.00
VIII Gwalior	19.	Gwalior	12.55
	20.	Dabra	3.71
IX Guna	21.	Ashoknagar	11.92
X Datia	22.	Datia	27.50
XI Bhind	23.	Gohad	6.22
XII Morena	24.	Morena	3.00

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XIII Indore	25.	Sheopurkalan	11.28
	26.	Indore	37.23
XIV Khandwa	27.	Khandwa	55.00
	28.	Burhanpur	0.29
XV Jhabua	29	Alirajpur	1.00
	30.	Meghnagar	2.00
XVI Khargone	31.	Khargone	2.00
XVII Dhar	32.	Dhamond	2.00
XVIII Balaghat	33.	Balaghat	20.31
	34	Katangi	13.98
	35	Latma	0.23
	36.	Wara Seoni	10.00
XIX Chhindwara	37.	Chhindwara	2.50

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XX Jabalpur	38.	Jabalpur	14.03
	39.	Katni	8.64
	40.	Sihora	0.66
XXI Mandla	41.	B. Banjar	0.10
	42.	Dindori	0.01
	43.	Mandla	1.50
XXII Seoni	44.	Seoni	8.34
XXIII Raipur	45.	Kapa	68.22
	46.	Mandir Hasaud	118.72
	47.	Raipur	30.48
	48.	Arang	0.83
	49.	Abhanpur	1.57
	50	Bhatpara	22.66

District	Sl. No.	Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
XXIV Bastar	51.	Baghbahara	12.68	
	52.	Basna	1.33	
	53.	Bhimkhoj	0.97	
	54.	Baloda Bazar	1.94	
	55.	Dhamatri	14.64	
	56.	Kurud	1.00	
	57.	Necra (Tilde)	15.37	
	58.	Mahasamaund	17.68	
	59.	Rajim	15.64	
	60.	Sukma	0.05	
	61.	Saraipalli	1.84	
	62.	Jagdapur	10.64	
	63.	Kondagaon	1.17	

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Centre</i>	<i>Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
XXV Durg	64.	Kankar	0.60
	65.	Durg	61.48
	66.	Balod	0.03
	67.	Bameira	0.21
XXVI Rajnandgaon	68.	Rajnandgaon	71.67
	69.	Donargarh	2.50
XXVII Satna	70	Satna	39.42
XXVIII Chhatarpur	71	Harpalpur	10.00
XXIX Tikamgarh	72.	Newari	18.14
	73	Tikamgarh	15.00
XXX Sagar	74.	Bina	6.28
	75.	Sagar	6.40
XXXI Damoh	76.	Damoh	0.07

District	Sl. No.	Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
XXXII Narsinghpur	77.	Narsinghpur	2.50	
	78.	Gadarwara	2.00	
	79.	Kareli	0.21	
XXXIII Vidisha	80.	Vidisha	10.00	
XXXIV Dewas	81.	Dewas	10.00	
XXXV Ratlam	82.	Ratlam	8.98	
XXXVI Ujjain	83	Ujjain	15.00	
		Total	1,144.12	

B. Central Warehousing Corporation

I Indore	1.	Indore	52.53
	2.	Sanwar	1.59
II Raipur	3.	Raipur	69.75

District	Sl. No.	Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
III Morena	4.	Bhatapara	25.15
	5.	Morena	41.35
	6.	Sheopurkalan	11.00
IV Bhopal	7.	Bhopal	51.11
V Gwalior	8.	Gwalior	25.81
VI Bilaspur	9.	Bilaspur	19.72
VII Jabalpur	10.	Katni	26.01
VIII Balaghat	11.	Balaghat	11.57
IX Raigarh	12.	Raigarh	22.20
X Khandwa	13.	Khandwa	90.00
	14.	Burhanpur	20.25
XI Narsinghpur	15.	Narsinghpur	6.86
XII Hoshangabad	16.	Hoshangabad	7.50

District	Sl. No.	Centre	Storage capacity (in thousand tonnes)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	
XIII Shajapur	17.	Sohagpur	0.58	
XIV Dhar	18.	Maksi	6.65	
	19.	Pithampur	15.81	
	20.	Manawar	1.42	
XV Bhind	21.	Bhind	2.67	
XVI Sagar	22.	Bina	2.41	
XVII Mansaur	23.	Jawad	1.09	
XVIII Ujjain	24.	Ujjain	3.17	
		Total	526.20	

[Translation]

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: This year, the farmers are reaping a rich harvest as the Government has provided them all inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and irrigation and that too in adequate quantities. This will naturally lead to higher production of foodgrains. In reply to my questions whether Government proposes to construct godowns of one thousand, two thousand or five thousand tonnes capacity at the block level, the hon. Minister has replied in the negative. I would like to ask once against whether there is any scheme for construction of godowns under consideration of the Government?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Madhya Pradesh, the total storage capacity is 15.60 lakh tonnes under F.C.I., C.W.C. and the State agencies. The procurement target in Madhya Pradesh is around 5 lakh tonnes of rice which is sufficient to meet its annual requirements. Based on our existing allotment of foodgrains through P.D.S., the requirement of Madhya Pradesh is 5 lakh tonnes annually. In view of the requirement and the storage capacity already available, there is no need for the F.C.I. to construct additional godowns. So far as the question of the hon. Member regarding construction of godowns at the Block, Taluka and Panchayat level is concerned, I would like to say that N.C.D.C. and the Department of Rural Development of the Ministry of Agriculture build godowns through the cooperatives. The target fixed by N.C.D.C. in respect of Madhya Pradesh is to build 13,653 lakh tonnes of storage capacity for foodgrains through the cooperatives. For this purpose, some tenders have already been finalised and some others are in the process of being invited. In addition to this about 466 godowns are being constructed by the Department of Rural Development with a total storage capacity of 2.883 lakh tonnes. In my view, the number of Godowns constructed by the Department of Rural Development and N.C.D.C. in Madhya Pradesh are sufficient to meet the storage requirement at the Taluka and Panchayat level. So far as the F.C.I. is concerned, there is no need for them

to construct additional godowns.

SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the basis of my experience as Chairman of the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation. I can say that neither the corporation has godowns with adequate storage capacity nor it has sufficient funds to build the required storage capacity. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Central Warehousing Corporation, Food Corporation of India or the Government will give funds to the Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing Corporation for increasing storage capacity and building more godowns in the State?

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have already said that the existing number of godowns in Madhya Pradesh is sufficient for the State. For 85% of the procurement we need 4.7 lakh tons of storage capacity. For the entire procurement there we do not need more than 5 lakh tonnes of storage capacity whereas we already have 15.7 lakh tonnes of storage capacity there. As far as villages are concerned, I have already mentioned that there are many N.C.D.C. and Rural Development Department C.W.C. has some plans but not the F.C.I.

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Though the hon. Minister has given a detailed reply but I want to know something about my district Bastar. At present there are only three F.C.I. godowns in Bastar district—Jagdalpur, Kondagaon and Kankar. Area, wise Bastar district is bigger than Kerala. All the godowns are located in the northern part of Bastar and consequently we have to face lot of problems, more so because of Naxalites. Keeping this in mind is there any proposal to set up an F.C.I. godown in the southern part of Bastar? My question is based on the area of the district and not the storage capacity.

SHRI SUKH RAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as to the question of setting up of godowns by the F.C.I., some nodal points are selected in every State where base godowns are set up. The criteria for selecting these nodal points are the requirement of the area, availability

of operational facilities like proximity to railway station and national highway etc. We do not set up a godowns in every district. The base godowns handles the requirements of the adjoining districts also. Actually there are 18 districts in Madhya Pradesh where there are no godowns. Their monthly requirement of 11,000 metric tonnes—I am not sure if jute is included in it or not—is met by the base godown. So there is no need to set up extra godowns there because additional capacity is not likely to be required.

[English]

Technology transfer project for Industrial Cooperation

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*329. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:

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

(a) whether the European Economic Community is funding a major technology transfer project for industrial cooperation in medical equipment and disposables as a part of the Indo-EEC Co-operation programme;

(b) if so, whether large number of Indian companies have been identified as potential recipients of technology transfer from 80 European companies;

(c) if so, whether any final list of Indian companies has been drawn up for technology transfer; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir. As a part of Indo-EC industrial cooperation programme, the European Community is funding a project for the promotion of industrial cooperation between India and European entrepreneurs in the

fields of Medical equipment, disposables etc.

(b) In the first phase of this project, the Confederation of Engineering Industries and DEVA Industrial and Trade Consultants of UK the respective nodal agencies from the Indian and European Community sides respectively, have received positive responses from a number of Indian and European Community entrepreneurs interested in developing mutual business relationship and technology transfer arrangements with each other.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my first supplementary is this. I would like to know from the hon. Minister which are the potential areas for technology transfer in the field of medical and dental equipment; and whether latest technology in implants such as hip joints, ligaments, valves etc, will be included in this transfer of technology mission in the field of medical sciences.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: We are concerned with medical equipment and so far 65 companies have responded to the questionnaire. Final selection would be made from among these 65 companies. Only 65 companies have been identified.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would like to know whether valves and hip joints have been included in the technology transfer mission.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: We have no information regarding this.

SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: I would like to put my second supplementary. Apart from medical equipment and disposables, I want to know whether other areas like mini-cement plants, machine, tools have been included. We have read in the papers that they are going to start some energy

efficient audit buses to serve small and medium entrepreneurs for energy saving. I would like to know whether such proposals have been received by the Government and if so, the action taken thereon.

SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM: This relates to Ministry of Industry and not my Ministry.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): Sir, with your permission may I answer the supplementary. As far as the first part of the supplementary is concerned we have identified 65 industrial houses in India and EEC countries have identified 100 industrial houses. The whole thing is at a preliminary stage. The report is yet to be finalised. As regards the second part of the supplementary the other areas where we have had discussions with EEC countries are: Energy management centre at Nagpur; Cooperation relating to energy bus scheme; Technology information centre which is to be established in DGTD, Ministry of Industrial Development; Setting up of software workshop; Engineering; Medical and surgical equipment; Machine tools; Pollution control and leather industries. These are the areas where we have had discussions.

DDA Flats to Sportsmen

***330. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the players of Indian team which won the third Hockey World Cup at Kuala Lumpur in 1975 were promised allotment of DDA flats in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of players who have been allotted such flats; and

(c) the details of players who have not been allotted DDA flats so far and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) As per records of Delhi Development Authority, no such promise was made. No player has been allotted a flat on this basis.

(b) Shri Aslam Sher Khan and Shri Ashok Kumar were allotted flats on their turn under Self Financing Schemes of the Delhi Development Authority.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to parts (a) and (b) above.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: This question is in the name of hon. Shri Kamla Prasad Rawat.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, hon. Shri Rawat's turn has gone and now it is hon. Shri Singh's turn.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the lion enter the fray now.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, according to rules flats should be allotted serial number wise. Instead flats are being allotted to other people out of turn on priority basis. May I know from the hon. Minister action being taken in this regard.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The hon. Member has probably not read his question himself. The question relates to sportsmen. This is an altogether different matter. We did not have any scheme then. In 1982 a quota of 0.5% was set aside to be allotted at the discretion of the Lt. Governor. The quota was increased to 1.5% in 1985. This not only included Scheduled Tribes but also was widows, ex-servicemen and the handicapped. Under the new guidelines issued on 20.4.89 the quota has been increased to 2.5%. We shall see if sportsmen can also be considered in that category if they apply.

SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, may I know from the hon.

Minister as to what is being done about 3% reservation of flats for M.Ps?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: There was no such scheme.

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Sir this question relates to players. Who can excel the M.Ps in their field.

MR. SPEAKER: Your field is very vast.

SHRI MADAN PANDEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister informed us about the quota for sportsmen and certain other categories. Is there any quota for freedom fighters also? If so, how much is the quota? If not, is there any proposal to fix a quota for them?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir at the Asiad village and other places in Delhi flats are being allotted at normal market rents to freedom fighters, scientists and other persons belonging to special categories.

[English]

SHRI AJYA MUSHRAN: Sir, keeping in view the brilliant performance of our hockey team in the recent past, we have been giving them flats. I want to know whether the hon. Minister or his Ministry has any scheme in view of those people who have laid down their lives in Siachin or who are in the IPKF and belong to Delhi and have been decorated. Have they thought of them or are they only thinking of hockey players who are coming last in the world?

[Translation]

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: I have said that 28% has been set apart for ex-servicemen and war widows, etc. Even now 1% has been set apart in the regular schemes. We have given them. It is not that we have not given them.

[English]

Workers Safety against Health Hazards from pesticides and insecticides

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*331. **SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:**
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the suggestions made at the South Asian Regional Trade Union Council conference, which took place in New Delhi recently, for safeguarding the workers against health hazards from pesticides; and

(b) the details of safety measures being taken for the workers in coal fields, cement factories, pesticides and insecticides plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The Executive Board of the South Asian Regional Trade Union Council (SAR-TUC) in a Resolution passed in its meeting held in New Delhi on July 7 and 8, 1989 called upon the employers to take protective measures to insulate the workers from health hazards arising out of the pesticides and insecticides and urged the Governments in the Region to effectively enforce occupational health and safety provisions in the interests of the workers and the community.

Safety in cement factories is governed by the provisions of Factories Act, 1948. The provisions of this Act are enforced by the State Governments through their Factories Inspectorates. The responsibility for complying with various safety requirements is that of the occupiers of the factories. The Act was amended in 1987 with a view to laying down specific responsibility of the occupier

in respect of safety and health of the workers and providing better working conditions. A separate chapter for regulating safety and health in industries involving "hazardous processes" was incorporated which provides for setting up of a Site Appraisal Committee for grant of permission for initial location and expansion of existing factories involving a hazardous process, compulsory disclosure of certain information by the occupier, specific responsibilities of the occupier in relation to hazardous processes. The permissible limits of exposure to chemical and toxic substances have also been laid down. Manufacture of Portland Cement (including slag cement, puzzolana cement and their products) is covered in the first schedule of the Factories Act which lists industries involving hazardous processes. With a view to strengthening the existing system of national occupational health and safety in factories, the Government is presently implementing an ILO Project on "Establishment and initial operation of major accident hazards control system in India" and US AID Project on Industrial Safety and Health Development Programme.

The safety measures in the coal mines are governed by the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952 which is enforced by the Central Government through the Directorate General of Mines Safety. Under this Act, Central Government has framed the Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 prescribing detailed precautions relating to safety of the workers employed in the Coal Mines. There are provisions regarding appointment of statutorily qualified persons to supervise the mining operations in the coal mines, standards of ventilation in underground mines and support of roof and sides in the workings. A tripartite standing committee on safety in coal mines headed by the Union Minister of Energy reviews the status of safety in coal mines from time to time.

As far as the Insecticides and pesticides plants are concerned, the Insecticides Act 1968 contains provisions for regulating the import, manufacture, storage, transport, sale, distribution and use of insecticides with a

view to avoiding risks to human beings and animals. The Act is enforced by the Ministry of Agriculture through the State Departments of Agriculture with the help of separate inspectorates. Also the manufacture of insecticides, fungicides, herbicides and other pesticides has been covered in the first schedule of the Factories Act which lists industries involving hazardous processes.

[Translation]

SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Labour the facilities that are proposed to be given to the workers and their families in view of the suggestions made at the South Asian Regional Trade Union Council Conference.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR, SHRI BINDRESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the meeting which was held to discuss the safety measures for the employees, a resolution was passed which urged the employers to safeguard the workers engaged in the manufacture or transportation of pesticides and insecticides against health hazards. The employers were called upon to take Protective measures and insulate the workers from health hazards. There are separate laws which govern the safety provisions in pesticide and insecticide industry. In part (b) of the question the hon. Member has sought the details of safety measures being taken for the workers in coal-fields, cement factories and other places. There are separate laws for each of them. The workers employed in cement factories are guided by the safety and health provisions of the Factory Act. The Factory Act of 1948 was amended in 1987 and a separate chapter for regulating safety and health in industries involving hazardous processes was incorporated in it. The workers have to undergo a thorough medical check up for the sake of health protection. Besides, there is a provision for periodical check-up to see whether there is any adverse effect on their health, and to find out the causes responsible therefor. If a person is suffering from any occupational disease, the reasons are to be de-

tected and the patient is to be kept under proper care and protection. Similarly, in Mines Act also, adequate provisions have been made for the safety of the workers. There is a full fledged Directorate of Mine Safety with its network of inspectorates spread throughout the country. They conduct a regular inspection of the coal mines and take stringent action against those who violate the amended Mines Act and Factory Act. Whenever there have been accidents, or the rules made under a particular Act have been violated the Government has imposed heavy penalties, as a result of which the situation has improved a lot. The Ministry of Agriculture has enacted a law for regulating the manufacture of pesticides and insecticides. A separate inspectorate was constituted under the Insecticides Act, 1968. The Act was enforced in 1971 after the rules were framed. The provisions of this Act are rather stringent. They include protective measures and curative measures. The Conference has called upon employees to provide full protection to the workers. Adequate provision have been made in the Act and the Government is fully vigilant. The inspectorates are spread throughout the country and the Government takes every possible measure to check the health hazards.

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Sir, may I know from the hon. Minister as to whether or not his Ministry has identified the hazardous industries which are creating health hazards not only for the workers who are working there but also for the people of the neighbouring areas? What are the actions taken by the Ministry to prevent such hazards? I am grateful to the hon. Minister that his Ministry has started the ILO Project with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany but the officials and inspectors who are trained to look after the welfare of the people are not sufficient in number. The insecticides and pesticides are creating health hazards for the general public which is happening well within the knowledge of your department in various parts of the State. May I know how many more officials and

inspectors are to be trained to look after the welfare of the labourers as well as the health of the general public? What are the plans and programmes of the Ministry to train such officials and inspectors?

[Translation]

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, schedule have been incorporated in all the Act which I have mentioned. The hazardous industries have been identified and enlisted in the schedule appended to the Factories Act. Similarly, 417 installations have been identified as major accident hazard under the Mines Act and Insecticides Act, besides, 56 installations which have been identified by the State Governments. It is true that a project under ILO is being implemented by the Labour Ministry with foreign assistance. A division of Labour Institute has been opened in Bombay and three of them are in Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. These units are engaged in identification of more such industries and they have chalked out a plan to check major accidents or major health hazards and also issued guidelines. A booklet containing these guidelines is being sent to all the major accident prone and hazardous industries, so that, they can implement the plan and adopt protective measures accordingly.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, there is no dispute about the existence of the Act; it is only about the implementation. Is the hon. Minister aware that those who are responsible for taking care of the health of the nation are not safeguarding the interest of especially the people working in the low strata, for example in the Radiology Department? Are you going to do something for the people working in the Radiology Department and provide some relief to them when they are affected by this?

SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY: Whenever there is a risk or danger of health hazard, there are stipulations for protective measures. We are very conscious about

their safety and health and we are taking measures accordingly. If there is any particular place where the hon. Member feels that such measures should have been taken, but have not been taken, I would certainly take care of it if it is brought to my notice.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies

*332. KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has framed any guidelines for allotment of land to the Group Housing Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cost to be charged from the societies for allotment of such lands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Some of the major guidelines for the allotment of land by the DDA to the Cooperative Group Housing Societies are as under:

- (i) Land to be allotted on 'first-come-first-served' basis at pre-determined rates;
- (ii) No. of dwelling units per acre to be 60; there is a proposal to increase this limit to 100;
- (iii) No allotment of land in South Delhi;
- (iv) Ordinarily not more than 2 acres to be allotted to a Society;
- (v) An apartment built by the Society should not have a carpet area exceeding 2000 sq. ft.

(c) The rates to be charged for the land are revised from time to time having regard to the cost of acquisition and the cost of development etc. The current rates are Rs. 400 to Rs. 450 per Sq. M. depending upon

the location.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Delhi Development Authority, which has been entrusted with the work of constructing houses, has become Delhi Delayed Authority. This organisation has not been working efficiently. The hon. Minister is requested to take some effective steps to improve its efficiency. The Group Housing Societies, which have deposited the money with the DDA, are being harassed. Has the hon. Minister even paid attention to it? How long would it take provide land to the those Group Housing Societies which have already deposited money with the DDA?

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, 3600 acres of land has been allotted to 126 Societies, on which 36,000 houses have been constructed. Similarly, 518 Group Housing Societies have been recently allotted about 1248 acres of land on which 72,960 houses have been constructed. During the year 1983, 1411 Group Housing Societies were registered. The Government is facing problem of space and thus a proposal is under consideration to allot land in Pappan Kalan to rest of the societies. 4500 acres of land is available there. Similarly, 1200 acres of land in Narela, 300 acres in Gopalpur—Dheerpur and 1500 acres in Rohini is at our disposal. In this way, a total area of 7500 acres is there with the Government. Measures would be taken to allot the land to all those societies at the earliest, which have deposited the required month with the D.D.A.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the time is short, I would be brief. There is no much of goondaism in the DDA that nobody bothers for the common man there. Kindly tell us the time by which these societies will be allotted land.

SHRI DALBIR SINGH: The Government intends to provide land to these societies very soon. The Government as well as DDA have been making efforts in this direction.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Timings for Medical Check up of Poor Patients in Delhi Hospitals

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to open Out Patient Departments of Government hospitals in Delhi from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. for medical check-up of poor patients; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Setting up of Cancer Hospitals

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

(a) whether cancer cases are increasing and a large number of cancer patients die due to non-availability of medical aid;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up full fledged cancer hospitals in the country where the latest techniques of treatment are available and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the research being carried out in the country for treatment of cancer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The estimates made by the Indian Council of Medical Research indicate that number of cancer cases are increasing in the country largely due to increase in population and increase in life expectancy. Further, large number of cancer patients die due to:-

(i) rather late detection in most cancer cases;

(ii) lack of proper cancer treatment facilities due to difficulty in expansion of the facilities on a large scale.

(b) No, Sir. At present, there are 10 Regional Cancer Research & Treatment Centres in the country which provide modern treatment facilities to cancer patients. In addition, there are 85 institutions in the country having radio-therapy facilities. During the VIIIth Plan, it is proposed to strengthen the existing Regional Cancer Centres and to identify & develop additional institutions for cancer treatment so that almost all the States/UTs are having one major cancer treatment centre.

(c) The Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi is doing research on:

(i) Epidemiology of various type of cancers.

(ii) Feasibility of involving the general health infrastructure in prevention and early detection of cervical cancer

(iii) To study Cell growth patterns of cervical smears.

The Regional Cancer Research & Treatment Centres have undertaken research work on various aspects of cancer treatment.

The Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha has undertaken studies to establish the role of herbs and herbomineral compounds in treating cancer patients and has observed symptomatic relief to the cancer patients all of whom were in the terminal stage.

Supply of Tendu Leaves to Beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh

*328. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether beedi workers in Madhya Pradesh are facing a crisis as the manufacturers have stopped supplying tendu leaves to them;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have called for a report from the Government of Madhya Pradesh in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (SHRI BINDESHWARI DUBEY): (a) and (b). As reported by the Government of Madhya Pradesh, no complaint has been received in their Labour Commissioners' Organisation that manufacturers in M.P. have stopped supply of tendu leaves to beedi workers.

(c) It is for the State Government to take necessary steps as and when required.

Hospitals for Rural Poor

*333. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have more hospitals for the rural poor; and

(b) if so, the number of such hospitals being set up during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (b). Community Health centres which are also known as rural hospitals are set up under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme. It has been agreed during Annual Plan discussion with the State Governments and UT Administrations that 297 Community Health Centres and 3578 Primary Health Centres will be set up during 1989-90 in various States and UTs. to meet the health needs of rural population.

[Translation]

Sugar Stock

*334. SHRI CHANDRA KISHORE PATHAK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the research stock of sugar in the country as on 31 March and 30 June 1989, separately;

(b) whether this stock is sufficient to meet the requirement; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirement of the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). The stocks of sugar on 31st March, 1989 and 30th June, 1989 were 49.60 and 35.89 lakh tonnes respectively. This will be enough to meet the requirement for the current season.

[English]

Environmental Deterioration on Sea Coast of Orissa

*335. SHRI BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been made about environmental deterioration on sea coast of Orissa and Chilka Lake;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard; and

(c) whether Government propose to introduce any statutory measures to prevent encroachment on sea coasts which is a primary reason for environmental deterioration?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) The State Government can take appropriate action to prevent encroachment by resorting to the existing legal statutes.

STATEMENT

A study has been initiated by Orissa Government to prepare Status Report for the coastal area in Orissa. As a part of research studies in the area of environmental impact assessment methodology, the Ministry of Environment and Forests has also commissioned a study through School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi for environmental management in coastal area in the stretch of Puri-Konark. This study is likely to be completed by the end of 1989.

As far as Chilka Lake is concerned a number of studies have been made. These reveal decrease in the lake area due to

siltation; heavy infestation of weeds; decrease in salinity gradient due to choking of Magarmukh area; massive weed growth resulting in progressive decrease in water spread area; and pollution hazards associated with the use of fertilisers, pesticides, fungicides, etc. Action taken is as follows:-

(i) Chilka Lake is one of the 16 wetlands identified for conservation and preparation of management action plan. An amount of Rs. 7.45 lakh was released during 1988-89 for various conservation measures.

(ii) A project involving Rs. 50.00 crore for conservation and development of Chilka Lake has been drawn up by the State Government which has been recommended for bilateral funding.

Driftnet Fishing

*336. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA:
SHRI SOMNATH RATH:

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item appearing in the "Times of India" dated 17th July, 1989 under the caption "Driftnet Fishing", and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard to ban on driftnet fishing?

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

(b) There is no propose under consideration of the Government at present to ban driftnet fishing.

Survey to Identify Air and Noise Pollution in Rajasthan

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

(a) whether Union Government have conducted any survey in Rajasthan to identify areas worst affected by air and noise pollution; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; the main causes of pollution and measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The Central Pollution Control Board conducted air pollution surveys in seven industrial towns of Rajasthan during 1984-85. However, no survey was undertaken for pollution due to noise.

(b) The Central Pollution Control Board conducted a survey of industrial complexes in seven towns of Rajasthan, namely, Alwar, Bhiwadi, Chittorgarh, Jaipur, Khetri, Kota and Udaipur, for determining the quality of ambient air and the stack emissions from large airpolluting industries. The main causes of air pollution were found to be excessive emission of pollutants from the following industries:-

<i>Name of the Industry</i>	<i>Pollutants emitted in excess of permissible limits</i>
i) Bharat Aluminium Chemical Ltd., Alwar	Sulphur dioxide, Acid mist
ii) Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri	Sulphur dioxide, Acid mist and fluorides
iii) Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh	Particulate matter
iv) Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur	Particulate matter

The measures taken for pollution control in this regard have been as follows:-

(i) Industries have been directed to comply with the emission standards as given in their consent conditions on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against defaulting units.

(ii) Standards for air polluting industries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(iii) Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed. Ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up.

(iv) Promotional measures through incentives, strengthening of institutional mechanism, research and development have been taken up.

Review of List of Drugs for National Health Programme

***338. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the findings of the Committee appointed to review the list of drugs required for the National Health Programme; and

(b) the action taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). In its recommendations the Committee suggested drugs for 11 National Health Programmes for price control under Category-I of Drug Price Control Order, 1987. It also suggested certain changes in the existing list of Category-I drugs for re-categorisation under Category-II of DPCO, 1987. The Committee had based its recommendations on therapeutic consideration without taking into account factors like production, availability and consumption.

The Ministry of Health & Family Welfare in consultation with Department of Chemicals and Petro-chemicals have now decided that all matters pertaining to inclusion of drugs for price control would be decided by an inter-ministerial Standing Committee constituted by the Ministry of Industry, Department of Chemicals & Petro-chemicals with representative from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare and other concerned Ministries. It was, therefore, decided that it would not be necessary to pursue the recommendations made by the Committee appointed by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Incentives for Family Planning

*339. DR. DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of homeless people in the country will double by the year 2000 A.D.;

(b) if so, whether this development is

directly related to the implementation of family planning programme; and

(c) the reasons for not giving any further incentives than what were decided about 20 years ago?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). No, Sir. As per the 1981 Census, the total number of houseless households was 6 lakhs. The proposed National Housing Policy aims at eradicating houselessness by the turn of the century.

(c) In the last 20 years some incentives schemes such as special incentives scheme for Government employees, green-card scheme, lottery schemes have been introduced. In the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat, special bond schemes for couples undergoing sterilization after one or more daughters have been launched.

Losses in CCI

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

(a) whether the Cotton Corporation of India Limited is still incurring losses in its business operations;

(b) if so, the details of losses incurred during the last two years; and

(c) the efforts being made to improve the functioning of the CCI?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) and (b). No operational losses have been incurred by the CCI during the last two years.

(c) The Corporation has taken steps to cut down its overhead expenses and to reduce its inventories.

**Allotment of Quarters at Timarpur by
CPWD**

341. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quarters declared
"Dangerous" by the C.P.W.D. under Delhi
Central Circle VI at Timarpur have been
allotted to CPWD staff by the CPWD authori-
ties;

(b) if so, the number of such quarters
declared 'dangerous' and allotted to CPWD
staff respectively; and

(c) the reasons for allotment of such
quarters by the CPWD authorities?

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

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

**Progress of Project Implementation in
Bombay**

*342. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will
the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state:

(a) the amount out of Rs. 100 crore
grant announced by the Prime Minister in
1985 for development of Bombay actually
handed over to the Maharashtra Govern-
ment; and

(b) the progress of the projects under-
taken showing projects completed and under
execution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Rs. 50 crores.
(b) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details of the Prime Minister's Rs. 100 crores Grant Project (Bombay)

(Rs. in crores)

- (1) Funds released by the Central Government
- (2) Funds released by Govt. of Maharashtra out of Rs. 50.00 crores to Implementing Agencies
- (3) Expenditure Incurred till 30.6.1989

Rs. 50.00 crores

Rs. 40.00 crores

Rs. 37.88 crores

Physical Progress

Implementing Agency Approved cost Expenditure Incurred

(4)

(3)

(2)

(1)

(A) BMC

(I) Water Supply

4.02

18.00

Out of 9 approved schemes 5 are in progress. For another 2 tenders invited and for remaining 2 standing committee clearance is awaited.

(II) Construction of roads etc.

Work is in progress.

(B) BMRD

(I) Channelising of Mithi River

2.00

Work completed.

2.00

Implementing Agency	Approved cost	Expenditure Incurred	Physical Progress
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(C) MHADA			
(I) Slum upgradation	22.00	6.06	(a) Target SUP 15,000 families, work launched for 10,192 families. Completed 6708 families.
			(b) Target 5000 transit Camp, launched 4222 and are in progress.
(II) Dharavi re-development	17.00	6.21	(a) Target SUP 25,000 families, launched 8144 families, completed 92 families.
			(b) Target of Reconstruction 2,000 tenements, launched 1055 and are in progress.
			(c) Target Relocation for 1800 tenements, launched 718 tenements and are in progress.
			(d) Transit camps, target 1292, all launched and completed.
(III) Urban Renewal	*41.00 (To be approved by Central Govt.)	19.59	(a) Urban Renewal Scheme Target 5079 tenements, launched 3765, completed 1965.
			(b) Transit Camps, Target 2386, launched 2386, completed 792.
Total	100.00	37.88	

Cases filed against Travel Agents

3133. SHRI ABDUL HAMID: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of embezzlement and malpractices in regard to manpower exports filed against travel agents in Delhi during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the number of cases in which charges were established; and

(c) the number of travel agents prosecuted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KRISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) to (c). The total number of cases referred to the Police authorities of Delhi against the registered and unregistered recruiting agents for the year 1987-88 and 1988-89 were follows:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Registered</i>	<i>Unregistered</i>
1987	20	22
1988	26	12
1989	7	1

As regards the travel agents of Delhi the complaints are filed directly with the police authorities, by the affected persons as the Ministry of Labour only deals with the registered recruiting agents. Therefore, the exact number of cases filed against the travel agents cannot be given.

Contractors in N.T.C.

3134. SHRIM.V CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textile Corporation Limited and its various subsidiary corporations have been engaging civil works contractors beyond the scope of contract format circulated by the Bureau of Public Enterprises/Central Government,

(b) whether the BPE has stipulated certain conditions relating to Price revision from time to time and other relevant conditions;

(c) if so, the facts thereof; and

(d) the action being taken to ensure that the contractors are made to work with price revision system of the BPE and follow the rules provided by BPE for engaging contractors by National Textile Corporation Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Bureau of Public Enterprises vide their O.M. dated 6.2.1973 have issued guidelines on General Conditions of contract and standard contract formats for civil works in public sector undertakings, which may be adopted by them for their civil works, with such modifications, as may be necessary, to suit their requirements.

Most of the Subsidiary Corporations of NTC are following guidelines issued by BPE in regard to matters relating to engagement of contractors.

(b) and (c). BPE vide their circular dated

4.11.1966 impressed upon the public sector undertakings to invite tenders for contracts only after completing adequate site investigation, preparation of proper plans, designs and estimates of works to be executed so that upward revision of cost of contracts is avoided.

(d) In order to have uniformity in awarding civil contracts, NTC (Holding Company) has issued instructions to all concerned in the mills to invariably follow local P.W.D. pattern in such matters.

Sinking of Calcutta

3135. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether experts have opined that Calcutta is sinking;

(b) if so, the causes for this;

(c) the measures suggested to arrest or slowdown the sinking; and

(d) whether any directions regarding putting up high rise buildings and using ground water have been issued by the Government; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) No such expert report has been received by this Ministry.

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

(d) No, Sir. Building development controls and ground water use are within the purview of the State Government.

ESI Dispensary at Mehrauli

3136. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister

of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether E.S.I. Dispensary at Mehrauli is functioning in a private rented building;

(b) the amount of rent being paid for the building and to whom it is being paid; and

(c) whether E.S.I. Corporation is involved in some litigation in respect of ownership of the building and if so, full facts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 225/- per month is being paid as rent to the present owner of the building.

(c) No, Sir. The ESI Corporation is not involved in any litigation. However, there is a court case between the owner and another party regarding the property and the E.S.I.C. being a tenant, has been impleaded as a necessary party.

100% per cent export oriented garment units in Maharashtra

3137. SHRI. R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the proposals of the three units for setting up 100 per cent export-oriented garment units in the clothing export processing zone in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details regarding these units alongwith the conditions put to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). The follow-

ing three 100% export oriented units have been approved recently for setting up units in the clothing Export Processing Zone. These

approvals are subject to the usual conditions which are applicable to 100% export oriented readymade garment units.

S. No.	Name of the Party	Date of approval
1.	M/s. Kavita Garments (P) Ltd., Bombay	25.04.1989
2.	M/s Lady London Exporter, Bombay	11.07.1989
3.	M/s Hiralal Gulabchand, Bombay	12.07.1989

[Translation]

ESI and EPF facilities for Employees in Factories in Delhi

3138. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received that many factory owners in Delhi neither provide ESI facility nor provident fund facility to their employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

FCI Godown at Una in Himachal Pradesh

3139. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction work of the F.C.I. godown at Una in Himachal Pradesh is proceeding as on schedule;

(b) if so, the latest progress in this regard as on date; and

(c) the target for completion and the total cost of construction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) There has been some delay in the progress of construction of the godown by the Food Corporation of India at Una due to certain constraints such as time taken in getting the water connection, heavy flooding of the area, increased scope of work etc.

(b) The foundation work has been completed. Masonary work upto ground level has also been completed.

(c) The godown is expected to be completed by March, 1990. The cost of construction on completion is estimated at about Rs. 25.00 lakhs.

Adverse effects of Aluminium on Health

3140. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to a recent research made in USA on aluminium metal has revealed that its domestic use has adverse effect on health;

(b) whether this research has also established the link between ALZHEIMER's disease and aluminium;

(c) if so, whether Government have also conducted any such research regarding the adverse effects of the use of this metal; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Use of aluminium saucepans, aluminium lined utensils and containers may increase the content of aluminium in food. This is particularly true when acidic food-stuffs are stored in aluminium utensils. Rhubarb cooked in aluminium saucepan contained 25 mg. per normal portion compared to 0.1 mg. aluminium per portion in rhubarb cooked in a stainless steel saucepan. Normally the addition of aluminium to the diet from cooking utensils is minimum and is not expected to have Toxicological significance.

(b) Some studies have reported elevated levels of aluminium in parts of the gray matter of the brain among patients who suffered from ALZHEIMER's dementia. However, this view is contradicted by other groups of workers.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

SC/ST in FCI, CWC, BIS

3141. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA:

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

(a) the total number of employees and number of SC/ST employees out of them as on 31 December, 1988 in class I, II, III and IV in Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and Bureau of Indian Standards;

(b) the number of employees recruited and promoted to various classes (organisation wise), the vacancies reserved for SC/ST, the number of reserved vacancies filled, the number of reserved vacancies dere-served, the number of reserved vacancies lapsed during last three years;

(c) position of backlog as on 31 December, 1988 in various classes/grades in said organisations;

(d) whether Government instructions regarding maintaining of rosters and appointment of liaison officers for SC/ST have been properly followed by these undertakings; and

(e) the steps taken to avoid dereservation and filling of backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (c). The information is given in statement I below.

(b) The information is given in statement II below.

(d) and (e). Government instructions are being followed in the three organisations. Dereservation of vacancies reserved for SCs/STs, in direct recruitment, has been banned by Government. A special recruitment drive has been launched to fill up the backlog vacancies to the extent possible.

STATEMENT - I

Total No. of employees, number of SC/ST employees out of them and number of backlog of vacancies reserved for SC/ST as on 31.12.1988

Class/ Group	Total No. of employees	No. of employees		Backlog of vacancies reserved for		
		SC	ST	SC	ST	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	6
FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA						
I	911	115	18	2	8	8
II	4148	435	37	55	78	78
III	38255	6038	1047	423	963	963
IV	25891	7363	1092	369	324	324
CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION						
I	252	27	5	4	1	1
II	779	76	6	8	6	6
III	4551	703	68	67	79	79
IV	4053	1148	99	9	29	29

<i>Class/ Group</i>	<i>Total No. of employees</i>	<i>No. of employees</i>		<i>Backlog of vacancies reserved for</i>	
		<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS					
I	568	31	3	14	5
II	190	5	-	-	-
III	1116	130	3	35	21
IV	413	146	13	-	6

STATEMENT - II

Total number of employees recruited & promoted to various class/group, vacancies reserved for SC/ST, vacancies dereserved and number of reserved vacancies lapsed during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988

Group	No. of employees	Vacancies reserved for		Vacancies filled		Vacancies dereserved		Vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

Vacancies filled by direct Recruitment (1986, 1987 and 1988)

I/A'	44	7	-	11	-	1	-	-	-
II/B'	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
III/C'	664	71	37	107	26	-	-	-	-
IV/D'	527	22	2	53	4	-	-	-	-

Vacancies filled by promotion (1986, 1987 and 1988)

I/A'	311	32	14	32	-	9	6	-	-
II/B'	1338	183	84	280	22	4	2	-	-

Group	No. of employees	Vacancies reserved for		Vacancies filled		Vacancies dereserved		Vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III/C'

4962

486

244

969

224

-

-

56

37

IV/D'

924

97

54

159

78

-

-

-

-

CENTRAL WAREHOUSING CORPORATION

Vacancies filled by Direct Recruitment (1986, 1987 and 1988)

I/A'	17	3	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
II/B'	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III/C'	457	65	34	96	19	9	1	25	24
IV/D'	328	53	20	149	16	6	2	3	12

VACANCIES FILLED BY PROMOTION (1986, 1987 and 1988)

I/A'	92	6	2	11	2	-	-	-	-
II/B'	90	13	7	11	3	-	-	1	-

Group	No. of employees	Vacancies reserved for		Vacancies filled		Vacancies dereserved		Vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

III/C' 386 63 30 87 20 - - - 8

IV/D' 111 16 7 36 4 - - - 2

BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS (1986, 1987 and 1988)

Vacancies filled by Direct Recruitment

I/A' 75 10 5 15 1 - - 6 5

II/B' 35 5 2 3 - - - 1 4

III/C' 135 28 13 19 4 - - 5 11

IV/D' 53 10 5 19 5 - - - -

Vacancies filled by promotion

I/A' 178 - - 9 - - - -

II/B' 96 9 6 9 - - - -

Group	No. of employees	Vacancies reserved for		Vacancies filled		Vacancies dereserved		Vacancies lapsed	
		SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
III/C	75	16	6	19	-	-	-	3	2
IV/D	34	4	4	7	-	-	-	-	2

HUDCO schemes in Orissa

3142. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHAIK: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO for the State of Orissa during the years, 1988-89, and 1989-90;

(b) the number of towns, covered; and

(c) the number of flats constructed and house sites developed during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The details of schemes sanctioned by HUDCO for the State of Orissa during the year 1988-89 and 1989-90 are given below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of schemes sanctioned</i>	<i>No. of towns covered</i>
1988-89	10	6
1989-90 (upto 30-6-89)	8	8

(c) Out of the 74062 dwelling units sanctioned for Orissa under various schemes of HUDCO, 36129 dwelling units have reportedly been completed as on 1st June, 1989. However the break up of number of flats constructed and house-sites developed during 1988-89 and 1989-90 is not readily available.

Mounti on D.D.A. Flats

3143. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is permissible to construct more than two storeys or a 'mounti' on the second floor in Rohini, a DDA colony; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). Only two storeys are permitted on plots measuring upto 90 sq. meters. 2 1/2 storeyes in according with the building bye laws are

permitted only on plots of more than 90 sq. meters.

The reason for not permitting more than 2 storeys on plots measuring upto 90 sq. mts. is that these are constructed in accordance with a standard design and more floor space is provided on the ground floor and first floor than is permissible under the building bye laws.

'Mumti' or a stair cover was subsequently permitted on public demand.

[Translation]

Recognition of Sanitary Inspection courses by Delhi Administration

3144. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the institutions with Sanitary Inspectors Courses which were recognised for employment in Delhi Union Territory by the Local Self Government

Department of Delhi Administration during 1988-89 and the basis on which such recognition was given;

(b) the names of the institutions from which applications have been received by Government during 1988-89 and 1989-90 (upto June, 1989) for giving recognition to various courses and the decision taken thereon; and

(c) the policy of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Vanaspati Units in Maharashtra

3145. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new vanaspati manufacturing units proposed to be set up in cooperative, public and private sectors in Maharashtra during the years 1989 and 1990;

(b) the sites identified, the production capacity envisaged and time by which these units are likely to start production; and

(c) the number of applications pending with Union Government for grant of industrial licences in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) The pending proposals are not being considered for the time being.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The applications received from Maharashtra State have been rejected. At present no application is pending for processing by this Department.

Development Group on Prefabrications

3146. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the recommendations of the development group on prefabrications and modular co-ordination in buildings appointed by her Ministry; and

(b) the action taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Recommendations of the Development Group on Rehabilitation and Modular Coordination in buildings are given in the statement below.

(b) The report of the group was circulated to the State Govts., various Central Govt. organisations and large no. of agencies connected with the building construction activity for follow-up action and implementation of the recommendations to the extent possible.

STATEMENT

A) Manufacturers of items such as doors and windows and other building components which are incorporated in a building will have to cater to a relatively small range of sizes, each size being manufactured in larger numbers and this will lower manufacturing costs.

B) If modular dimensions is exten-

sively employed, the manufacturers of precast building components will be able to supply off-the-shelf standard components for incorporation in a building. The scope of application of their products will therefore be increased, which will result in lowered costs as well as reduced consumption of scarce materials. It will also reduce construction time.

- C) Even with traditional construction the adoption of modular dimensioning will bring about economies and reduce wastages.
- D) The use of dimensional coordination during the planning and designing stages will simplify the working which will result in saving design time.
- E) The use of dimensional coordination during the planning, and designing stages will simplify working and save time. Proven details will also be used for assemblies and components and this will improve the performance of building overall.

The following recommendations are made with the objective of achieving economies:

- A) In the first instance, a directive issued to the CPWD, MES and all public organisations that henceforth all planning for residential buildings employ modular co-ordination. After gaining experience, this directive may be extended to all the buildings. The directive should be accompanied by an explanation that

the adoption of modular coordination will not result in increased costs, and is to bring about economies in the long run.

- B) A similar directive to these organisations that henceforth all doors and windows should be one of the stipulated modular dimensions as given in this report.
- C) A continuing review of the process of Modular Co-ordination would be necessary for the purpose of inter-action and feed back taking into consideration the problems of planning and implementation. This could be done by setting a mechanism or a coordinating Group under the auspices of the Ministry of Works and Housing.
- D) With regard to education and training:
 - i) That the teaching of modular co-ordination and systems building should be included as part of the educational curricula of architects, engineers and students of poly-technics.
 - ii) Series of courses in modular co-ordination should be organised for practising engineers, architects and technicians.
 - iii) That organisations such as NBO, SERC and CBRI should actively promote and advise manufacturers and builders on the use of modular co-ordination.
- E) Building bye-laws may be suitably amended in case they con-

flict with the application of modular co-ordination.

- F) Same also applies to the recommended area space norms wherever stipulated by government agencies.

- G) Government financial institutions should give priority and other incentives to project using modular co-ordination.

- H) Government should encourage and give directive to the manu-

facturers of building components to follow stipulated dimensions within the modular system explained here.

Office of Central Silk Board

3147. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state the details of places where the Central Silk Board is having its offices, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details of places, where CSB Units are Functioning-State wise

S. No.	State	Place of CSB Units	No. of Units Functioning
1	2	3	4
I	Karnataka	1. Bangalore	8
		2. Mysore	4
		3. Chickaballapura	1
		4. Gouribidnur	1
		5. Mulbagal	1
		6. Vijayapur	1
		7. Chintamani	1
		8. K.P. Deddi/Ramanagaram	3
		9. Sirsi	2
		10. Nagamangali	1
		11. Naganahalli	1
		12. Gavimutt	1

1	2	3	4
		13. Chamarajnagar	1
		14. Yediyur	1
		15. Madivala	1
		16. Chitradurga	1
		17. Bidar	1
		18. Attibole	1
		19. Dharmapura	1
		20. Koppal	1
			33
II	Andhra Pradesh	1 Hyderabad	1
		2. Hindupur	2
		3. Tanakala	1
		4. Madanapalli	2
		5 Ananthapur	1
		6 Palamaner	1
		7. Rayachoty	1
		8 Vikarabad	2
		9. Gorantla	1
		10 Hamunakanda	1
		11 Eilakapet	1
		12. Hamapachodavaram	1
		13. Madakasira	1

1	2	3	4
III.	Tamil Nadu	1. Madras	1
		2. Alangayam	1
		3. Hosur	1
		4. Pennagaram	1
		5. Thalli	1
		6. Yelagiri Hills	1
		7. Coonoor	1
		8. Salem	1
		9. Vedaranyam	1
		10. Coimbatore	2
		11. Denakanikottai	1
		12. Madurai	1
			13
IV.	West Bengal	1. Calcutta	1
		2. Malda	4
		3. Kalimpong	3
		4. Berhampore	2
		5. Kashipur	1
		6. Ambarifalkata	1
		7. Rampurhat	1
		8. Panchagram	1
		9. Jhargram	1

1	2	3	4
		10. Sujapur	1
		11. Islampur	1
		12. Saktipur	1
		13. Mothabari	1
		14. Chanchal	1
		15. Cooch Behar	2
		16. Kamnagar	1
		17. Patel Nagar	1
		18. Tantipara	1
		19. Kolitha	1
		20. Dakshin Bhavanipur	1
		21. Thalda	1
		22. Karna Subarna	1
		23. Banguria	1
		24. Dhubulia	1
			31
V.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Lucknow	1
		2. Dehradun	5*
		3. Varanasi	1
		4. Bhimtal	1
		5. Dudhi	2
		6. Naugarh	1

1	2	3	4
		7. Majra	1
		8. Hardoi	1
			13
VI	Manipur	1. Imphal	2
		2. Manipur (South & North District)	2
			4
VII	Assam	1. Gauhati	2
		2. Sibsagar	1
		3. Dhakuakhana	2
		4. Hahim	1
		5. Doomdooma	1
		6. Umramgsu	1
		7. Jorhat	4*
		8. Mirza	1
		9. Diphu	1
			14
VIII	Meghalaya	1. Aradonga	1
		2. Mendipathar	1
		3. Shillong	1
		4. Kharukol	1
		5. Rompara	1

1	2	3	4
		6. Adokgiri	1
			6
IX.	Madhya Pradesh	1. Raigarh	1
		2. Hosangabad	1
		3. Lakha	1
		4. Jadalpur	2*
		5. Katghora	1
		6. Pali	1
		7. Bastar	1
		8. Boirdadar	1
		9. Ambikapur	1
		10. Balagat	1
		11. Bilaspur	1
		12. Champa	1
			13
X.	Jammu & Kashmir	1. Srinagar	2
		2. Bangil	1
		3. Udampur	1
		4. Miransahib	1
		5. Manasbal	1
		6. Pampore	1
		7. Sunderbani	1

1	2	3	4
		8. Tral	1
		9. Batote	1
			10
XI.	Tripura	1. Agratale	1
XII.	Orissa	1. Bhubaneshwar	2
		2. Rourkela	1
		3. Simliguda	1
		4. Kuchinda	1
		5. Phulbani	1
		6. Baripada	2
		7. Bangriposi	1
		8. Sundergarh	1
		9. Naurangpur	1
		10. Pallahara	1
		11. Lahuni para	1
		12. Fakirpur	1
		13. Ramgiri	1
		14. Koraput.	2*
			17
XIII.	Bihar	1. Patna	1
		2. Bhagalpur	2
		3. Chaibasa	2

1	2	3	4
		4. Nathnagar	1
		5. Thakorganj	1
		6. Ranchi	2
		7. Maheshpur	1
		8. Kishanganj	2*
		9. Muzaffarpur	1
		10. Gumla	1
		11. Lohardaga	1
		12. Sahibganj	1
		13. Dumka	1
		14. Hatgamaria	1
		15. Kharswan	1
		16. Noamundi	1
		17. Kathikund	1
		18. Madhupur	1
		19. Hazaribagh	1
			23
XIV.	Maharashtra	1. Bumbay	1
		2. Parbhani	1
		3. Chandrapur	1
		4. Bhandara	1
		5. Sakoli	1

1	2	3	4
		6. Akola	1*
		7. Gadinglaj	1
			7
XV	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bir	1
		2. Poantasahib	1
			2
XVI.	Mizoram	Champhai	1
XVII.	Punjab	Sujanpur	1
XVIII.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Dirang	1
		2. Sille	1
		3. Jia	1
			3
XIX.	Nagaland	1. Kikruma	1
		2. Dimapur	1
		3. Bagty	1
		4. Nagaland	1
			4
XX.	Sikkim	Majitar	1
XXI.	Rajasthan	1. Kota	1
		2. Mavli	1
		3. Udaipur	1*

1	2	3	4
		4. Dabok	1
			<u>4</u>
XXII.	Kerala	1. Palghat	1
		2. Kanjirapally	2*
			3
XXIII.	Gujarat	1. Surat	2*
		2. Valod	1
			<u>3</u>
Total Central Silk Board Units			223

Note : *Includes one unit of NSP office.

Organisations working for the Upliftment of Weavers

3148. SHRIMATIMANORAMASINGH:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of the organisations working for the upliftment of weavers, State-wise;

(b) the total number and names of the organisations which are earning profit, with details thereof;

(c) the details of those running in loss; and

(d) whether Government have ascertained the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SA-

ROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Central Government does not maintain any such list of organisations working for the upliftment of weavers.

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

[Translation]

Illegal Construction of Shops in Place of Residential Buildings in Delhi

3149. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding illegal construction of shops in place of the residential buildings in various areas in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government have con-

ducted any inquiry in this regard from January 1989 to date and if so, the details of the action taken in the matter?

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]

Use of Sugar Syrup in Homoeopathic Medicine

3150. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Drugs Controller of India has allowed the use of flavoured sugar syrup in Homoeopathic medicines manufactured in India;

(b) if so, which Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia permits flavoured sugar syrup/essences as an additive; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to withdraw such homoeopathic preparation from the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The permission to manufacture Homoeopathic medicines is granted by Licensing Authorities of the States concerned. A few Drug Controllers occasionally seek the views of the Drug Controller (India) and the same is offered by the Drug Controller (India) after consulting the Homoeopathic Wing in the Ministry. The Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India does not allow the use of flavour/essence in syrup used for preparing Homoeopathic medicines.

Houses/Shops to Tribals

3151. SHRI BAGUN SUMBRUI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of houses/flats and shops allotted by D.D.A. to Tribal/Adivasi applicants during the last three years;

(b) whether D.D.A. propose to invite fresh applications for flats/shops from tribals in the near future; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA has not kept any separate record in regard to houses/flats allotted to members to Scheduled Tribes/Adivasis applicants. Eleven shops/stalls/kiosks have been allotted to the members of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years.

(b) and (c). There is a proposal to invite applications from the members of scheduled Tribes for allotment of shops/stalls/kiosks during the current year. As regards houses/flats, final decision about inviting applications from Scheduled Tribes has not been taken so far.

Social Forestry in Kerala

3152. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the details of amount utilized under Social Forestry Scheme in Kerala during 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): In 1988-90, a total amount of Rs. 11.15 crores has been utilised in Kerala on afforestation activities, including social forestry.

Confirmation of Doctors in Dadra and Nagar Haveli

3153. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M.B.B.S. doctors recruited on a regular basis by the Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration through Union Public Service Commission have not been confirmed even after satisfactory completion of their period of probation;

(b) whether Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration have not declared any post in its medical service as permanent;

(c) if not, the number of post which are permanent; and

(d) whether Government propose to declare the posts in the medical service of Dadra and Nagar Haveli Administration as permanent?

Number of schemes	—	13
Total project cost	—	Rs. 12.49 crores
Loan sanctioned by HUDCO	—	RS. 8.30 crores
Dwelling units sanctioned	—	10825
Plots sanctioned	—	64

Death of Cholera and Gastro-Enteritis in Orissa

3155. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some people died of cholera and gastro-enteritis in Orissa in the recent past;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

HUDCO Assistance for Kerala

3154. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any housing scheme is being implemented by Kerala in Trichur, with HUDCO assistance; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The details of housing schemes sanctioned by HUDCO in Trichur, Kerala are as follows:-

(b) if so, the number thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to take some permanent measure to check the spread of these diseases; and

(d) if so, the specific steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The number of Cholera/Gastro-Enteritis/Acute Diarrhoeal Disease cases in

Orissa as a whole, as reported in the Dte. General of Health Services as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cholera</i>		<i>A.D.D./G.E.</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Death</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Death</i>
1987	3	—	78819	420
1988	9	2	938728	603
1989 (upto 31.7.89)	—	—	2334174	120

(c) and (d). The Central and State Governments are taking adequate steps for the control of these diseases. The Government of India also launched ORT Programme during the 7th Plan for the management of acute diarrhoeal diseases in the country which is being expanded in a phased manner to reduce the morbidity and mortality due to acute diarrhoeal diseases. Specific treatments are available in the Primary Health Centre, Dispensaries and Hospitals depending on the causative Organisms. Emphasis has been laid for the supply of pure drinking water in the problem villages by the end of the 7th Plan period. Construction of sanitary privies are being encouraged in the rural areas by community participation. Health education in the rural areas by community participation. Health education efforts are being augmented. All outbreaks are being investigated by the State Health Authorities and unsafe drinking water supplies are being chlorinated.

Regularisation of Government Accommodation

3156. SHRIVILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government for regu-

larising the allotment of quarters for the dependents of retired Government Employees who have not claimed his/her House Rent Allowance during the continuance of his/her parents service from their employer;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of cases are still pending since 1987 in the Estate Office under the Ministry for regularising of such quarters to them who is widow and get employment at the death of her husband and not claim H.R.A. from the employer;

(c) if so, how many cases from the Ministry of Finance (Collectorate of Central Excise, New Delhi) are still pending in the Estate Office, New Delhi;

(d) the reasons for not regularising such quarters;

(e) whether Government propose to consider these cases on priority basis; and

(f) if so, the time by which these quarters will be regularised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Policy guidelines of the Government on the subject are

given in the statement below.

(b) No Sir.

(c) to (f). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

Guidelines for regularisation/ad-hoc allotment to Dependents Regularisation/ad-hoc allotment to dependents of retired Govt. employees is allowed subject to fulfillment of following conditions:

- (i) Such regularisation/ad-hoc allotment is given in next below the entitled type to a son, unmarried daughter or wife or husband, as the case may be, of the retired Govt. employee.
- (ii) Both of them are employed in offices eligible for General Pool accommodation.
- (iii) The Dependent has been continuously residing with the retiring Govt. servant for at least 3 years immediately proceeding the date of retirement or, if appointed to Govt. service or transferred to the place of posting of the retiring Govt. Servant within a period of 3 years of the date of retirement, should be continuously residing with the retiring Govt. employee from the date of appointment or transfer.
- (vi) The concession is not available where the retiring officer or a member of his family own a house in the place of his/her posting.
- (v) All dues outstanding in respect

of premises in occupation of the retired officers should be cleared.

Vanaspati Units in Punjab

3157. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the places where vanaspati units are working in public and cooperative sectors in Punjab;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up any new units in these sectors in Punjab during 1989-90; and

(c) if so, where and when these are likely to start production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) One unit each is working in public and cooperative sectors at Amritsar and Khanna respectively in Punjab.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Filing of Claims by NTC against Erst-while owners of Swadeshi Cotton Mills

3158. SHRIV SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the N.T.C. (UP) Limited, Kanpur has proposed to file its claims running into crores of rupees against the erst-while group of Jaipurias who owned the Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited and its allied group of companies with controlling shareholdings; and

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Consequent upon the judgement of Supreme Court on 12.2.1988. Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Company Ltd. a company belonging to Jaipuria group has now become a subsidiary of NTC (U.P.) Ltd. An examination of the accounts has revealed that the Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Company Ltd. has to receive/recover large amounts from Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd. belonging to Jaipuria group and also from some private parties. Swadeshi Mining & Mfg. Co. Ltd. have served notices on the concerned parties and have also filed some suits. The question of filling additional suits for recovery of outstanding dues is under consideration of NTC.

Request from Voluntary Organisations for Financial Assistance for Hospitals in West Bengal

3159. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the

Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received request from voluntary organisations for financial assistance for hospitals in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A list of institutions which requested/ applied for financial assistance is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List and Details in respect of proposals received from the voluntary organisations of West Bengal

<i>Name of the institutions</i>	<i>Amount and Purpose</i>
Ramakrishna Mission Seva Pratishthan, Calcutta	(a) Rs. 34,67,859.21 for purchase of equipments.
	(b) Rs. 2, 00,000/- for purchase of equipments
Behala Balananda Brahmachari Hospital, Calcutta	Rs. 2,00,000/- for expansion/construction of existing hospital building.
Shyamaprasad Institution of Calcutta, Tajpur Howrah.	Rs. 1,68,800/- for purchase of equipments.
Bikash Bharati Welfare Society, Calcutta equipments.	Rs. 1,32,546/- for purchase of
Sri Ramakrishna Matri Mangal Pratishthan Ariadaha, West Bengal.	Rs. 3,05,048/- for purchase of equipments.

<i>Name of the institutions</i>	<i>Amount and Purpose</i>
Vivekananda Seva Sadan, Mandra, West Bengal.	Rs. 2,00,000/- purchase of equipments
Sonatala Milan Sangha, Howrah, Bengal. Area	Request for financial assistance for West setting up of a new hospital in Rural Area (an advance copy) received. The estimated cost of the Project is Rs. 47,23,980.00

Construction of Shops in Arhant Tower, Janakpuri

[Translation]

Development works in Forest Areas

3160. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been unauthorised construction of shops in the basement of Arhant Tower, Janak Puri Commercial Complex;

(b) if so, whether DDA has taken any action against the builders;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). The Arhant Tower has been constructed on Plot Nos. 50 & 51, Block-B, Janak Puri. The builders have participated the basement in unauthorised cubicals and show cause notices have been issued by the DDA to them on 27-7-89 allowing them 15 days time. Further action in the matter will be taken by the DDA after the expiry of the period of notice. The DDA has stated that auction files pertaining to these plots are available with it.

3161. SHRI MOHAL LAL JHIKRAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of Government regarding taking up of development works in forest areas;

(b) the present position of works which were incomplete in 1980 particularly in respect of roads, communications, irrigation and power;

(c) whether these development work have been completely stopped;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The diversion of forest areas for any non-forest purpose would require prior permission of the Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

(b) to (d). The information is being collected from State Governments/UTs and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) All projects which were not completed in 1980 and which have been received for approval or Central Government under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 are considered favourably for expeditious clearance.

[English]

Circular Train in Nagpur

3163. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Circular Train in Nagpur city; and

(b) if so, the details of decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is at present no proposal to construct a Circular Railway in the city of Nagpur.

[Translation]

Co-operative Society to promote export of Readymade Garments

3164. SHRIMADAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given recognition to any co-operative society to promote the export of readymade garments;

(b) if so, the extent to which readymade garments are proposed to be exported through it;

(c) whether export is likely to be increased after the formation of this society; and

(d) if so, the extent thereof and if not, the

measures proposed to be adopted by Government to increase the export thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

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

[English]

Complaints received at CPWD enquiry Offices

3165. SHRI ADBUL HAMID: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints from Members of Parliament regarding the replacement of furniture etc. received by CPWD Inquiry Office, South Avenue, during the last three months;

(b) the maximum and minimum time taken by the CPWD to attend to their complaints; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to ensure quick compliance of the complaints made at the CPWD Inquiry Offices?

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.

Storage Capacity of C.W.C.

3166. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what's the present total storage capacity of the Central Warehousing Corporation in the country;

(b) what is the percentage of storage capacity arranged from the private parties on hire basis;

(c) whether Government propose to increase the storage capacity in the country; and

(d) if so, the programme in this regard during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). As on 1.6.1989, the total storage capacity available with the Central Warehousing Corporation was 64.13 lakh tonnes of which about 29% of the capacity was hired from the private parties.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) During 1989-90, the Central Warehousing Corporation and the Food Corporation of India are expected to construct storage capacity of 2.50 lakh tonnes and 1.80 lakh tonnes respectively.

Activities of Property Dealers/Agents in Delhi

3167. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the property dealers/agents, in league with some allottees of DDA flats and plots, are managing to pass on the possession of DDA allotted flats/plots to others through power of attorney; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to arrest the activities of these dealers/agents, who are helping to generate black money in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). DDA has initiated a series of reforms which aim at relaxation of various restrictions on the sale of DDA flats; simplification of procedures relating to the calculation of unearned increase and its payment, rationalising the procedure for the grant of permission for sale, whenever necessary. The ultimate objective of these reforms is to facilitate open sale of DDA flats and reduce the resort to Power of Attorney as a substitute for a proper sale deed.

Sanctioning of House Building Plans

3168. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DDA has liberalised conditions for getting plans sanctioned for construction of houses in Delhi during 1989; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the simplified procedure, requests in the prescribed form for sanction of building plans for construction of houses on plots of the size of 500 sq. mts. and less are accepted on the verification of the owner and the licensed architect (Registered with the Council of Architecture). Similarly approval on Forms 'C' and 'D' is also given on the verification of the licensed architect.

Arrangements have been made for "one window" clearance of all such sanctions.

Voluntary Organisations working for the Cancer Patients

3170. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations dealing with Cancer patients in operation with their place of location, facilities provided and financial assistance granted during the last three years; and

(b) whether Government have received complaints about mis-use of funds by such voluntary organisations and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against such organisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Complete information about the number of voluntary organisations dealing with cancer patients in operation with their place of location and facilities provided is not available. However, this Ministry has been dealing with

the following voluntary organisations in the recent past:

1. Indian Cancer Society, Bombay.
2. Goa Cancer Society, Pannaji.
3. Cancer Relief Society, Nagpur.
4. Hanuman Prasad Poddhar Smarak Samiti, Gorakhpur.

A statement showing financial assistance given to these voluntary organisations and other institutions run by various trusts/bodies and the purpose for which it was given is given below.

(b) No complaint has been received about the mis-use of Central assistance.

STATEMENT

A. *Financial assistance given to Regional Cancer Research and Treatment Centres run by voluntary bodies for the purchase of equipments:*

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Year (Rs. in lakhs)			
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Gujarat Cancer & Research Institute, Ahmedabad	20.00	20.00	20.00	
2.	Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore.	20.00	20.00	20.00	
3.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research & Treatment Society, Cuttack.	15.00	12.00	12.00	
4.	Cancer Hospital & Research Institute, Gwalior.	12.00	12.00	12.00	
5.	Cancer Institute, Madras	25.00	35.00	45.00	
B.	Assistance for approved research projects: Indian Cancer Society, Bombay.	50.00	50.00	20.00	
C.	Assistance for replacement of cobalt source : Goa Cancer Society, Pannaji			3.00	

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Year (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		

D. Central assistance @ Rs. 12.00 Lakhs given to following voluntary organisations for setting up of Cobalt Therapy Units :

1986-87 :

1. Shree Sidheshwar Cancer & Research Centre, Sholapur.

2. Balabhai Nanavati Hospital, Bombay.

3. Rashtriya Sant Tukoji Cancer Hospital, Nagpur.

4. Kamala Nehru Memorial Hospital, Allahabad

5. Bibi General Hospital, Hyderabad.

6. Christian Cancer Centre, Kakinada.

1987-88 :

1. Kasturba Hospital, Manipal.

2. Peripheral Cancer Hospital (Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore), Gulbarga.

S.No.	Name of the Centre	Year (Rs. in lakhs)				
		1986-87	1987-88	1988-89		
1	2	3	4	5		
3.	Wanless Hospital, Miraj.					
4	Padhar Hospital, Betul.					
5.	Mohan Dai Oswal Cancer Treatment & Research Foundation, Ludhiana.					
1988-89 :						
1.	Amala Cancer Hospital & Research Centre, Trichur.					
2.	Hanuman Prasad Poddhar Cancer Hospital, Gorakhpur.					

[Translation]

Reduction in Prices of S.F.S. Flats

duced the increased price after review; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

3171. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(a) whether the D.D.A. had increased the cost of flats while issuing final demand letters for flats allotted under S.F.S.;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(b) whether the D.D.A. has since re-

(c) The Actual cost of the S.F.S. flats as per the existing procedure is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT*S.F.S. Category-II*

<i>Name of Scheme</i>	<i>Floor</i>	<i>Plinth Area (S. Mtr.)</i>	<i>Cost range</i>
Rohini Sector-III, Pkt. 5 SFS	First	77.31	Rs.1,59,300/- (Minimum)
Vasant Kunj Sector-B Pkt. VII and VIII	Second	109.98	Rs.2,62,200/- (Minimum)

S.F.S. Category-III

Pitampura Pkt. L (D)	Ground	112.36	Rs.2,50,300/- (Minimum)
Vasant Kunj Sector-8 Pkt. I	GF/FF (Duplex)	143.81	Rs.3,52,500/- (Maximum)

[English]

Market Rent of Quarters from Retired Employees

3172. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

tion for overstaying after the retirement even in the cases where notices for hearing by Litigation Cell of the Directorate of Estate are subsequently withdrawn on the ground that the ward of the employee concerned is entitled to such accommodation;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(a) whether market rent is charged from the allottees of Government accommoda-

(c) the number of such cases of Type I quarters pending with the Directorate of

Estates for settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Damages are charged for over-stayal on the expiry of the period admissible to Government servants for continuing in the Government accommodation after retirement, irrespective of the fact that notice are issued by the Litigation Cell of the Directorate of Estates and/or their subsequent withdrawal and also irrespective of their wards being entitled to regularisation/ad-hoc allotment of those quarters.

40 cases of Type. I quarters where requests from the wards of the allottees for regularisation/ad-hoc allotment of Type. I quarters have been received are presently pending with the Directorate of Estates.

Demands of Beedi Workers

3173. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the South Zone Beedi Workers' Committee has urged Government for the abolition of contract system of employment in beedi industry, fixation of daily basic wage at Rs. 20/-, implementation of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976, neutralisation of Dearness Allowance and issue of identity cards; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Demolition of Canopy at India Gate, New Delhi

3174. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several reputed architects have objected to the proposal to demolish the canopy at India Gate in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether these architects had also proposed that the statue of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi be installed in one of the hexagons in the same complex;

(d) if so, whether a final decision has been taken; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Government has seen reports in the press to the effect that some eminent architects have objected to the demolition of the canopy, suggesting that the statue of Mahatma Gandhi may be installed in one of the hexagons in the India Gate complex.

(d) and (e). The present decision of the Government is to instal the statue at India Gate, New Delhi.

Subsidy on Food

3175. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government bear subsidy on issue of foodgrains to tribals under Integrated Tribal Development Projects as well as foodgrains supplied through

Fair Price Shops; and

(b) if so, the amount of subsidy given during 1988 and 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

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

(b) The total consumer subsidy and carrying cost of buffer stocks borne by the Government of India was/is as under:—

(Rs. Crores)

1988-89

2200.00

(includes Rs. 328.34 crores of estimated subsidy on issues of wheat and rice under I.T.D.P.)

1989-90

665.00

(upto 3rd August, 89)

(includes estimated subsidy of Rs. 325.08 crores on issues under I.T.D.P.)

(on estimated basis)

Admission of Candidates from Sikkim in Medical Colleges

3176. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no medical college in Sikkim;

(b) if so, whether some seats have been reserved for candidates from Sikkim for admission to M.B.B.S. and Post-Graduate Courses in Medical Colleges of other States; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to
(c). There is no Medical College in Sikkim. The Government of India in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare do not reserve

seats for candidates of States/UT without medical colleges of their own including Sikkim. The Government of India every year make a request to the States and Union Territories with medical colleges and certain other medical Institutions for their contribution of MBBS/BDS seats to the Central Pool. The number of seats in the Central Pool varies from year to year. These seats in turn are, inter alia, allocated to States/UT without medical colleges, including Sikkim. The selection and nomination of students is done by the respective States/UT Governments to whom the seats are allotted. During 1989-90, the Government of Sikkim has been allocated 19 MBBS and 2 BDS seats in the different medical colleges of the country, as per the Statement given below. During 1989-90, a candidate sponsored by the Government of Sikkim, has also been recommended for nomination to MDS Course in Preventive and Social Dentistry at Government Dental Colleges, Bangalore, against one MDS seat contributed by the Government of Karnataka to the Central Pool during 1989-90 Session.

STATEMENT

The College-wise breakup of MBBS/BDS seats allocated to Sikkim from the Central Pool during 1989-90 Session is as under:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Medical/Dental Colleges</i>	<i>No. of MBBS seats</i>
1.	JIPMER, Pondicherry	1 (One)
2.	Lady Hardinge Medical College, New Delhi	2 (Two)
	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>	
3.	M.L.B.N. Medical College, Jhansi	2 (Two)
4.	G.S.V.M. Medical College, Kanpur	1 (One)
5.	L.L.R.M. Medical College, Meerut	1 (One)
6.	Medical College, Gorakhpur	2 (Two)
	<i>Bihar</i>	
7.	Bhagalpur Medical College, Bhagalpur	2 (Two)
	<i>Rajasthan</i>	
8.	R.N.T. Medical College, Udaipur	1 (One)
	<i>Madhya Pradesh</i>	
9.	Medical College, Indore	3 (Three)
	<i>West Bengal</i>	
10.	N.R.S. Medical College, Calcutta	2 (Two)
11.	B.S. Medical College, Bankura	2 (Two)
	Total :	19 (Nineteen)
	<i>BDS Seats</i>	
1.	K.G. Medical College (Dental Wing), Lucknow	1 (One)
2.	Dr. R. Ahmed Dental College, Calcutta	1 (One)
	Total :	2 (Two)

[Translation]

Experts Team to Evaluate Pollution in Surat

3177. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMIT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to send any team of experts to evaluate the environmental pollution in Surat; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be done?

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

(b) Does not arise

[English]

Time Schedule For Ganga Cleaning Plan

3178. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) whether any time schedule has been laid down for completion of Ganga Action Plan;

(b) whether the work on schemes sanctioned under Ganga Action Plan is going as scheduled;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which this project is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z. R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). It is estimated that a large majority of the 262 schemes sanctioned under the Ganga

Action Plan would be completed by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The remaining schemes will be completed in the early part of the Eighth Five Year Plan. As of now, a total of 70 schemes have been completed, 42 in Uttar Pradesh, 13 in Bihar and 15 in West Bengal. In the case of 89 other schemes more than 50% of the work has been completed, while in 54 schemes between 10 to 50% progress has been made. In certain schemes progress has been delayed due to litigation and delay in land acquisition proceedings. An expenditure of Rs. 144.41 crores has been incurred under the Ganga Action Plan up till now.

Additional Incentives for Small Family

3179. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the incentives given under Family Planning for adopting small family so as to check the unbridled population growth in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) since when the enhanced incentives are proposed to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). No new incentive schemes for promoting small family norm under Family Welfare Programme so as to check the population growth in the country have been finalised.

Spread of Meningitis in Tribal Districts of Koraput and Phulabani in Orissa

3180. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of tribals are becoming the victims of the dreaded disease meningitis in the tribal districts of Koraput and Phulbani in Orissa;

(b) if so, the steps taken to save the tribals in these districts from untimely; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to adopt a scheme at National level to tackle the problem of this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes. The Government of Orissa have reported cases and deaths due to Meningitis.

(b) and (c). Adequate treatment is being provided to the affected people including tribal population by opening camp hospitals and sending out mobile teams wherever necessary. Contact treatment is being provided to people coming into contact with patients as a preventive measures. Other control measures include treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Pencillin and Chloramphenicol; vaccination of medical and para-medical personnel who attend patients and casualty departments; providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving some Sulphadiazine etc.

Transfers Policy in Bureau of Indian Standards

3181. SHRI R.P. SUMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bureau of Indian Standards has formulated any transfer policy for their employees; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. This policy is presently under revision and likely to be finalised soon.

(b) Does not arise.

Proposal of Hindustan Latex Ltd. Trivandrum for Manufacture of Disposable Syringes and Needles

3182. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal from the Hindustan Latex Ltd; Trivandrum, pending before the Ministry for technology collaboration for manufacture of disposable syringes and needles;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the proposal was received by the Ministry for clearance and the steps taken to expedite the clearance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Hindustan Latex Limited, Trivandrum propose to set up a plant, with foreign technology collaboration, for the manufacture of Disposable Syringes and Needles, but the investment decision is yet to be taken by this Ministry. The Hindustan Latex Limited have been advised to consider, in the next meeting of their Board of Directors, the feasibility of their project proposal, taking into account the resources position also.

Fifth Asian Conference on Diarrhoeal Diseases

3183. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India will be one of the participants during Fifth Asian Conference on Diarrhoeal diseases to be held at Kathmandu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the agenda of this Conference?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Agenda of the Conference is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

List of the topics to be discussed in the Fifth Asian Conference on Diarrhoeal Diseases

1. CDD Programme Implementation and Sustenance
2. Diarrhoea Training Units
3. Super ORS
4. Prevention of Diarrhoea
5. Improving Current Practice in Management
6. Role of Professional Societies
7. Diarrhoea and Nutrition (A-Symposium)
8. Persistent Diarrhoea
9. Shigellosis
10. Newer Aetiological Agents
11. Pathophysiology of Diarrhoeal Disease.

[Translation]

Government Accommodation to Employees in Delhi

3184. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the average period of service after which a Government employee gets Government accommodation in Delhi;

(b) the total number of Government employees in the waiting list by the end of 1988;

(c) when they are expected to get Government accommodation; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) It varies for different type of homes. The date of priority covered as on 7th August, 1989 for allotment of different types of accommodation in the General Pool is given in the statement below.

(b) The total number of Government employees waiting for allotment of different types of accommodation in Delhi as on 31.12.88 on the basis of restricted applications invited for the Current Allotment Year (from 1.1.88 to 31.12.88) was 35,089.

(c) It is not feasible to indicate any time limit as this depends upon vacation of accommodation by the existing allottees and construction of new quarters.

(d) Construction of additional General Pool accommodation in Delhi is proposed subject to availability of funds.

STATEMENT

Date of priority covered in General Pool & Sub Pools as on 7.8.89

Type	Tenure Pool	General Pool	S C. Pool	S.T. Pool	Married Ladies	Single
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	Nil	20.10.72	6.11.72	28.8.73		
I	Nil	20.01.70	26.6.73	11.5.71		
II	Nil	24.05.67	1.9.67	11.4.78	12.4.67	18.12.75
III	Nil	19.03.61	23.10.61	11.1.73	4.1.62	2.5.67
IV	Pay Rs. 4075/- 1.1.86	24.10.64	10.5.65	14.6.73	9.5.66	11.5.81
IV (S)	5250	-	-	-	-	-
			Pay on 1.7.87 (D. Pri.) 1.1.86			
V-A	5700	6100	-	-	-	-
V-B	6500	6710	-	-	-	-
VI-A	7400	-	-	-	-	-

	Hostel			
	Tenure Pool	General Pool	Marned	Single
Double Suit	5700 (With restriction)	5000	No change	No change
Single suit with Kitchen		3125		
Single suit without Kitchen	No change	No change		

File Work by Doctors

3185. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several doctors in the Directorate General of Health Services have not attended to patients for more than two years and have done only file work; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to post such doctors in dispensaries to make full use of their talent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Some of the Central Health Service Officers posted in Directorate General of Health Services have not been transferred to dispensaries as there are no equivalent posts in higher grade in dispensaries outside Directorate General of Health Services. Transfers of Central Health Service Officers working in Directorate General of Health Services wherever possible are effected from time to time keeping in view the public interest.

[English]

Capitation Fee charged by Medical Colleges of Southern States

3186. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether medical colleges in some Southern States are still charging capitation fee at the time of admission of the students;

(b) if so, the names of such States and the medical colleges which are taking capitation fees;

(c) the action taken against such institutes; and

(d) the steps taken to put an end to this practice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). So far as the information is available, the following medical colleges in Southern States are still charging capitation fee at the time of admission of the student:

Andhra Pradesh

1. Deccan College of Medical Science, Hyderabad.

Karnataka

2. J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore.
3. Sri Adichunchanegiri Medical College, Javaranhalli, Vellur, Mandya District.
4. M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore.
5. Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore.
6. Kompagowda Institute of Medical Sciences, Bangalore.
7. Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamka, Kotar.
8. Al-Ameen Medical College, Bijapur.
9. B.L.D. Medical College, Bijapur.
10. Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur.
11. M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga.

12. J.N. Medical College, Belgaum.
13. Kasturba Medical College, Manipal/ Mangalore.
14. J.J.M. Medical College, Davangere.

Tamil Nadu

15. Sri Ramohandra College of Health Sciences, Porur, Madras.
16. P.S.G. Institute of Medical Sciences, P.S. Govindaswamy Naidu and Sons' Charities, Peelamadu, Coimbatore.
17. Medical College, Annamalai.

(c) and (d). As per information available, the Government of Karnataka have enacted a law in 1983 to prohibit the charging of capitation fees by medical colleges and it has come into force from the 11th July, 1988. As per information available with the Medical Council of India, the Government of Karnataka have framed certain higher fee structure for the privately managed medical colleges. So far as the Central Government is concerned, a Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 wherein a provision is being made to prohibit the collection of capitation fees by the medical colleges and provide for punishment for contravention of these provisions was introduced in the Rajya Sabha and referred to a Joint Committees of Parliament which has since submitted its report to both Houses of Parliament. As and when the Bill is enacted, the Central Government will have power to prohibit capitation fee in medical colleges.

**Inadequate Storage Capacity of F.C.I.
Godowns at Jabalpur**

3187. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether storage capacity of the Food Corporation of India godowns Jabalpur is less as compared to its requirement; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to increase the capacity of Jabalpur godowns?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Ecological Awareness Programme

3188. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Environment Awareness Promotion Programme is under implementation in the country;

(b) if so, the measures being taken for creating ecological awareness among people; and

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose during the last three years?

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

(b) A National Environmental Awareness Campaign is organised by the Ministry every year through non-governmental organisations and through various media. The Ganga Project Directorate, the National Wastelands Development Board, the Central Pollution Control Board, and the National Museum of Natural History create awareness in respect of their spheres of activity through use of various media.

(c) The funds allocated for the programme during the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89
Amount	81.78	161.97	186.71

[Translation]

(c) the manner in which the consumers were benefited?

Cases Filed before State National Commission

3189. SHRIDAL CHANDERJAIN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered with State Commission and National Dispute Redressal Commission since 1987;

(b) the number of cases disposed of; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). As per information available with the Central Government, the number of cases (including appeals) filed and decided by National Commission and State Commissions are as under:

(As on 30.6.89)

	No. of cases Filed	No. of cases Decided
1. National Commission	53	8
2. Orissa State Commission	33	8
3. Pondicherry State Commission	2	—
4. Andhra Pradesh State Commission	7	2
5. Uttar Pradesh State Commission	81	16
6. Bihar State Commission	171	90
7. Rajasthan State Commission (as on 31.3.89)	40	6

(c) In most of the cases consumers' grievances were redressed.

[English]

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

Recommendation of National Leprosy Eradication Commission Rehabilitation of Lepers

(a) whether the National Leprosy Eradication Commission had made certain recommendations to his Ministry for the rehabilitation of Lepers;

3190. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA

(b) if so, the various recommendations made by the Commission; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Ministry of Welfare has set up a Committee to examine the entire question of rehabilitation of leprosy affected persons. Out of the 4.1 million leprosy affected persons, approximately 3.2 lakh require some rehabilitation services. The Committee has formulated a scheme for rehabilitation of these persons in community based employment and self employment rehabilitation scheme for which it is estimated that an outlay of Rs. 105 crores spread over the next 10 years would be required. This rehabilitation scheme will be presented to a group of experts for discussion on common related issues.

Other recommendations made by the National Leprosy Eradication Commission in connection with rehabilitation inter alia are reconstructive surgery units should be activated. The expertise available with voluntary organisations in reconstructive surgery should be optimally utilised. The Surgery Department of some of the Medical Colleges and voluntary organisations should be identified as Regional Centres for reconstructive surgery.

Special programmes should be encouraged for child leprosy patients and for children of leprosy patients.

The leprosy patients who cannot look after themselves for example, the blind should be taken care of in mercy homes.

Quarters of different Pools

3191. DR. G.S. RAJHANS: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of quarters, type-wise, area-wise as on 1 January, 1974 and 1 July, 1989 in New Delhi/Delhi area;

(b) the total number of quarters type-wise and area-wise placed at the disposal of different pools in New Delhi/Delhi by Directorate of Estates as on 1 July, 1989; and

(c) the norms laid down for placement of quarters at the disposal of different pools and for exchange of quarters between Directorate of Estates and different pools?

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

Plantation of Minor Forest Produce

3192. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central assistance has been given to the State Government of Orissa for the plantation of minor forest produce in tribal areas;

(b) if so, the tribal areas in the State where minor forest produce have been planted;

(c) the different kind of minor forest produce planted in those areas under the centrally sponsored schemes during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the Central assistance given to that State under the scheme during this period?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) to (d). Special Central assistance has been provided to the State Government of Orissa as an additive to the Tribal Sub-Plan of the State Government for undertaking programmes of tribal welfare and development

which includes raising of Minor Forest Produce also. These plantations are being raised in the Districts of Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Sundargarh, Koraput, Mayurbhanj, Balasore, Sambalpur, and Phulbani. The year-wise details of area planted, amount spent and species raised are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Area planted (in hectares)</i>	<i>Amount spent (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Species planted</i>
1986-87	400	15	Neem, Bamboo, Assan, Arjun,
1987-88	900	22	Amla, Harra, Bahera and
1988-89	1200	29	Semal, etc.
1989-90	1000 (Proposed)	26 (Allocation)	

In addition, during 1988-89 Central assistance of Rs. 20.625 lakhs was provided by the National Wastelands Development Board to Orissa Government for raising Minor Forest Produce including medicinal plants in other areas of the State.

Green Card for those Adopting Family Planning

3193. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of State Governments have introduced Green Card system to encourage family planning;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) whether Government propose to advise other States also to introduce Green Card system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The names of the State where the scheme is in operation are indicated in the statement below.

(c) The other States have been advised time and again to introduce the Green Card Scheme.

STATEMENT

The States which have Green Card Scheme are

1. D & N Haveli
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Chandigarh Admn.
4. Punjab
5. Bihar
6. Sikkim
7. Arunachal Pradesh
8. Orissa

- | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|--|
| 9. | Andaman & Nicobar Islands | was constituted; |
| 10. | Gujarat | (b) the details of the members of the committee; |
| 11. | Karnataka | (c) when the report was submitted and |
| 12. | Uttar Pradesh | accepted by Government; |
| 13. | Madhya Pradesh | (d) whether any of the relieved Directors have been re-employed; and |
| 14. | Rajasthan | (e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor? |
- Srinivasan Committee**

3194. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Unstarred question No. 8858 regarding implementation of decisions on recommendations of Srinivasan Committee and state:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) In April, 1986, Government constituted a Committee to assess the working of the top management in NTC and its Subsidiary Corporations, both in terms of performance and their capabilities.

(a) the terms of reference of the Srinivasan Committee and when the Committee

(b) The Committee consisted of the following members:—

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- | | | | |
|----|---|---|----------|
| 1. | Sh. K. Sreenivasan, Vice Chairman, The South Indi Textile Research Association, Coimbatore. | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Prof. Bhim Sen Sharma, Pro Vice-Chancellor, Indira Gandhi Open University, New Delhi. | — | Member |
| 3. | Dr. Rakesh Khurana, Programme Director, International Management Institute, New Delhi. | — | Member |
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(c) The Report dated 28th May, 1986 was submitted to the Government by the Committee. This Report was referred to by the Government while processing cases regarding appointment, tenure etc. of various Directors from time to time.

New Family Welfare Programme

3195. SHRI AMARSING RATHAWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(d) and (e). The Government have not re-employed any of the Functional Directors rated "poor" by the Srinivasan Committee in any of the Subsidiaries of NTC.

(a) whether Government propose to initiate any new family welfare programmes in the country to motivate the people to keep their families small;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) to what extent the new programmes are likely to help in population control in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The Planning Commission has constituted a number of working groups to review the implementation of Family Welfare Programme and make recommendations for reorientation of policy and programmes for adoption in the 8th Five Year Plan. These working groups have since submitted their reports which are presently under consideration with the Planning Commission.

Experiment on Acupuncture and Tibetan System of Medicine

3196. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:

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

(a) whether steps have been taken to introduce acupuncture and Tibetan System of medicines in the country;

(b) if so, the result thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to develop these system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The Acupuncture and Tibetan system of medicines are already being practised in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) The question does not arise.

Streamlining of Working of CPWD

3197. SHRI PARASRAMBHARDWAJ:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to streamline the working of C.P.W.D.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal to streamline the working of the CPWD. However, the Department has from time to time been streamlining its functioning by use of computers for project monitoring, increasing use of computer aided design for bringing speed, economy and soundness in construction, development of software for divisional accounting system and setting up of Quality Circles under Maintenance Circles in Delhi.

Short Supply of Anti-Leprosy Drugs

3198. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anti-leprosy drugs are in short supply; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to make them available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

HUDCO Loan for Beedi and Handloom Workers

3199. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was any proposal during 1988-89 to extent central subsidy and HUDCO loan facilities for housing to Beedi and Handloom workers;

(b) whether the facilities were extended to the Beedi and Handloom workers of Cannanore in Kerala; and

(c) the allocation made in Kerala under the Scheme for 1988-89 and 1989-90?

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

(b) The facilities of Central subsidy and HUDCO loans to State Governments for construction of House-cum-Worksheds for Handloom workers were extended to the workers of Cannanore in Kerala. However, during the year 1988-89 no grant-in-aid was released to the beedi workers of cannanore in Kerala.

(c) HUDCO's overall annual allocations for all conventional housing schemes including Handloom Workers' Worksheds-cum-Housing scheme and Housing schemes for Beedi Workers made to Kerala during 1988-89 and 1989-90 are Rs. 12.02 crores and Rs. 15.41 crores respectively.

Under the Work-shed-cum-housing subsidy scheme of the Ministry of Textiles, no State-wise allocation is being made. Proposals received from State Governments are examined and funds released on the basis of the parameters prescribed under the scheme. During the year 1988-89 an amount of Rs. 15.58 lakhs was released

under the scheme to the Government of Kerala for construction of House-cum-Worksheds/Worksheds for handloom workers in Kerala including those in Cannanore. The allocation of funds for central subsidy under Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections of workers engaged in beedi industry is made to Welfare Commissioner, Bangalore under whose jurisdiction the States of Kerala, Karnataka and Union Territory of Lakshadweep are covered. During the year 1988-89 a sum of Rs. 4.00 lakhs was allocated to Welfare Commissioner, Bangalore for grants-in-aid to State Governments. During the year 1989-90 also an amount of Rs. 4.00 lakhs has been allocated for the purpose

Research and Medical Facilities at Bhopal for Victim of Gas Tragedy

3200. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are coordinating Medical research and medical facilities at Bhopal for victims of the gas tragedy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what are the findings of studies made regarding mortality rates, sight loss, morbidity of children etc. in those areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes.

(b) The Indian Council of Medical Research initiated several research studies immediately after the gas tragedy. They have evolved an inbuilt evaluation mechanism for evaluating the progress of research projects through Scientific Advisory Committee meeting annually. The lists of the study projects is given in the statement below.

(c) The findings of Indian Council of Medical Research studies on mortality, sight loss and morbidity among children are summarised below:—

Mortality rate

The Indian Council of Medical Research for its research studies registered a cohort of 79,191 persons from gas exposed areas and 16,082 from control areas. In the registered cohort from gas exposed areas, 549 deaths occurred during December, 1984. Out of this 398 (72.49%) occurred on 3rd December, 1984. The corresponding mortality figures for the year 1986 is 796 with mortality around 9.98 per 1,000. The death rate during 1987 were 8.85 and 7.07 per 1,000 in exposed and control areas respectively. The figures for 1988 were 8.17 and 4.95 per 1,000 in exposed and control areas.

Eye Diseases

A sample of 8647 persons from exposed and 2710 persons from control areas were included for studying the eye problem. Out of the total persons selected for the study, 6310 and 1710 persons were included for examinations. The distribution of ophthalmic abnormalities observed in the exposed area were trachoma (20.6%), chronic irritation conjunctivitis (35.6%), congenital xeraxis (1.3%), corneal opacity (15.7%) and cataract (2.3%). The figures for control area were trachoma (13.1%), Chronic irritation conjunctivitis (25.8%), conjunctival xeraxis (3.1%), corneal opacity (5.2%) and cataract (0.8%).

Morbidity of children

A follow up studies in children 0-5 years of age at the time of toxic gas exposure is being carried out at Bhopal on both children from exposed area and control area. The morbidity survey is carried out on monthly basis.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the study</i>
1	2
1.	Follow up study of human subjects affected by acute exposure to the gaseous discharges from an industry at Bhopal under Dr. B.S. Darbari, Bhopal.
2.	Long term studies on the health effects of MIC exposure through Community Health Clinics under Dr. M.P. Dwivedi, Bhopal.
3.	Clinical studies including respiratory function tests among MIC affected people (adults) under Dr. N.P. Misra, Bhopal.
4.	Follow up studies of ocular changes in MIC affected subjects under Dr. J.K. Raizada, Bhopal.
5.	Clinicopathological and histopathological investigations of MIC affected persons under Dr. B.S. Darbari, Bhopal.
6.	Microbiological investigations into the pulmonary complications of the MIC affected subjects under Dr. B.S. Darbari, Bhopal and Dr. Kavr Krishnamachari, Hyderabad.
7.	Clinical and forensic toxicological studies in MIC affected persons under Dr. Heareesh Chandra.
8.	Radiological studies of MIC affected persons under Dr. P.N. Sharma, Bhopal.
9.	Central Coordinating Unit of the Council for the research projects on MIC effects Bhopal under Prof.

1	2
	Usha K. Luthra, New Delhi.
10.	Bhopal Gas Disaster Research Centre under Dr. M.P. Dwivedi, Bhopal.
11.	Pulmonary studies in the MIC affected population under Dr. S.R. Kamat, Bombay.
12.	ICMR establishment of data base information system for MIC follow up studies at Bhopal under Dr. M.P. Dwivedi, Bhopal.
13.	Cytofluorimetric studies of cells in MIC exposed subjects under Dr. M.G. Deo, Bombay.
14.	Study of pulmonary function tests including blood gas analysis under Dr. P.S. Narayanan, New Delhi.
15.	Genetic risk evaluation of MIC—cytogenetic studies in population exposed at Bhopal under Dr. M.P. Sing, Bhopal. & Dr. T. Sharma, Varanasi & Dr. A.B. Mitra, New Delhi & Dr. I.M. Thomas, Bangalore & Dr. S.S. Agarwal, Lucknow & Dr. Geeta Talukder, Calcutta
16.	Metabolic studies in MIC under Dr. S.A. Bhambal, Bhopal.
17.	Neurological manifestations of MIC poisoning under Dr. E.P. Bharucha, Bombay.

1	2
18.	Mental health studies in MIC exposed population under Dr. B.B. Sethi, Lucknow.
19.	Establishment of population based cancer registry at Bhopal under Dr. S. Kanhere, Bhopal.
20.	Immunological studies of MIC under Dr. B.S. Darbari, Bhopal and Dr. M.G. Deo, Bombay.
21.	Training in mental health care for medical officers of Bhopal under Dr. R.S. Murthy, Bangalore.
22.	Study of immunological parameters in toxic gas exposure victims of Bhopal under Dr. A.N. Malaviya, New Delhi. & Dr. B.S. Darbari, Bhopal & Dr. N.P. Misra, Bhopal & Dr. P.V. Subba Rao, Bangalore
23.	Broncho—alveolar Lavage in MIC affected people at Bhopal under Dr. V.K. Vijayan, Madras.
24.	Studies on lens proteins in cataracts extracted from MIC exposed population under Dr. R.L. Mathur, New Delhi. & Dr. J.K. Raizada, Bhopal & Dr. V.K. Srivastava, Gorakhpur & Dr. K. Seetharam Bhat, Hyderabad.
25.	A pilot study of organic brain damage in toxic gas exposed popula-

- | 1 | 2 |
|-----|---|
| | tion under Dr. B.B. Sethi, Lucknow. |
| 26. | Genetic risk evaluation of MIC study of pregnancy outcome in women exposed at Bhopal under Dr. N.R. Bhandari, Bhopal. |
| 27. | Study of pulmonary effects of children (6-15 years) exposed to MIC under Dr. N.R. Bhandari, Bhopal. |
| 28. | Follow up studies in children (0-5 years) exposed to MIC under Dr. N.R. Bhandari, Bhopal. |
| 29. | A pilot psychiatric study of children affected by MIC in Bhopal under Dr. B.B. Sethi, Lucknow. |
| 30. | Study of mucosal, gingival and orodental abnormalities in children whose mothers exposed to MIC in 1st trimester under Dr. V.P. Jalili, Indore. |
| 31. | Thyroid status in MIC affected and unaffected areas of Bhopal under Dr. M.G. Karmarkar, New Delhi.
&
Dr. S.A. Bhambal, Bhopal. |

Import of Blood Products

3201. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import blood products; and

(b) if so, the measures taken to rule out the presence of AIDS antibodies in imported blood products?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY

WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The Government have liberalised the import procedures for blood products and also exempted customs duty on them. Blood products have now been brought under Open General Licence System and all whole-sellers can directly import blood products for stock and sale. Similarly, Hospitals, Medical Practitioners and individuals can also import blood products for use. The State Drugs Controllers, Central Government Hospitals and State Directorates of Health Services in all States have been requested to import the blood products required.

(b) The imported blood products are required to be accompanied with certificate from the manufacturer that the product is free from HIV Antibodies/AIDS virus. The consignment are also subject to test for absence of HIV anti-bodies before release.

Eco-Task Force

3202. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious doubts have arisen over use of defence personnel in Eco-Task Force raised in 1982;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to review the present policy; and

(c) if so, details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). Does not arise

Special Pay for Graduate J.E.S. in CPWD

3203. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the graduate Junior Engineers of CPWD were entitled for Special Pay by virtue of their higher qualification even after 3rd Pay Commission's Report.

(b) whether there was any system of qualification for Special Pay for graduate Junior Engineers of CPWD;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons for payment of such Special Pay for graduate Engineering; and

(e) the present rates of paying Special Pay to the Junior Engineers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (e) The Junior Engineers (Graduates and Diploma Holders) posted in planning Circles and SSW Organisations were allowed a special pay of Rs 40/- p.m. and Rs 125/- p.m. since 1956, and 1957, respectively, in view of the complicated and arduous nature of duties involved. The Third Pay Commission did not make any recommendation for or against this special pay. Hence the special pay was continued to be given to the Junior Engineers at the above rates till 1.1.79 when the special Pay to the Graduate Junior Engineers in design work in Planning circles of CPWD was enhanced to Rs. 75/- p.m. Consequent upon the recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, and the consensus arrived at after the JEs' strike in July–August 1987, between the representatives of the CPWD Junior Engineers' Association and the Government, Junior Engineers' deployed on design/planning works are to be paid at an uniform rate of Rs. 150/- p.m. for design works and Rs. 80/- p.m. for planning work, irrespective of their qualifications.

Studies by National Institute of Urban Affairs

3204. SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the National Institute of Urban Affairs has not undertaken any project in and around Calcutta so far;

(b) whether the Institute has not taken any of its studies in Calcutta or in the State of West Bengal;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor,

(d) whether Government propose to ask the Institute to undertake studies and projects there; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) National Institute of Urban Affairs has undertaken four research studies during the last four years in the State of West Bengal

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e). There is no proposal at present.

Selling of Land in Chittaranjan Park

3205 SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD.

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Land and

Development Office has allowed some of the allottees of land in South Delhi including Chittaranjan Park under the rehabilitation scheme of Government to sell out their land premises;

(b) whether objections have been raised against such action of the L&DO; and

(c) the authority if any, under which the L&DO has revised its rules pertaining to lease in particular premises and if not, the action proposed to be taken by L&DO to initiate action both against transfer or and transferee in such cases?

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

(b) No objections have been received against sale permissions granted in cases referred to in the answer to (a) above.

(c) Does not arise.

Death Rate for "Accidental Burns"

3206. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the report by the Washington-based International Centre for Research on Women (ICRW) titled "Strengthening Women—Health Research priorities for women in develop in countries" according to which the death rate for "accidental burns" amongst the women in the 15 to 44 age groups is much higher in India than in the rest of World;

(b) whether this report also identifies major health risks that confront women in poor countries; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government to the findings of this report and the areas of

research proposed to be undertaken in the light thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

House by DDA for Retiring Persons on Priority Basis

3207. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority has formulated scheme to allot houses on priority basis to the retiring Government employees; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority propose to consider the applications of those employees retiring from Government employment and are presently holding Government accommodation and not earlier registered with any of the DDA scheme for allotment of houses on out of turn basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the alternative steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) DDA considers priority allotment in respect of retired/retiring public servants who are already registered with them under different housing schemes. A Press Note has already been issued for inviting applications from those who have already retired or are due to retire before 31st December, 1991. The last date for receipt of applications is 14th August, 1989.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Considering the heavy backlog of the registrants with the DDA and the limited supply of land, DDA do not propose to extend the benefit of priority allotment to those retired/retiring employees who are not registered with them.

Amendment to Indian Forest (Conservation) Act

3208. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued illicit felling of trees in the hill States and areas of the country, as a regular form of protest by the people on account of the hardship caused by the rigours of the Forest Conservation Act during Seventh Plan; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by Government to meet this challenge and modify the Act by taking into account the difficulties experienced by the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Reports of illicit felling of trees resorted to by the people in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh as a mark of protest against the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been received.

(b) Revised Guidelines have been is-

sued under the Act to State Governments as below:

In hill districts and in other districts having forest land exceeding 50 percent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land will not be insisted upon and it may be allowed on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hectares and the purpose of diversion is any of the following: construction of link roads, small water works, minor irrigation works, schools building, dispensary, hospital, tiny rural industrial shed of the Government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.

Menace of Podu Cultivation

3209. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing menace of Podu cultivation in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to prevent Podu cultivation in tribal areas, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) Government are aware of the growing menace of Podu cultivation in the country.

(b) Schemes/Projects being implemented to control shifting cultivation in the country are given in the statement below

STATEMENT

Details of Schemes/Projects for Control of shifting Cultivation

(I) PILOT PROJECT FOR CONTROL OF SHIFTING CULTIVATION

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of families given assistance	Amount Released Rs. in lakhs	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	100	3.517	During 5th Plan
2.	Assam	200	12.695	"
3	Meghalaya	150	8.267	"
4.	Nagaland	100	5.65	"
5.	Orissa	300	20.846	"
6.	Tripura	100	3.00	"
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	800	75.26	Till 1986-87
8.	Mizoram	800	87.525	"

Initially this was a Central Sector Scheme but later on transferred to the State Sector with effect from 1.4.1979. However, in the case of erstwhile Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram it continued under Central Sector Scheme till 1986-87.

(ii) Scheme for Control of Shifting Cultivation with 100% Assistance for State Plan

tion with Central assistance for State Plan has been launched from 1987-88 in all the North Eastern States, Andhra Pradesh and Orissa. Statewise break up of releases upto 1988-89 are as under:

A scheme for control of shifting cultiva-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Total targetted families over a period of 5 years starting 1987-88</i>	<i>Central assistance released during 1987-88 and 1988-89 Rs. in lakhs.</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1509	110.00
2.	Assam	2564	52.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2199	132.50
4.	Manipur	2992	262.00
5.	Meghalaya	2252	195.00
6.	Mizoram	1982	250.00
7.	Nagaland	4800	435.00
8.	Orissa	6323	457.00
9.	Tripura	1800	158.00
Total		26,421	2,051.50

(iii) Other Schemes

In addition to the above, Watershed Management Projects being implemented under the Plan of North Eastern Councils, Tribal Welfare Programmes and Animal Husbandry and Soil Conservation Programmes have a component for control of shifting cultivation in some of the States

Proper use of Space under Janak Sethu

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the space beneath the Janak Sethu in Nangal Raya, New Delhi is under heavy encroachment by squatters and shopkeepers without substantial earning to the State;

(b) if so, the reasons for not making proper use of the space under the Sethu when the land under other flyovers have been put to better use; and

(c) the details of steps taken in this direction and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Fall in Export of Coir

3211. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has lost her domination in the world Coir Market with Sri Lanka supplying superior coir products at more competitive prices;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have made any study regarding the factors leading to the fall in export of coir in the world market; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) While Sri Lanka has made significant progress in coir fibre exports, India still continues to be the leading exporter of coir products including yarn in this sector.

(b) and (c). The main constraints in increasing India's coir exports are outdated production technique, low productivity, high prices and competition from cheaper synthetic and other natural substitutes.

"Effects of CFCS and Halons"

3212. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether effect of Chlorofluorocar-

bons (CFCS) and halons which are known to deplete ozone in the atmosphere have been studied by our scientists in the country and if so, the results thereof;

(b) the percentage of CFCs produced in India vis-a-vis other industrial countries;

(c) whether there are any plans to gradually switch over to other safer alternative to CFCs and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether India is a party to the Vienna Convention or the Montreal protocol?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) It has been scientifically established that Chlorofluorocarbons and halons once released into the atmosphere act towards depletion of stratospheric ozone. Observations by Indian Scientists have also confirmed this phenomenon.

(b) The production in India is estimated to be about 0.6% of the world production. Over 85% of the world production is by industrialised countries.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

Survey of Medicinal Plants in Indian Ocean

3213. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey of Indian Ocean has been undertaken for availability of Medicinal Plants in the Ocean; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) According to information available from the National Institute of Oceanography, under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, International and Sub-tidal Regions of the Indian West Coast and Laccadive Islands have been and are being surveyed.

(b) So far, 433 marine organisms (Plants and Animals) have been screened for medicinal properties. Chemicals have been isolated and identified for activities such as anti-inflammation, Analgesic, Oxytocic and Spermicidal.

Drug Testing Laboratories

3214. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of drug testing laboratories in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which all the States will have such laboratories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) The States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka have laboratories for testing all categories of drugs, while the States of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Haryana and Kerala have limited laboratory facilities for testing certain categories of drugs. In respect of States/UTs lacking facilities or with inadequate facilities, the Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta and Central Indian Pharmacopoeia Laboratory Ghaziabad act as Government Analysts.

(b) Control over the manufacture and

sale of drugs is exercised by the Licensing Authorities appointed by the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised from time to time to augment drug testing facilities.

[Translation]

Land for Institute of Environmental Studies at Katarmal, UP

3215 SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether land has been acquired for the Institute of Environmental Studies proposed to be set up at Katarmal, U.P.;

(b) whether more land is required for this institute; if so, the area thereof, and

(c) the steps taken to acquire the additional land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir, 7.1 hectares have been obtained from the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The details are being worked out.

Reserved and Conserved Forests in Almora and Pithoragrah Districts (UP)

3216 SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of reserved and conserved forest land in Almora and Pithoragrah districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the percentage of such land under actual forest cover;

(c) whether any intensive afforestation

scheme has been formulated for the remaining part; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The total area of reserved and conserved forest land in Almora and Pithoragrah Distts is as under:-

	<i>Almora</i>	<i>Pithoragrah</i>
Reserved	149481 ha.	137844 ha.
Conserved	244899 ha.	192445 ha.

(b) The percentage of such land under actual forest cover in Almora Distt. is 96.40 and Pithoragarh Distt. 94.12.

(c) and (d). The following schemes are being implemented to afforest the remaining area:-

- (i) Industrial and Pulpwood Plantations.
- (ii) Rural Fuelwood Plantations.
- (iii) River valley Project-Ramganga.
- (iv) Development of Civil and Soyam Forest.
- (v) Energy Plantations.
- (vi) Fodder Development through Van Panchayat.
- (vii) Afforestation and Pasture Development.
- (viii) Integrated Watershed Management.

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

(a) whether people are residing in the quarters of Maulana Azad Medical College Mess which have been declared dangerous; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the reasons for not making an alternate arrangement for them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). The following five Messes are being run in the Hostels of Maulana Azad Medical College:

1. Old Boys Hostel
2. New Boys Hostel
3. U.G. Girls Hostel
4. P.G. Girls Hostel
5. P.G. Men's Hostel

The Hostel buildings housing these Messes have not been declared dangerous and are safe for occupation. No residential quarters are attached with the Messes of these hostel buildings.

Quarters of Maulana Azad Medical College Mess

3217. SHRIKAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:

[English]

Family Centres in Karnataka

3218. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Family Health Centres in Karnataka, especially in Tumkur district;

(b) whether representations have been received to provide more such centres to meet the demands of people; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) According to information received from State Government 7793 Sub-Centres, 827 Primary Health Centres and 126 Community Health Centres were functioning as on 31-3-89 in Karnataka including Tumkur district.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

New Fair Price Shops in Karnataka

3219. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU: SHRIMATI BASAVARA-JESHWARI:

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

(a) Whether Government propose to open more Fair Price Shops in Karnataka under 20-Point economic programme; and

(b) if so, the number of Fair Price Shops proposed to be opened during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). The target for opening of new Fair Price Shops in Karnataka during 1989-90 under the 20-Point Programme is 300.

Import of Yarn

3220. SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to import yarn to bring down the yarn prices; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Afforestation during 1989-90

3221. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to bring additional land under afforestation during the financial year 1989-90.

(b) if so, the total hectares of land in Rajasthan and Gujarat proposed to be brought under afforestation during 1989-90, district-wise; and

(c) the amount earmarked thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) A total target of 1.6 million hectares has been fixed for afforestation work to be done during 1989-90 covering all States and Union Territories.

(b) and (c). The target and allocations for afforestation in Rajasthan and Gujarat for

1989-90 are given below:

	<i>Targets (Area in Ha)</i>	<i>Allocations (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Rajasthan	45,000	1616
Gujarat	1,10,000	3335

The above figures do not include the Social Forestry work under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to be implemented through the Panchayats for which earmarking of funds has not been made.

District-wise break-up is done at the State-level.

Non Availability of Medicines in ESI Hospitals in Rajasthan

3222 SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the beneficiaries under the Employees State Insurance Scheme do not get the prescribed medicines from the ESI hospitals and dispensaries in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the remedial measures proposed to be taken by Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) The Government of Rajasthan, who are responsible for administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme in the State have reported that the ESI beneficiaries in the State are generally getting all the prescribed drugs and medicines

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

Bringing out of Publications by Central Pollution Board

3223. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGA-LAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Board brings out various publications concerning environment without indicating month/year of printing;

(b) whether the prices of these publications are on the high side and whether the Board proposes to bring down the prices of these issues and to sell them on non-less-no-profit basis in order to ensure widest possible circulation;

(c) whether the Board has any out-lets for display/marketing of these publications other than its own Skylark Castle in Nehru Place in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) The publications of the Central Pollution Control Board usually indicate document's number and year in which the document was finalised. However, if a document without the month/year of printing is brought to our notice, it will be duly rectified

(b) The publications of the Central Pollution Control Board are moderately priced and are already fixed on no-loss-no-profit basis.

(c) and (d). The Board has not outlet for sale of its publications other than its own head-office at Nehru Place in Delhi. Apart from this, the Board sends the publications to the State Pollution Control Boards who, in turn, display them. Besides, the Board displays its publications in exhibitions and technical seminars/symposia.

Committee to Study Environmental problems in Chembur-Trombay, Bombay

3224. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the Committee set up to study the environmental problems in Chembur-Trombay areas in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details of findings of the Committee and the measures suggested to get rid of the pollution problem?

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

(b) The Committee in its Report made general recommendations applicable to all the major industrial units, transportation etc., and specific recommendations in respect of three major industrial units and thermal power plant. The details of the important recommendations are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

General Recommendations:

- (i) The State/Central Government/State Pollution Control Board should enforce strict emission standards for the existing industrial units, power plants, motor-vehicles etc.
- (ii) The State Pollution Control Board and Municipal Corporation should undertake ambient air quality monitoring for Sul-

phur dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, suspended particulate matter, ammonia, carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons at four different locations in Chembur. The major industries in this area should provide continuous stack monitoring equipment. They should also undertake continuous monitoring of air quality at three stations, which should be scientifically selected.

- (iii) A disaster management plan for Chembur being prepared by the State Government should be financially supported by the major industrial units and the power plant.
- (iv) Open areas within the limits of the four major units should be zoned "No-development zones". They should afford a minimum of 60% of the total open areas within their limits in the next five years.
- (v) The Bombay Port should handle cargoes to and from Greater Bombay and cargoes from other areas should be handled by other ports including Nhava-Sheva.
- (vi) All bulk quantities of raw materials and products of refineries be transported by pipelines. The construction of pipeline across Thane-Creek and to Manmad should be expedited. Wherever product movement is not possible by pipeline they may adopt rail/road transport as a last resort. The essential quantities of LPG required for use within Greater Bombay only should be brought to the refineries. The remaining LPG may be handled at Uran by setting up a suitable plant.
- (vii) Shifting of the existing blending plants at Mazagaon and Wadibunder to less congested areas outside Bombay be examined.
- (viii) The project authorities should

work out an action plan, to ensure within a period of three years, to conform to the emission norms stipulated for residential areas.

II. *Specific Recommendations in respect of Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) and Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL):*

- (i) The gaseous emission of Sulphur Dioxide, Hydro-Carbon and Oxides of Nitrogen should not exceed 13 tons per day, 10 tons per day and 3 tons per day respectively.
- (ii) The project authorities should not increase in throughout of the refinery and refining capacity of the refineries. No additional infrastructural facilities and raw materials would be utilised for any additional activities within the plants.
- (iii) The expanded refinery operation of HPCL should be operated as a stand-by facility only when other refineries are not operating due to plant shut-down. The feed stock for the lube plant should be only from the original capacity.
- (iv) Conditions stipulated by the Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB), Municipal Corporation of Greater Bombay (MCGB), other statutory bodies and general conditions stipulated in this report should be strictly adhered to
- (v) Transportation of Naphtha to Patalganga and the return stream, if any, must be by pipelines only after December 31, 1989.
- (vi) Entire quantity of liquid effluent coming out from the plant should conform to minimal

national standards before discharge.

III. *Specific Recommendations in respect of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Limited:*

- (i) No clearance should be granted to the ammonia plant rehabilitation Project.
- (ii) Urea should be transported only by rail to minimise road congestion.
- (iii) Gypsum and other hazardous solid wastes should not be used for reclamation of low-lying area in this factory.
- (iv) Ammonia storage should not be more than 5,000 tonnes at Pir Pau site and imported ammonia should be consumed only in the factory premises.
- (vi) All general conditions and conditions imposed by Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, CPCB, MPCB, MCGB and other statutory agencies should be strictly adhered to.

IV. *Recommendations in respect of Tata Electric Company:*

- (i) Both the 500 MW Unit (Unit V and Unit VI) should be operated on clean fuels only (i.e., natural gas/LSHS).
- (ii) Unit IV should be relegated to stand by duty and operated to meet peaking requirements on gas only.
- (iii) The accumulated fly-ash and bottom ash should not be disposed off by reclamation in Bombay or by dumping into water bodies or marshy areas.
- (iv) All general conditions and conditions imposed by Government of India, Government of Maharashtra, CPCB, MPCB, MCGB and other statutory agencies should be strictly adhered to.

Civic Amenities in Mulund, Bombay

3225. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a representation for grant of 'No Objection Certificate' to Government of Maharashtra to allow provision of civic amenities to the residents of Shankore Tekdi in Mulund, Bombay;

(b) whether Government are aware that works to provide these amenities were sanctioned prior to the amendment to the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(c) the steps taken to accord the necessary permission to the Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and the same will be laid on the table of the House.

(c) No such proposal under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been received from Government of Maharashtra.

Land Belonging to Salt Commissioner in Maharashtra

3226. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the land originally belonging to the Salt Commissioner/Department which is to be retained by Union Government and that to be handed over to Maharashtra in Bombay;

(b) if so, which are the areas where such land is located and the area of the land at each place; and

(c) the details of the projects for which the land has been sanctioned by Union Government and Government of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). About 1080 hectares of land which are surplus to salt manufacture in Bombay have been identified in Bhandup and Kanjur. The Government of Maharashtra have initiated proceedings under the Land Acquisition Act to extinguish third party rights of the licensees for manufacture of salt on this land. After the acquisition proceedings are over, the available land will be shared between the Central and State Governments in mutually agreed proportion.

(c) The Government of India propose to construct General Pool Accommodation on their share of the land. The State Government have reported that they propose to utilise the land for implementation of the World Bank Aided Bombay Urban Development Project and other projects.

Expenditure on Renovation of Offices of CMDs of NTC Subsidiaries

3227. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the NTC is allowing the CMDs of various subsidiary corporations to renovate their offices at a huge cost;

(b) whether a few of the CMDs located at various places are converting some portions of their existing offices into their residential accommodation at a huge cost; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The office of the Technical Division of NTC (WBAB & O) Ltd. situated at Calcutta has been converted as office-cum-residential accommodation for its Chairman-cum-Managing Director and the Technical Division has been shifted to another vacant building available with the NTC (WBAB & O) Ltd.

Restructuring of P.D.S.

3228. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY:
SHRI T. BASHEER:

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

(a) whether Government propose to restructure the Public Distribution System so as to make it more effective and purposeful to meet the consumers' needs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKHRAM). (a) and (b). As a continual process to strengthen and streamline the functioning of the Public Distribution System, the States and the Union Territories have been advised, from time to time, to increase their commodity coverage, evolve an effective coordination system among various agencies engaged in Public Distribution System, set up consumer advisory/vigilance committees at various levels, improve the viability of fair prices shops, tighten

enforcement and inspection arrangements, open more Fair Price Shops wherever necessary, introduce mobile shops for supply of essential commodities, etc.

Non-availability of Homoeopathic Medicines in CGHS Dispensaries

3229. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of essential medicines and mother tincture are not available in the CGHS Homoeopathic Dispensaries/Units in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) since when these medicines are out of stock and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to make available all medicines and mother tinctures in Government dispensaries in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). No, Sir. Most of the essential medicines and mother tinctures are available in CGHS Homoeopathic dispensaries/units in Delhi.

Amendment to Essential Commodities Act, 1955

3220. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state.

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by Government for amending the Essential Commodities Act, 1955; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) In the prevailing market conditions it is considered not advisable to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 for the present.

Protection of Wildlife and Plants facing Extinction

3231. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) the details of plants and animals facing extinction in their natural areas.

(b) the steps taken to protect them from extinction;

(c) whether black bucks in Orissa are facing extinction;

(d) if so, the steps taken for their protection, and

(e) whether the State Government of Orissa has requested Union Government for

financial assistance, if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) In India 16 species of mammals, 5 species of birds, 3 species of reptiles are endangered according to the Red data book of International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN). Their names are given in statement I below. The Botanical Survey of India has identified 427 rare species of plants out of which 109 are considered endangered. The names of these species are given in Statement II below

(b) Steps taken by Government of India to protect the endangered species of plants and animals from extinction are given in the statement III below.

(c) to (e) Black buck in Orissa is not threatened with extinction as reported by the State Government. Black buck is an animal in Schedule I of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 and its hunting is banned all over the country. Government of Orissa has not asked for financial assistance from Central has not asked for financial assistance from Central for protection of black buck.

STATEMENT-I

List of Animals and Birds Included in the Endangered

list of red data book of I.U.C.N.

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the Country where found	
1	2	3	4	

A MAMMALS

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 1. | Lion tailed Macaque | Macaca silenus | Ever green Forests in Western Ghats. |
| 2. | Golden Langur | Presbytis geei | Himalayan foothills along Assam Bhutan |
| 3. | Hispid Hare | Caprolagus Hispidus | Himalayan foothills Assam |
| 4. | Indian Dolphin | Platanista indi | Ganges and Bramputra river |
| 5. | Malabar Large spotted civet | Viverra megaspila civettina | Coastal areas of Kerala |
| 6. | Asiatic Lion | Panthera Leo persica | Gir National Park |
| 7. | Leopard | Panthera pardus | Through out India |
| 8. | Tiger | Panthera tigris | Through out/India |
| 9. | Snow Leopard | Panthera uncia | High Himalayas from Laddakh to Sikkim |

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the Country where found	
1	2	3	4	
10.	Indian elephant	Elephas maximus	Foothills of Himalayas from U.P. to Meghalaya, Bihar Orissa and four Southern States	
11.	Indian Wild Ass	Equus hemionus Khur	Rann of Kutch	
12.	Pygmy Hog	Sus salvanus	Manas Tiger Reserve and neighbouring area	
13.	Swamp deer	Cervus duvauceli	Terai and Duars of northern and eastern India from UP to Assam and Kanha National Park to Bastar in MP.	
14.	Hangul	Cervus elephus hanglu	Northern side of Kashmir Valley	
15.	Manipur Brow antlered Deer	Cervus eldi eldi	Keibul Lamjao National Park, Manipur	
16.	Wild Asiatic Water Buffalo	Bubalis bubalis	Terai areas in Assa Arunachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Eastern Maharashtra, Western Orissa	
B BIRDS				
1.	White Winged	Cairina scutulata	Eastern Districts of Assam and part of Arunachal Pradesh	
2.	Cheer pheasant	Catreus wallichi	Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal and Kumaon	
3.	Westen tragopan	Tragopan melanocephalus	Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Garhwal & Kumaon	

Sl. No.	Common Name	Scientific Name	Area of the Country where found
1	2	3	4
4.	Great Indian Bustard	Ardeotis nigriceps	Desert areas in Rajasthan
5.	Jerdons Courser	Cursorius bitorquatus	Andhra Pradesh
C	REPTILES		
1.	Estuarine Crocodile	Crocodylus porosus	East coast of India and Andaman & Nicobar Islands
2.	Gharial	Gavialis gangeticus	Ganges, Mahanadi and Brahmaputra
3.	River Terrapin	Batagur baska	South-West Bengal

In addition to the above two species of migratory birds who harbor in India during the winter are also considered as endangered. These are the Siberian Crane (*Grus leuco-geranus*) and Black necked Crane (*Grus nigricollis*). The former winters in Keoladeo Ghana National Park, Bharatpur and the latter in Ladakh and parts of Arunachal Pradesh.

STATEMENT II

List of endangered plants of India so far published in Red Data Book of Indian Plants by Botanical Survey of India

1.	ACER Hookeri var. Majus	Sikkim & Darjeeling district of West Bengal
2.	ACER Oblongum var Membranaceum	Mussories hills, U.P.
3.	ACER Oblongum var Microcarpum	Mishmi hills, Arunachal Pradesh
4.	ACER Osmastonii	Darjeeling district of West Bengal
5.	ACER Sikkimense var Serrulatum	Mishmi hills, Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Actionodaphne Burneae	Madurai district Tamil Nadu
7.	Actinodaphne Lanata	Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu
8.	Adinandra Griffithii	Meghalaya (Khasi Hills)
9.	Anaphalis Barnesii	Idukki, Kerala
10.	Anoectochilus Nicobaricus	Great Nicobar Islands
11.	Arenaria Curvifolia	Garhwal hills, Uttar Pradesh
12.	Arenaria Ferruginea	Kumaon Hills, Uttar Pradesh
13.	Arenaria Thangoensis	Sikkim
14.	Athyrium Atratum	Manipur
15.	Belosynapsis Kewensis	Kanya Kumari, Tamil Nadu and Tinnevely, Kerala
16.	Bentinckia Nicobarica	Nicobar Islands
17.	Berberis Lambeertii	Kumaon Hills, Uttar Pradesh
18.	Buchanania Barberi	Kerala, Trevancore in South India
19.	Calanthe Anthropophora	Garo hills, Meghalaya
20.	Calanthe Pachystalix	Simla, Himachal Pradesh, Mussourie (Uttar Pradesh)

21.	<i>Ceropegia Barnesii</i>	Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu and South Kanara in Karnataka
22.	<i>Ceropegia Beddomei</i>	Trivandrum, Idduki in Kerala & Tamil Nadu
23.	<i>Ceropegia Fantastica</i>	South Kanara in Karnataka and Goa.
24.	<i>Ceropegia Hookeri</i>	Sikkim
25.	<i>Ceropegia Lawii</i>	Konkan, Maharashtra
26.	<i>Ceropegia Mahabalei</i>	Pune district (Maharashtra)
27.	<i>Ceropegia Odorata</i>	Pabagadh, Gujarat and Melghat (Maharashtra)
28.	<i>Ceropegia Omissa</i>	Tamil Nadu
29.	<i>Ceropegia Panchganiensis</i>	Panchgani, Satara (Maharashtra)
30.	<i>Clematis Apiculata</i>	Khasi hills (Meghalaya)
31.	<i>Crotalaria Clavata</i>	Coimbatore, Madurai and Salem (Tamil Nadu)
32.	<i>Crotalaria Fysonii</i> var <i>Glabra</i>	Madurai district (Tamil Nadu)
33.	<i>Crotalaria Kodaiensis</i>	Kodaikanal, (Tamil Nadu)
34.	<i>Crotalaria Longipes</i>	Nilgiris Hills Tamil Nadu
35.	<i>Crotalaria Sandoorensis</i>	Bellary, Karnataka
36.	<i>Cryptocoryne Tortuosa</i>	Mahabaleshwar, Maharashtra
37.	<i>Cyathea Nilgirensis</i>	South India
38.	<i>Cymbidium Whiteae</i>	Sikkim
39.	<i>Decaschistia Rufa</i>	Penninsular India
40.	<i>Dendrobium Aurantiacum</i>	Assam
41.	<i>Dendroglossa Minutula</i>	Khasi Hills, Meghalaya
42.	<i>Desmos Viridiflorus</i>	Coimbatore and Idduki

43.	Dicliptera Abuensis	Mount Abu, Rajasthan
44.	Didiciea Cunninghamii	Sikkim (Lachin Valley) and Garhwal (U.P.)
45.	Dipcadi minor	Decan Plateau
46.	Elaphoglossum Nilgircum	Nilgiri Hills, Tamil Nadu
47.	Eugenia Discifera	Trivandrum (Kerala) Kamaraja (Tamil Nadu)
48.	Eulophia Nicobarica	Nicobar Islands
49.	Euonymus Angulatus	Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu) Coorg (Karnataka) and Kerala
50.	Euonymud Assamicus	Assam
51.	Euonymus Serratifolius	Nilgiri, Tamil Nadu
52.	Flichingeria Hesperis	Kumaon, Uttar Pradesh
53.	Frerea Indica	Pune, Maharashtra
54.	Humboldtia Bourdillonii	Kerala and Tamil Nadu
55.	Humboldtia Laurifolia	Kerala
56.	Humboldtia Unijuga var Unijuga	Travancore (Kerala) Tirunelveli (Tamil Nadu)
57.	Impatiens Neo-Barnesii	Nilgiri Hills Tamil Nadu
58.	Impatiens Nilagirica	Nilgiri hills Tamil Nadu
59.	Ilsea Malabarica	Silent Valley, Palghat district Kerala
60.	Lactuca Bentharii	Kashmir
61.	Lactuca Cooperi	Sikkim
62.	Lactuca Filicina	Kumaon hills Uttar Pradesh
63.	Lactuca Undulata	Kashmir
64.	Leucas Mukerjiana	Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
65.	Lindsaea Malabarica	Western Ghats
66.	Lilium Mackineae	Manipur

67.	<i>Malleola Andamanica</i>	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
68.	<i>Mitrastemon Yamamotoi</i>	Meghalaya
69.	<i>Nothopegia Aureo-Fulva</i>	Tirunveli, Tamil Nadu
70.	<i>Oianthus Deccanensis</i>	Pune, Maharashtra
71.	<i>Ophiorrhiza Hispida</i>	Meghalaya & Assam
72.	<i>Ophiorrhiza Incarnata</i>	Kerala
73.	<i>Ophiorrhiza Subcapitata</i>	Khasi & Jaintia Hills Meghalaya
74.	<i>Ophiorrhiza Wattii</i>	Meghalaya, Nagaland & Manipur
75.	<i>Paphiopedilum Fairrieianum</i>	Sikkim, Bhutan & Arunachal Pradesh
76.	<i>Paphiopedilum Wardii</i>	Lohit District Arunachal Pradesh
77.	<i>Phalaenopsis Speciosa</i>	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
78.	<i>Phlebophyllum Jeyporensis</i>	M.P., Orissa & Andhra Pradesh
79.	<i>Phyllanthus Narayanaswamii</i>	E. Godawari & Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
80.	<i>Pimpinella Tirupatensis</i>	Chittoor district, Andhra Pradesh
81.	<i>Pimpinella Wallichii</i>	Sikkim
82.	<i>Pimpinella Tongloensis</i>	Darjeeling & Sikkim
83.	<i>Psychotria Arborensis</i>	Abhor hills, Arunachal Pradesh
84.	<i>Psychotria Globicephala</i>	Couratullam (Tamil Nadu)
85.	<i>Sagaraea Grandiflora</i>	Qullon, Kerala
86.	<i>Salacia Jenkinsii</i>	Assam
88.	<i>Salacia Malabarica</i>	Coorg, Karnataka, Travancore Hills (Tamil Nadu)
89.	<i>Santapaua Madurensis</i>	Madurai, Pudukkotti, Tanjoor Districts of Tamil Nadu
90.	<i>Saussurea Costus</i>	Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and d Uttar Pradesh

91.	Scilla Viridis	Maharashtra
92	Sel-Aginella Adunca	North West Himalayas
93.	Selaginella Cataractum	South India
94	Senecio Kundaicus	Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu
95	Sphaeropteris Crinita	Nilgiri & Annamalai in Tamil Nadu
96.	Strobilanthes Halbergii	Mount Abu, Rajasthan
97	Syzygium Courtallense	Courtallam Hills, Tamil Nadu
98	Syzygium Gambleanum	Kenyakumari, Tamil Nadu
99	Syzygium Travancoricum	Quilon, Kerala
100	Taeniophyllum Andamanicum	Barantang Island, Andamans
101	Toxocarpus Longistigma	E. Godawari & Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh
102	Trivalvaria Kanjilali	Meghalaya
103	Urginea Congesta	South India
104	Uvaria Eucincta	Ganjam District Orissa
105	Vernonia Multibracteata	Idduki, Kerala
106	Vernonia Pulneyensis	Pulney hills, Kerala
107	Vernonia Recurva	Annamalai Hills, Tamil Nadu
108	Wendlandia Andamanica	Andaman & Nicobar Islands
109	Youngia Nilgiriensis	Nilgiri hills, Tamil Nadu

STATEMENT III

Steps taken for protection of rare and endangered species of plants and animals

- (i) Hunting of endangered species and trade in articles made out of such species has been banned under

the provisions of Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

- (ii) International trade in endangered species of plants and animals and articles made there of has been banned under the provisions of the Convention on International Trade

in Endangered Species of Wild fauna and flora

- (iii) Central Assistance is provided to State/UT Governments for strengthening anti-poaching infrastructure.
- (iv) A net work of 398 sanctuaries and 67 national parks covering 4% of the geographical area has been set up for conservation of wild flora and fauna.
- (v) Scheme of Project Tiger is being implemented for protection and conservation of tigers.
- (vi) A new scheme for conservation of Rhinos is being implemented.
- (vii) Closer coordination is maintained with the police at State level and with Customs department, Directorate of Revenue Intelligence, Central Bureau of Investigation, Coast Guards and Army at Government of India level regarding anti-poaching measures.
- (viii) A system of cash rewards has been introduced for getting intelligence about poachers and illegal traders.

Pension scheme for working journalists and other newspaper employees

3232. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to refer to the reply given on 1 March, 1989 to Starred Question No. 104 regarding pension scheme for working journalists and non-journalists employees of newspapers establishment and state:

(a) whether the Expert Group set up by Government to go into the question of providing a pension scheme for working journal-

ists and non-journalist employees newspapers establishments has submitted its report;

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

(c) if not, when the Group is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Group has recommended introduction of one of the several alternative pension schemes suggested by them. For the purpose of introducing a pension scheme, it is necessary in the first instance, to make a suitable enabling provision in the EPF Act. The matter is being processed further accordingly.

(c) Does not arise.

Environment Clearance to Dhauliganga Stage-I Project in Sarda Valley, U.P.

3233. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accorded necessary environmental clearance in respect of Dhauliganga state-I Project in Sarda Valley in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) Yes, Sir. The project has been approved in April, 1989.

(b) Does not arise.

**Encroachment on DDA land/Parks in
Trans-Yamuna Area, Delhi**

3234. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been encroachment on a large number of Delhi Development Authority land and parks in trans-yamuna area of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the persons who have encroached upon such land; and

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

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.

New F.P.S. in Delhi

3235. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to
increase the number of Fair Price Shops in
Delhi and also increase the number of items
available on these shops for the poor people;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (c). New fair
price shops are opened by Delhi Administra-
tion as and when considered necessary.
Number of FPSs presently operating in Delhi
roughly corresponds to the norm prescribed
by the Central Government to cover 2000
persons per fair price shop. Delhi Admini-
stration is distributing items which are allot-
ted by the Central Government, and there is
no proposal to increase the number of items
at present.

Increase in price of Viscose Fibre

3236. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to
state:

(a) whether there has been increase in
the price of viscose fibre manufactured by
Indian companies during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the price
rise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SA-
ROJ KHAPARDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) In order to have a check on the price
of indigenous viscose staple fibre and to
supplement domestic supply, actual users
are permitted to import the fibre under Open
General Licence.

STATEMENT

Prices of Viscose Staple Fibre and HWM Fibre from March, 1987 to July, 1989 manufactured by M/s Grasiam Industries Ltd.

Month	(Rs./Kg)	
	Viscose Staple Fibre (Average)	HWM Fibre (Polynesian) (Average)
1	2	3
March, 1987	25.98	32.59
Dec., 1987	27.81	36.75
March, 1988	27.57	38.25
June, 1988	29.16	36.68
Sept., 1988	30.36	38.24
Dec., 1988	30.36	38.24
Jan., 1989	30.36	38.24
Feb., 1989	30.36	38.24
March, 1989	33.43	38.24
April, 1989	33.43	38.24
May, 1989	33.43	38.24
June, 1989	34.50	38.24
July, 1989	34.50	38.24

Re-Imbursement for Blood purchased from Outside Government Hospitals

Government Hospitals in Delhi during the last three years;

3237. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of CGHS beneficiaries to whom re-imbursement was made for the blood purchased from outside the Union

(b) the number of CGHS beneficiaries whose claims could not be settled and reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to settle their claims expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). No separate record regarding re-imbursment of the cost of blood to CGHS beneficiaries is maintained. However, all efforts are made to settle such claims expeditiously.

[Translation]

Reduction in Supply of edible Oils to Maharashtra

3238. SHRIKESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the quantity of imported edible oils (Palmolein) to be supplied to the State of Maharashtra has suddenly been reduced with effect from December, 1988;

(b) whether due to this cut and packing problems, difficulties are being experienced to supply even half kilogram of palmolein per month per card in rural areas; and

(c) whether in view of this, Government propose to increase the quantity of imported edible oils to be supplied to be State Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (c). As the availability of indigenous oil in the country has improved on account of better production of edible oil-seeds, import of oil has been reduced substantially and the allocation of imported oils to the all States/UTs including that of Maharashtra has proportionately been slashed down w.e.f. December 1988. There are no packing problems as there is adequate packing capacity with Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation in Bombay. Considering the request of the Govt. of Maharashtra, allocation of imported oil to the

State has been enhanced for the month of July, 1989 to the extent possible. However, the due to limited stock of imported edible oil with the Government it would not be possible to increase the allocation to the level of corresponding period of last year.

[English]

Ayurveda Centre in USSR

3239. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD
SETHI:

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

(a) whether Soviet Union have approved a scheme to set up Ayurveda Centre in USSR as a joint venture by the Soviet Research Centre for Preventive Medicine and the Maharishi Mahesh Yogi Ayurved Foundation of India;

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

(c) the progress made in this regard; and

(d) the aims and objects with which the centre is being established in Moscow?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). This Ministry has no information.

Steps to Ban use of Artificial Colour

3240. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 12 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 5888 regarding ban on use of colours and flavours in feed article and state:

(a) what specific action has since been

taken to ban the use of the artificial colours and flavours, particularly when they do not add to nutritional value of food; and

(b) the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIRAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). As per the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 at present, 11 synthetic colours are permitted to be used in specific food items. Out these, on the basis of advise of the experts, Ministry of Health & F.W. has decided to ban three synthetic colours, namely, (1) Amaranth, (2) Fast Red E and (3) Green S.

Names of prohibited flavours have also been listed under Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955.

Textile Modernisation fund

3241. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted a review of the working of the Textile Modernisation Fund to ascertain as to how far it has helped the healthy and other small and weak units to update their machinery etc.

(b) if so, when and its outcome;

(c) the corpus of this Funds when constituted and the amount utilised therefrom so far for assistance to healthy units and weak but viable units separately;

(d) whether a handful of healthy units are cornering a substantial portion of this Fund while weak but viable units eligible for special loan facilities have been left in the lurch; and

(e) if so, the steps which Government propose to take to remedy the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) and (b). Government reviews the implementation of the Textile Modernisation Fund from time to time. The last review was done on 6th June, 1989 and the IDBI was advised to ensure that all legitimate applications of weak units are provided assistance.

(c) The Textiles Modernisation Fund was created with a corpus of Rs. 750 crores for a five year period beginning 1st August, 1986. A sum of Rs. 375.14 crores has been disbursed to 135 units including special loan of Rs. 9.05 crores to 24 weak units, as on 31.3.1989.

(d) and (e). While bulk of the assistance has gone to healthy units, and percentage of rejection/closure/withdrawal has been higher in case of applications of weak units, no specific case regarding rejection/denial of application of an eligible weak mill by IDBI, has been brought to the notice of the Govt. so far.

Link of Leprosy with underground Fossil Fuel Deposits

3242. DR. B.L. SHAILESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Scientists who analysed leprosy incidence data from four continents have come up with amazing findings that link the prevalence of leprosy with under-ground fossil fuel deposits;

(b) whether according to these researchers, practices like forced segregation and clustering of leprosy patients and consanguinity among them help maintain susceptibility of the disease; and

(c) if so, whether his Ministry has studied this analysis of leprosy incidence and if so, the measures being taken for the immunity of the infected persons and to prevent the spread to leprosy?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Ministry of Health has no authentic information to subscribe to this view point as no such study has been carried out.

Training in Resuscitation of people Affected by Heart Attack

3243. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Heart Care Foundation of India is training free of cost persons interested in learning resuscitation of people affected by heart attack or sudden collapse;

(b) whether Government propose to make people learn and practice it so that such patients could be saved from death pending arrival of medical aid; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Public awareness as being created through health education programme and also by teaching first aid methods in schools and colleges both in rural and urban areas.

Impact of Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act

3244. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PAR-

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

(a) whether Government have taken into account the rigour caused by the enforcement of the Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act;

(b) if so, whether any relief has been granted in giving special consideration and permission for the felling of trees required for the construction of developmental schemes like drinking water supply, irrigation, roads, erection of Telecom. and electric lines etc;

(c) if so, the nature of relaxation allowed and the guidelines issued in this regard; and

(d) if not, whether such relaxations are proposed to be allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON):

(a) and (b). With a view to eliminate delay in clearance of projects without undermining the ecological considerations, the rules under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been amended delegating powers below one hectare for clearance of forest conservation cases to the Regional Chief Conservators of Forest, and upto 10 hectares to the Ministry of Environment and Forests without being referred to the Advisory Committee.

(c) and (d). The guidelines have been revised and the salient features of the same are given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

The Government of India do not allow diversion of forest land for rehabilitation of people. However, such diversion may be considered as special cases, if essentially required for rehabilitation of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes and other people who may have to be shifted from the core zone of a

national park on reserve.

Diversion of forest land for construction of other buildings also will not be normally considered. However, such diversion may be allowed for construction of buildings for schools, hospitals/dispensaries, community halls, cooperatives, panchayes, tiny rural industrial sheds of the Government etc. which are to put up for the benefit of the people of that area, but such diversion should be strictly limited to the actually needed area and should not exceed one hectre in each case.

In hill districts and in other districts having forest land exceeding 50 percent of the total geographical area, compensatory afforestation on non-forest land will not be insisted upon and it may be allowed on degraded forest land twice in extent of the area diverted provided forest land involved is less than 5 hecatres and the purpose of diversion is any of the following: construction of link roads, small water works, minor irrigation works, school building, dispensary, hospital, tiny rural industrial shed of the Government or any other similar work which directly benefit the people of the area.

C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in State Capitals

3245. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the State Capitals are covered by the opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries up to the end of Seventh Plan;

(b) if not, the names of State/Union Territory Capitals which still do not have even a single dispensary; and

(c) the likely date by which these remaining Capitals would be provided with C.G.H.S. Dispensaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) No, Sir

(b) The requisite information is given in the statement below.

(c) C.G.H.S. facilities will be extended to the remaining capitals in a phased manner depending on the concentration of Central Govt. employees.

STATEMENT

Name of State/UTs Capitals not covered by C.G.H.S.

1.	Assam	—	Gauhati
2.	Haryana	—	Chandigarh
3.	Himachal Pradesh	—	Shimla
4.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	Srinagar
5.	Kerala	—	Trivandrum
6.	Madhya Pradesh	—	Bhopal
7.	Manipur	—	Imphal
8.	Meghalaya	—	Shillong

9.	Nagaland	—	Kohima
10.	Punjab	—	Chandigarh
11.	Sikkim	—	Gangtok
12.	Tripura	—	Agartala
13.	A&N Island	—	Port Blair
14.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	Itanagar
15.	Chandigarh	—	Chandigarh
16.	D & N Haveli	—	Silvasa
17.	Goa, Daman & Due	—	Panaji
18.	Lakshadweep	—	Kavaratti
19.	Mizoram	—	Aizwal
20	Pondicherry	—	Pondicherry

Plan for Transport/Telecommunication Facilities in National Capital Region

(SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

3246. PROF. NARAINCHAND PAR-ASHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(b) The transport plan for the NCR-2001 envisages the following strategies and policies:

(a) whether the plan for the development of National Capital Region has taken into account the needs of rapid transport and telecommunications in the region;

(i) Inter-connection of regional centres with each other and with Delhi with efficient and effective transport network.

(b) if so, outline of the plan for these facilities; and

(ii) Integrating road and rail network system in Delhi, Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) and rest of the region.

(c) whether the need for a rapid transport system in Delhi and other cities/towns of the National Capital Region would be taken into account while drawing up and implementing the National Capital Region Plan?

(iii) Providing shortest and fastest network to interconnect the maximum traffic attracting and generating urban nodes.

(iv) Decoggesting Delhi roads and terminals by diverting the by-passable traffic; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

- (v) Provision of suitable fast sub-urban operating system.

Outline:

Road: To achieve these policies it is proposed to construct 3 Expressways namely, Delhi -Meerut, Sonapat, Panipat and Faridabad-NOIDA-Ghaziabad. It is also proposed to strengthen and widening of NH-8, NH-24, NH-10, NH-2. It is also proposed to develop inner grid and outer grid:

Inner Grid:

- (i) On new alignments to connect Murthal to Baghpat and
- (ii) Strengthening and widening of existing alignments on Rohtak-Sonapat-Murthal, Baghpat-Meerut and Jhajjar-Gurgaon-Faridabad stretches.

Outer Grid:

Strengthening and widening of existing alignment on Palwal-Sohna-Rewari-Jhajjar, Rohtak-Gohana-Panipat, Meerut, Hapur-Bulandshahr-Khurja-Palwal, Khurja-NCR Boundary (south), Meerut-NCR Boundary (North and Bhiwadi-Tijara-Kishangarh Alwar stretches.

Railways: The following proposals are included:

- (i) The carrying capacity of existing passenger trains could be substantially increased by adding to the number of coaches.
- (ii) Creation of additional capacity in Delhi area by re-routing certain

through trains.

- (iii) Rationalisation of movement of freight traffic to Punjab/Haryana to avoid their concentration in Delhi at present.
- (iv) Elimination of existing bottlenecks on short stretches by providing additional facilities such as:
 - Provision of an additional pair of lines on Palwal-Faridabad-Delhi Section.
 - Laying of a single Broad Gauge line between Delhi-Rewari-Alwar.
 - Addition of a line to the single line between Muradnagar and Meerut Cantonment and electrifying the entire section, and
 - additional pair of lines between Delhi-Ghaziabad and Khurja.
- (v) Development of terminal facilities at four locations in accordance with the Master Plan for Delhi-2001.
- (vi) Regional Rail by-pass of approximately 205 kms. connecting Meerut-Hapur-Bulandshahr-Khurja-Palwal-Rewari-Rohtak and Panipat.

Telecommunication: The Plan envisages:

- (i) Full automation of telephone service.
- (ii) Replacement of all life expired exchanges and related accessories.
- (iii) Provision of telephone and telex facilities practically on demand.

- (iv) Extension of subscribers dialing facilities to DMA and Priority Towns.
- (v) Connection of priority and Delhi Metropolitan Area towns with Delhi by reliable cable or radio media.
- (vi) Provision of reliable trunk service either by direct dialling or through demand services among the Priority towns and Delhi Metropolitan Area (DMA) towns.
- (vii) extension of telegraph office facilities to all the towns as may be justified; and
- (viii) Replacement of all the manual and mechanical exchanges in Delhi as well as other towns of the region of by electronic exchanges.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Smoking by Women

3247. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been undertaken in the country to find out whether women are more prone to cancer due to smoking; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). No authentic country wide survey has been conducted to find out whether women are more prone to cancer due to smoking

However, according to National Cancer Registry Project figures, 12-14 females per 1,00,000 population suffered every year from Tobacco induced cancers.

News Item "Swaminathan to study Narmada Plan"

3248. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Narmada Project is being reviewed from the ecological angle as reported in the "Times of India" dated 16th July, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and would remain suspended till the study is completed; and

(c) whether work on the project would remain suspended till the study is completed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): (a) and (b). No suggestion has been received by the Government from Prof. Swaminathan to take up review of the Narmada Project from ecological angle. Since the project authorities are still formulating Environmental Management Plans for Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects, any inputs from Prof. Swaminathan and other experts would be welcome.

(c) Does not arise as the details of the study proposed, if any, are not known.

Illegal sale of DDA land in South Delhi Village

3349. SHRIMATIKISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal sale of land on a large scale on Delhi and Uttar Pradesh borders has come to the notice of Government;

(b) whether illegal sale of DDA land in village Jesola has also taken place in South Delhi; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to prevent such sales in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The DDA has intimated that no such instance has come to its notice.

(b) Certain allegation in this respect have been received by the DDA and Delhi Police is investigating them.

(c) DDA from time to time keeps on issuing warning the public through the Newspapers as well as Public Notices against the unscrupulous colonisers and advise the public not to fall into their trap. Whenever the land is acquired by the DDA, it is fenced and the Boards are displayed for the information of the public. Watch and ward staff is also posted on the entire DDA land to protect the same from encroachment and unauthorised construction.

Impact of Schedule 'Y' Under Drugs and Cosmetics Act

3250. **SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government are aware of the impact of Schedule 'Y' under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act on the small scale pharmaceutical formulators;

(b) whether in the long run schedule 'Y' could create a monopoly market for the multi-national and large houses; and

(c) if so, the over all impact of the provisions of Schedule 'Y' on the pricing of medicines and the introduction of new drugs in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI

RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Schedule 'Y' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act is a legal version of the earlier guidelines for import and manufacture of a new drug as well as clinical trials of new drugs in the country. These guidelines were required to be followed by the applicants even before it came under the purview of Schedule 'Y' of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act. The necessity of bringing the guidelines under the Act arose as different State Drug Controllers were interpreting the guidelines differently and there was no uniformity in implementation of the guidelines. One of the object of Schedule 'Y' is to ensure that different brands of the same drug are equally effective and safe for human use.

Introduction of Schedule 'Y' would not cause any change in marketing pattern for pharmaceutical houses nor does it influence the pricing norms of the Government.

Production of edible Oils

3251. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total import of edible oils during 1988-89;

(b) whether the imported oils are proportionately distributed on population basis among the various States/Union Territories;

(c) the centrally Sponsored Programmes undertaken for increasing the production of edible oils in the country;

(d) the total outlay earmarked for the projects for the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the details of projects being implemented in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) A total quantity of 10.89 lakh MTs of edible oil was imported during the financial year 1988-89.

(b) No, Sir, population is not the main criterion for allocation of imported edible oils to the States/UTs. It largely depends on the demands from the States/UTs, acceptability of imported oils by the consumers, availability and prices of indigenous oils and peace of lifting of the oils allocated to the States/U.Ts earlier.

(c) and (d). In order to increase the production of oil-seeds, the two Centrally Sponsored Programmes are (i) National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) and (ii) Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP). Financial allocations made during 1989-90 for NODP and OPTP Schemes are Rs. 30.08 crores and Rs. 33.44 crores respectively. Of the former, Rs. 16.09 crores is to be met by the Centre and remaining Rs. 13.99 crores by the States while in the case of latter 100% allocation is to be met by the Centre. State-wise details of allocation under the two aforesaid schemes are given in the Statement below. In addition a number of

schemes are being implemented by the Coconut Development Board for increasing the production of Coconut in the Coconut producing States against which an allocation of Rs. 1.45 crores has been made during the year 1989-90. Besides the Palm Oil India Ltd. is also implementing a Scheme on development of Oil Palm plantation and plan oil processing in Kerala towards which a provision of Rs. one crore has been made for the year 1989-90.

(e) As Kerala is not a significant State for crop oilseeds, the two aforesaid schemes for increasing oilseeds production do not cover this State. However, of the allocation of 1.45 crores made to the Coconut Development Board for the year 1989-90, Rs. 35.54 lakhs relates to a number of projects in Kerala like Project for expansion of area under coconut, Production and distribution of Quality Planting material and Project for improving productivity of coconut in the major coconut growing states. Besides, the scheme being implemented by the Oil Palm India Ltd. on development of oil palm plantation and Palm Oil processing exclusively relates to Kerala.

STATEMENT

Financial Allocations during 1989-90 under key Components of NODP (50:50 Basis) and OPTP (100% Central Assistance)

Sl. No.	State	NODP				OPTP	(Rs. in lakhs)
		Project total	Govt. of India's Share	State Govt.'s Share			
1	2	3	4	5	6		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	452.40	238.70	213.70	452.70		
2.	Assam	78.05	41.27	36.78	40.50		
3.	Bihar	58.65	30.63	28.02	60.70		
4.	Gujarat	433.78	225.64	208.14	354.60		
5.	Haryana	41.75	22.93	18.82	35.25		
6.	Himachal Pradesh	8.25	4.27	3.98			
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4.95	2.73	2.22	12.90		
8.	Karnataka	357.25	194.23	163.02	365.50		
9.	Madhya Pradesh	315.50	173.35	142.15	409.80		

Sl. No.	State	NODP			OPTP
		Project total	Govt. of India's Share	State Govt.'s Share	
1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Maharashtra	267.82	146.41	121.41	359.20
11.	Orissa	126.10	69.30	56.80	179.20
12.	Punjab	46.25	24.37	21.88	29.45
13.	Rajasthan	224.25	118.37	105.88	287.50
14.	Sikkim	6.96	3.58	3.38	4.50
15.	Tamil Nadu	308.65	161.83	146.82	289.40
16.	Uttar Pradesh	208.10	113.45	94.65	340.40
17.	West Bengal	69.27	37.73	31.54	35.90
18.	Tripura	-	-	-	4.50
Total of States		3007.98	1608.79	1399.19	3343.50

[Translation]

Housing Scheme for cities in Gujarat

3252. SHRI CHHITUBHAI GAMTT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat has sent a housing scheme to Union Government for approval for rehabilitation poor people of Ahmedabad, Vadodra, Rajkot and Surat cities; and

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

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.

[English]

ISM Dispensary in Nagpur

3252. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set-up CGHS dispensaries of Indian System of Medicine (ISM) in Nagpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) what further steps Government propose to take to encourage ISM in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Two Ayurvedic and One Homoeopathic Units are already functioning under CGHS Nagpur.

(c) To encourage ISM in the country

more ISM dispensaries/Unit will be opened under C.G.H.S. depending upon availability of funds during the VIIIth Five Year Plan.

Simplification of procedure regarding Donations of Medical Equipment to India by other Countries

3254. SHRI KAMAL NATH: SHRI JAGNNATH PATTHAIK:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there are hindrances and disincentive to Indian-American doctors who want to donate medical equipment to India;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking a long time to process the case resulting in consequential putting off by several potential doctors; and

(c) whether the Government propose to put up a Central Clearing House in India and also amend the guidelines to remove obstacles in sending medical gifts to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There are no obstacles on the part of the Government of India in sending medical gifts to India by Indian doctors working in America.

(b) and (c). Since the scheme for acceptance of donation of medical gifts from Indian doctors in America started a few years back, procedures have been simplified and nodal officers have been appointed in Medical Council of India, Indian Embassy, Washington, as well as the Directorate General of Health Services for clearing cases in an expeditious manner. It is also proposed to bring out a brochure, giving the procedural details for the benefit of donors and the

recipient institutions.

Storage capacity of FCI godowns in Gujarat and Maharashtra

3255. SHRI ANOOPCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the storage capacity of Food Corporation of India godown in the States of Gujarat and Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any proposal to curtail the capacity in Gujarat; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) As on 1.6.1989, the total storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India, owned and hired taken together, was 8.57 lakh tonnes in Gujarat and 13.95 lakh tonnes in Maharashtra.

(b) and (c). The Food Corporation of India has decided to de-hire a capacity of about 1.63 lakh tonnes in Gujarat Region on the basis of a centre-wise review since it has become surplus to its requirement due to lesser foodgrain stock level.

DDA Flats on Land Earmarked for Parks

3256. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation has been received from the residents of Mayur Bihar, Delhi regarding construction of DDA flats on the land earmarked for parks;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by

Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (c). Delhi Development Authority had built 88 houses of MIG and 88 of LIG category in Mayur Vihar on a piece of land which was earmarked for housing. The residents were perhaps under the impression that these had been built in a site earmarked for parks. They accordingly made a representation. They also filed a writ petition in the High Court. Although the High Court dismissed the writ petition but the DDA has revised the layout plan providing for more areas for the park.

Maintenance of Parks in Mayapuri and Mayur Vihar

3257. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether parks of Mayur Vihar and Mayapuri are being properly maintained by the Horticulture Department of the D.D.A. ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken or proposed by D.D.A. in this regard?

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.

Packing of fruits in wooden boxes

3258. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to prohibit the packing of fruits in wooden boxes in order to conserve the forest resources in

the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Government is encouraging substitution of wood for packing cases for fruits as a measure to conserve forests.

Union Government Hospitals in West Bengal

3259. DR. PHULRENU GHUA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Union Government hospitals working in West Bengal;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such hospitals in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) As on 1.1.1987, 34 Central Government hospitals are working in the State of West Bengal.

(b) There is no proposal under consideration in this Ministry to set up more hospitals in West Bengal.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of DDA Flats

3260. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 19 July, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 370 regarding allotment of D.D.A. flats and state:

(a) whether there has been downfall in the progress of construction of flats by DDA

over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of steps taken to review the action plan for the construction of flats during 1989-90 and to step up the construction of the flats to meet the heavy demand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) The number of flats constructed by DDA during the last 4 years is as under:—

1985-86	—	16,519
1986-87	—	8,828
1987-88	—	18,758
1988-89	—	23,931

Thus the downfall was only during the year 1986-87.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(c) It is proposed to construct 26,489 flats during the year 1989-90 which will be more than the flats constructed during any year in the last four years.

Double rent of N.D.M.C. Shops

3261. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether N.D.M.C. has a policy to double the rent of its shops in case the lessee changes the trade;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the N.D.M.C. does not rent out its shops for running a particular busi-

ness in a particularly shops;

(b) the number of lessees who changed trade during the last three years and agreed to pay the double rent and the number of cases under dispute; and

(e) the steps taken to scrap the system of doubling of rent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). The New Delhi Municipal Committee (NDMC) allots shops on licence basis and not on rental or on lease basis. The licence fee is increased by 50% in case there is change in trade from unlicensed to licensed one and there is no increase in case of change from licensed trade to unlicensed trade, or from one unlicensed trade to another unlicensed trade provided they are within the prescribed groupings. License fee once increased in not decreased on account of reversion to the trade of pre-increased license fee.

(c) Yes, Sir. The NDMC allots particular shop for running a particular trade;

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

(e) There is no such proposal.

Workers to gulf countries from Orissa

3262. SHRISOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who went to Gulf countries from Orissa during the last 5 years, year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of workers who have lodged complaints with the Indian Embassies in Gulf countries to settle their problems and the action taken thereon;

(c) the number of complaints received in India and in Gulf countries; and

(d) the number of complaints settled and the number of complaints still pending with reasons therefor and steps taken for their expeditious settlement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) Statistics of emigrants state-wise are not maintained.

(b) During 1987 and 1988, 14,672 workers from Gulf countries lodged complaints with Indian embassies and most of them have been settled and remaining are being pursued vigorously.

(c) India — 984 during 1987 and 1988.

In Gulf — 14,672 during 1987 and 1988.

(d) 14,220 complaints were settled. 1436 complaints are pending. The complaints have been taken up with concerned authorities for amicable settlement.

Export Oriented Garment units

3263. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to set up some 100 per cent export oriented garment units in the country was pending before his Ministry;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories where these 100 per cent export oriented garment units were proposed to be set up;

(c) the places identified for the location of such units; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHARADE): (a) to (c). All the applications received so far for setting up ready-made garment unit under 100% E.O.U. scheme have been disposed of and no application is pending with this Ministry.

HUDCO Assistance for Jabalpur City

3264. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals were sent by different agencies to HUDCO for financial assistance during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 for Jabalpur City;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds/loan allocated for the above proposals/schemes during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. Details are given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Details of Schemes received during the year 1987-88, 1988-89 & 1989-90 for the Town of Jabalpur (as on 7.8.89)

Sl. No.	Name of the scheme	Date of Receipt	Agency	Project Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Loan Amt. (Rs. in Lacs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1987-88						
1.	EWS Housing Scheme at Jabalpur.	2.4.87	Madhya Pradesh Housing Board	14.31	10.98	Sanctioned on 24.6.87 Scheme No. 5213
2.	Composit Housing Scheme, Jabalpur.	2.4.87	"	26.16	17.22	Sanctioned on 24.6.87 Scheme No. 5214
3.	Rental Housing Scheme Lord. Ganj. Jabalpur.	1.2.28	MP Police Hsg. Corporation.	30.61	20.92	Sanctioned on 26.3.88 Scheme No. 5671
1988-89						
4.	Construction of Sulabh Complex, Jabalpur.	30.11.88	Municipal Corpn. Jabalpur.	74.07	36.50	Sanctioned on 18.2.89 Scheme No. 6392
5.	Construction of Roads Darins, Jabalpur.	30.11.88	"	233.25	103.67	Sanctioned on 21.2.89 Scheme No. 6396

Sl. No	Name of the scheme	Date of Receipt	Agency	Project Cost (Rs. in Lacs)	Loan Amt. (Rs. in Lacs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Compositer Housing Scheme, Jabalpur.	26.10.88	Jabalpur Development Authority	76.00	62.78	Sanctioned on 8.3.89 Scheme No. 6410
7.	Slum Upgradation Scheme, Jabalpur.	30.11.88	Municipal Corpn. Jabalpur	278.32	139.16	Sanctioned on 10.3.89 Scheme No. 6414
8.	Augmentation of Infrastructure Services at Jabalpur.	30.11.88	Jabalpur Development Authority	235.86	117.93	Referred to Board meeting held on 27.7.89 for consideration regarding rate of interest. The Board has approved the proposal at 15% rate of interest & 5 years repayment period Consent of the agency awaited.
9.	Augmentation of Infrastructure Services at Jabalpur.	30.11.88	"	283.77	141.88	
10.	Additional/AAlteration to School Buildings under Social Infrastructure	30.11.88	Municipal Corpn. Jabalpur.	27.00	13.50	Approved in Principle by Board on 28.3.89. Tech. and financial information not received inspite of reminders dated 11.4.89 and 28.7.89.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the scheme</i>	<i>Date of Receipt</i>	<i>Agency</i>	<i>Project Cost (Rs. in Lacs)</i>	<i>Loan Amt. (Rs. in Lacs)</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1989-90					
11.	Slum Upgradation Scheme in 22 Slums, Jabalpur.	5.6.89	Municipal Corpn. Jabalpur	259.61	130.00	Technical details not yet received. Last letter sent by HUDCO on 12.7.89.
12.	MIG/HIG Scheme, Jabalpur.	26.10.88	Jabalpur Development Authority	68.13	42.12	Sanctioned on 3.8.89 Scheme No. 6735.

Underground Drainage Scheme of Jabalpur City

3265. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Government has sent underground drainage scheme for Jabalpur City to Union Government for approval in the light of Central Public Health and Environmental Engineering Organisation observations; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for early approval?

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

(b) The scheme which was received only recently is under scrutiny for technical clearance.

Earnings of Delhi Water supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking

3266. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal undertaking has been earning income through advertisements printed on its water Bills;

(b) if so, the details of such earnings during 1986, 1987, 1988 and by June, 1989, year wise;

(c) whether the D.W.S. and S.D.U. has authorised certain banks for collection of payment of its bills;

(d) if so, the names of such banks;

(e) whether the D.W.S. and S.D.U.

proposes to make some space available to print the names of these banks on its bills for the benefit of the consumers; and

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

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

(b) Year	Amount
1986	Rs. 48,380/-
1987	Rs. 17,675/-
1988	Rs. 21,170/-
1989	Rs. 15,400/- due but not yet received.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) State Bank of India.

(e) and (f). The names of Branches of State Bank of India were being printed on the bill forms upto Feb., 1987. Names of Branches of State Bank of India may be printed on the forms off and on for the information of the consumers.

Issue of Medical Certificate and Fitness Certificate

3267. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government Medical Officer is required to issue a Medical Certificate to the public servant on the very first reporting to him expressing an opinion both as regards the facts of the illness and as regards the necessity for the amount of leave;

(b) whether the general practice adopted

by Government Medical Officers is to issue both the medical and fitness certificates together thereby defeating the very purpose of the rules; and

(c) if so, the whether Government propose to issue instructions to Government Medical Officers to issue medical certificates to the public servants on the first visit where necessary and not at the time giving fitness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) Normally medical certificate is issued by the Government Medical Officer on the first reporting day or during the treatment period mentioning the probable period of treatment.

(b) No. However, in Certain cases due to nature of disease and where clinical tests are required, medical and fitness certificate can be issued together, after the patient gets well.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Facility of getting Denture Prepared Under C.G.H.S.

3268. SHRI RAM SWARUP RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government employees have the facility of getting denture prepared under C.G.H.S.

(b) whether Government have appointed or recognised any special doctors for this purpose and if so, their names and address;

(c) whether in the absence of such departmental arrangement, reimbursement is made in case of getting a denture pre-

pared by any specialised private doctors;

(d) if not, the reasons therefore and the provisions made in Government rules to provide this facility to Government employees: and

(e) whether Government propose to make such arrangement to provide denture under CGHS and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). No, Sir.

(d) Denture is an artificial appliance and is neither supplied by the Government nor its cost is re-imbursed to CGHS beneficiaries.

(e) No such proposal is under consideration.

[English]

Emblem of CCRAS on Literature

3269. SHRI G.M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether it is fact that a National Seminar was held on 7-8 July, 1989;

(b) whether hand books on the activities of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy, Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine and Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia Laboratory, Ghaziabad were distributed to the participants;

(c) whether the hand books published carried the emblem of the CCRAS and not National Emblem which finds a place on the

back cover of the publication;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken against guilty officials, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). During the National Conference on Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy, a Souvenir book entitled 'Indian Systems of Medicine & Homoeopathy' was released. The Emblem appearing on the Souvenir booklet has the inscriptions "Ayush". This denotes the various systems of Indian Systems of Medicine & Homeopathy as under:

A	=	Ayurveda
Y	=	Yoga
U	=	Unani
S	=	Siddha
H	=	Homoeopathy

The above Emblem was designed at the time when there was a combined body known as Central Council for Research in India Medicine and Homoeopathy. This Council was established in October, 1969. However, this combined body was divided into four different Research Council- separate for each system. As "Ayush" donated all the systems, this Emblem, was adopted for the Souvenir Book. As regards the National Emblem, this appears both on the first page of the booklet as well as on the back cover.

(e) Does not arise

Payment of Salary to Employees of Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine

3270. SHRI G. M. BANATWALA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of the Family Planning Research Units of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines, Hyderabad and Bombay are not receiving their salaries regularly;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and steps taken to ensure disbursement of salary on due dates; and

(c) the action taken/proposed against the persons responsible for this lapse; if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. There was some delay in payment of salary to the employees of the Family Planning Research Units of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicines, Hyderabad and Bombay. They have been paid salaries upto the month of May, 1989. Steps have been initiated to pay them salaries for the months of June and July, 1989.

(c) Does not arise.

Demolition of House by DDA at Jasola Vihar

3271. SHRI G.M. BANATWALA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in July, 1989 the DDA demolished a large number of dwelling houses at Jasola Vihar and Okhla Vihar in Delhi;

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

(c) the number of people rendered homeless;

(d) the number of people who died and were injured;

(e) whether any compensation has been paid, if so, details thereof and, if not the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of proposals if any for rehabilitation of those rendered homeless?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority demolished 350 boundary walls and 285 semi-pucca rooms which had been constructed unauthorisedly in DDA's land in Jasola Vihar to clear the land from encroachment.

(c) 57 families were affected by the demolition of the zooms.

(d) None.

(e) No compensation was paid as the occupants had illegally encroached upon DDA's land.

(f) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Central Legislation on Factory Inspection

3272. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Labour Organisation has suggested to Government of India for formulating a new Central legislation on factory inspection for workers' safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when such a legislation is expected to be brought forward?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHA KISHAN MALAVIYA): (a) and (b). An International Expert on development of legislation for industrial major accident hazards control deputed to India under an ILO Project on Major Accident Hazards Control System has, *inter-alia*, suggested in his report that a general health & safety legislation is needed in India with a view to establishing a comprehensive system of control applicable wherever certain hazardous substances are present above a specified quantity i. e. including places where no manufacturing process is being carried on, such as isolated storages.

(c) No decision has been taken in the matter.

Stock of Rice

3273. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stock of rice in the central pool has again come down during the current year as compared to last year;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The stock position of rice in the central pool with the Food Corporation of India as on 1st July of the years 1989, 1988 and 1987 was

estimated at 29.06 lakh tonnes, 36.06 lakh tonnes and 74.89 lakh tonnes respectively.

(c) The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production in order to ensure that market availability and stocks with public agencies remain satisfactory. In addition, measures, such as maximising procurement within the country, judicious use of stocks and replenishing stocks through imports have been taken.

Schemes to provide Jobs to Backward Communities

3274. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any scheme to provide jobs to the people belonging to backward communities;

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

(c) whether the scheme would be implemented during the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RADHAKISHAN MALVIYA): (a) to (d). Under welfare of SC/ST and Other Backward Classes Sector, programmes for education, economic development, etc., of these communities are already being implemented. The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which has been launched during the current year, is a major employment programme for the economically weaker sections in the rural areas.

Plots to Non-Resident Indians in Delhi

3275. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether applications were invited

from Non-Resident Indians in 1979 for allotment of plots in Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of persons who applied and the amount deposited by each person;

(c) whether they have since been allotted the plots?

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) whether the amount has been refunded to the applicants; and

(f) if not, the reason for delay?

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.

[Translation]

Recognition of Diploma for Sanitary Inspector courses by NDMC and MCD for Recruitment

3276. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the institutes whose diplomas for Sanitary Inspectors' Course etc. are recognised by New Delhi Municipal Committee and Municipal Corporation of Delhi for recruitment purposes.

(b) whether NDMC and MCD entertain the candidature of those persons who have received diplomas recognised by other States for recruitment; and

(c) if not, what is the policy of Union Government, Delhi Administration, M.C.D. and NDMC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to

(c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

[English]

Diploma Course in Public Health and Sanitation Technology

3277. DR. MANOJ PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene, New Delhi is conducting one year's Diploma Course in Public Health and Sanitary Technology;

(b) whether the said Institute has applied to the Board of Technical Education, Medical and Public Health Department and the Local Self-Government Department of Delhi Administration for recognition of their Diploma for the purpose of employment in the Union Territory of Delhi and

(c) if so, the reaction of Union Government and Delhi Administration thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Action taken on Report on Economy in Constructions

3278. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the main recommendations contained in the Report on Economy in Constructions made by the Planning Commission in 1968; and

(b) the action taken on these recommendations by the Ministry so far?

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.

Employees of Photography Department in Maulana Azad Medical College

3279. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th April, 1981 to Unstarred Question No. 7823 regarding Employees of Photography Department/Section in Maulana Azad Medical College and state:

(a) whether the post of Senior Photographer, Artist Photographer and Dark Room Assistant have since been grouped with the other similar posts for purpose of promotion and for providing reservation for SC/ST candidates to the next higher post, particularly to the post of Senior Photographer; and

(b) if so, the details of the posts so grouped together and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

Filling up of vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Delhi Hospitals

3280. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Senior Photographers and Artist Photographers working in Maulana Azad Medical College, Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Narain Hospital and G.B. Pant Hospital and other hospitals under the Delhi Administration separately;

(b) the number of posts in these categories reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lying vacant in each of the above hospitals separately;

(c) the reasons for not filling up these posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (c): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Production of Yarn

3281. SHRI N DENNIS: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of yarn produced in India by the Textile mills in public sector, private sector and Cooperative sector during 1987-88; and

(b) the quantity of yarn exported, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) about 1555 million kg. of yarn was produced in the country in 1987-88.

(b) The export of yarn, including cotton, man-made and wool, during 1987-88 was 92.09 million kgs.

Eviction from Government Accommodation in Lodhi Colony

3282. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of retired Central Government servants still in occupation of type IV general pool accommodation in Lodhi Colony for more than one and two years after their retirement;

(b) the number among them whose children have also been allotted Government accommodation out of turn in lieu of accommodation allotted to their parents;

(c) the period admissible under the rules for occupation of two sets of government accommodation as also the licence fee chargeable as against the period of actual occupation and the licence fee charged in each such case;

(d) whether the accommodation has been let out; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not evicting such unauthorised occupants under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) More than one year - Two

More than two years - One

(b) One.

(c) Under the provisions of SR-317-B-11 of the Allotment of Government Residences (General Pool in Delhi) Rules, 1963, four months concessional period is allowed for retention of accommodation from the date of retirement. Thereafter on request another four months retention is allowed on medical/educational grounds on payment of twice the flat rate of licence fee or twice the rate of licence fee which the officer was paying, whichever is higher. In case where dependent is allotted another residence the ex-allottee is liable to pay damages for overstaying till he vacates the Government accommodation.

(d) and (e). As per records no subletting has been reported.

[Translation]

Middlemen in wheat procurement

3283. SHRI SARFARAZ AHMAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to remove middlemen from procurement operation so as to ensure that farmers get reasonable price of their produce;

(b) whether it is a fact that the procurement of wheat is made by commission agents in Uttar Pradesh and some other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM). (a) to (c). It is the policy of the Central Government to eliminate middlemen to the extent possible from the procurement operations. The Food Corporation of India procures foodgrains directly from the farmers in all the States, except in Punjab and Haryana, where the farmers have the option to sell their produce in the regulated markets through kachha arthias under the State enactments. With a view to maximise procurement of wheat, the services of kachha arthias were utilised in U.P. and Rajasthan also during the current rabi marketing season. The farmers are not required to pay any commission to the kachha arthias.

[English]

CGHS Dispensaries at Kerala

3284 SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI G.M. BANAT-
WALLA.

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

(a) the names of places in Kerala where CGHS dispensaries for the Union Government employees are located at present;

(b) whether Government propose to open CGHS dispensaries in other places in Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of Union Government employees registered at the CGHS dispensaries in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) to (d). CGHS has not so far been extended to any city in Kerala. At present there is no proposal to extend CGHS to any new city.

Foodgrains for Flood affected States

3285 SHRI T. BASHEER Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Union Government have rushed foodgrains to the States affected by recent floods; and

(b) if so, the details of supplies made to each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) and (b) Adequate arrangements already exist for supply of foodgrain stocks in the flood affected States. Therefore, the need to rush stocks to these States did not arise.

Increase in Leprosy cases in Kerala

3286. SHRI T. BASHEER. Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that incidence of leprosy cases is increasing in the State of Kerala where tribals are living; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or proposed to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): (a) There is no evidence to show that the incidence of Leprosy cases in Kerala are increasing. As against 9385 new leprosy cases detected during 1986-87 and 1987-88 only 8836 new cases were detected in 1988-89.

(b) Out of 14 districts in the state, 10 are endemic for leprosy with a prevalence rate of 5+/000 population. 2 districts namely Alleppey and Trichur have already been covered under MDT and another 2 districts namely Quillon Ernakulam are proposed to be taken up under MDT during the current year and the remaining 6 districts will be covered under MDT by 1992 in a phased manner.

Fixed Ordering Policy of DSCSC

3287. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Small Industries Development Corporation and the Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation have resorted to 'fixed ordering policy' on their wine shops being run in the Union Territory of Delhi; if so, the facts and reasons thereof;

(b) whether due to this policy, the consumer does not get the Indian Made Foreign Liquor bottle of his choice brand but he is forced to purchase any other brand in that price range;

(c) whether putting such a restriction on the consumer is against the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986; and

(d) if so, the action Government propose to take to protect the rights of the consumer to purchase goods of his choice brand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sub-letting of Government Accommodation in DIZ Area, New Delhi

3288. SHRI GANGA RAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any door to door survey has ever been conducted in DIZ area, Gole Market, New Delhi, to find out the number of allottees in Type III and Type II quarters actually living there and the number of quarters that have been sub-letted out of them, either fully or partially;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and action taken/proposed in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which the survey is likely to be conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) to (d). Directorate of Estates *Suo moto* and also on receipt of complaints has carried out spot inspection of quarters in DIZ Area, Gole Market, New Delhi to detect cases of unauthorised subletting of Government residential accommodation. During the period from April to July, 1989, spot inspection of 80 quarters in DIZ Area, Gole Market, New Delhi has been carried out. In 25 cases, allotment of accommodation has been cancelled where it was proved that the quarters were sublet in con-

travention of the Allotment Rules.

Urban Basic Services Scheme in Punjab

3289. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of towns developed in Punjab under the Urban Basic Services Scheme during the last three years ending 31st March, 1989; and

(b) the particulars of towns selected in Punjab for implementation of the scheme during the year 1989-90 and the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Ten towns are covered under the Urban Basic Services Scheme in Punjab. They are (i) Ludhiana (ii) Khanna (iii) Jagraon (iv) Rajkot (v) Samrala (vi) Machiwara (vii) Hullanpur Dakha (viii) Doraha (ix) Payal and (x) Hathur.

(b) The same number of towns will continue to be developed during the current financial year. Out of a total provision of Rs. 80.00 lakhs under this Scheme a sum of Rs. 5.70 lakhs is payable as Central Government share to the Government of Punjab during 1989-90 which is the last year of the Urban Basic Services Scheme.

[Translation]

Conversion of Forest Villages into revenue Villages

3290. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Madhya Pradesh Govern-

ment has sent a proposal to the Union Government for converting the forest village into revenue villages;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the instructions issued by Union Government for overall development of these villages under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rural Electrification and Minor Irrigation Schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). No proposal has been received by the Central Government from the Government of Madhya Pradesh to convert Forest Villages into revenue villages.

(c) The National Forests Policy 1988 provides for development of forest villages on par with revenue villages. No separate instructions have been issued for their development under Integrated Rural Development Programme, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, Rural Electrification and minor Irrigation Schemes.

Chief Ministers' Conference on Panchayati Raj and Civil Bodies

3291. SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Chief Ministers' Conference on Panchayati Raj and Civic Bodies was held in Delhi recently;

(b) if so, the Chief Ministers who participated in the Conference;

(c) whether some Chief Ministers did

not attend the Conference and if so, the details in this regard; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) A Conference of Chief Ministers was held recently to discuss strengthening of urban local bodies and issues relating to interface between Panchayati Raj bodies and urban local bodies.

(b) This list of Chief Ministers who participated in the Conference is given in the statement below.

(c) The Chief Ministers of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal did not attend.

(d) The Union Government regretted their absence.

STATEMENT

List of Chief Ministers who have attended the Chief Ministers Conference on 7th July, 1989

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Shri Gegong Apang
Chief Minister,
Arunachal Pradesh | 5. Dr. Farooq Abdullah
Chief Minister,
Jammu & Kashmir |
| 2. Shri Satyender Nayaran Sinha
Chief Minister,
Bihar | 6. Shri P. Venkatasubbiah
Governor
Karnataka |
| 3. Shri Pratap Singh Raoji Rane
Chief Minister,
Goa | 7. Shri Moti Lal Vora
Chief Minister,
Madhya Pradesh |
| 4. Shri Virbhadra Singh
Chief Minister,
Himachal Pradesh | 8. Shri Sharad Pawar
Chief Minister,
Maharashtra |
| | 9. Shri P.A. Sangma
Chief Minister,
Maghalaya |
| | 10. Shri R.K. Jaichandra Singh
Chief Minister,
Manipur |
| | 11. Shri S.C. Jamir
Chief Minister,
Nagaland |
| | 12. Shri Amar Singh Chaudhury
Chief Minister,
Gujarat |
| | 13. Shri J.B. Patnaik
Chief Minister,
Orissa |
| | 14. Shri S.S Ray
Governor
Punjab |
| | 15. Shri Shivcharan Mathur
Chief Minister,
Rajasthan |
| | 16. Shri Nar Bahadur Bhandari
Chief Minister,
Sikkim |

17. Shri Sudhir Ranjan Mazumdar
Chief Minister,
Tripura

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Not a word goes on record without my permission.

18. Shri N.D. Tiwari
Chief Minister,
Uttar Pradesh

(Interruptions)

19. Shri J. Lalsaluola
Minister (Fin. & Planning)
Mizoram

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you one by one. Please take your seat.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur): Sir, I was the first to stand.

Union Territories

1. Lt. Genl. T.S. Oberoi
Lt. Governor
A & N Islands

MR. SPEAKER: Doesn't matter. I know what to do. I will listen to you also and that is my promise, but be brief.

(Interruptions)

2. Shri Romesh Bhandari
Lt. Governor
Delhi

[Translation]

3. Shri P. Kannan
Minister for Health
Pondicherry.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, you please take your seat.

[English]

12.00 hrs.

[English]

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you one by one.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I will listen to you but not like this. First of all, you take your seat and wait for your turn to speak. You will speak only after I allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN AHMED (Mangaldai): An order from the Assam Government is sent to me to resign from the Lok Sabha seat and not satisfied with that they have sent some miscreants to my residence. (Interruptions)

SHRIGOKUL SAIKIA (Lakhimpur): The Home Minister is here. Let him say that the life of the Member of Parliament will be protected. (Interruptions)

If they cannot protect the life of a Member of Parliament, how can they protect the lives of the people of Assam? (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to his submission.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let me listen to him.
What are you doing?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have given me in writing.

[English]

I will ask the Home Minister to look after the safety of the Members.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: First you let me speak.
Why are you interrupting?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have written for him also and I will write for you also because it is the responsibility of this House to safeguard the lives of the Members.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): I assure you, Sir, that we will abide by your instructions. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have got your privilege motion. I am looking into it and I will take necessary action immediately.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: One by one.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): My plea to you, Sir, is this. You have very kindly forwarded the hon. Member's

letter to the Government but merely forwarding is not enough.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, I have also asked the Home Minister to look after the safety of the Member.

SHRISYED SHAHABUDDIN: You have to give directions to the Government to protect the life of this Hon. Member.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that we are responsible for the safety of the Members. I have already asked the Home Minister.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: We will abide by your instruction, Sir.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Sir, I had given a notice to you for a Calling Attention on the Ex-servicemen's problems.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have got it.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: You have assured that it will be included this week but it has not been included.

MR. SPEAKER: Two days are still left for this week.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: We have got the programme for today, tomorrow and day after. A Calling Attention which could have waited for two years has been included but not mine.

MR. SPEAKER: Col. Sahib, I am asking for facts. I am waiting for them and it is not binding that whatever has been given should be included. I cannot include everything.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will have to get the facts.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: How long does it take?

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know, but it takes time. Even hurry takes time. It is not for me to discuss Calling Attention notices in this House but to satisfy you I am saying that I am already taking urgent steps and I will let you know by tomorrow or the day after what the situation is. You can also pursue.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will appreciate that it is a very odd situation that what happens to talks on Sri Lanka, we have to learn from the reports of the Shri Lankan Parliament, as to what are the proposals.

MR. SPEAKER: Today, we have got a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee. I have already listed it. I have already admitted that Motion under Rule 193.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Motion will come up in due course, but they must make a statement right now.

MR. SPEAKER: We can discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: There are reports to the effects that the withdrawal of the IPKF has not been linked with the implementation of the Accord. These things, we are learning from reports from Sri Lankan Parliament. What an awkward situation. At least, a statement can come today; we can discuss it later on.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see to it.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA: (Ahmedabad): I have given a notice under Rule 193 to discuss the Kudal Commission's Report.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already admitted that. The Business Advisory Committee will give the time.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I have to bring

this matter of Parliament. There is a reign of terror going on in my constituency of Barasat in Bongaon Sub-Division, where three Congressmen have been brutally murdered, last fortnight.

MR. SPEAKER: You write to the Chief Minister. State Government shall have to be responsible for that.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: This is not only the situation in Bongaon Sub-Division but in whole of my constituency, particularly, in Deganga Thana, where a reign of terror is going on.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a State Government subject.

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH: I want to bring this first to your notice and through you, to the notice of the Prime Minister and the Home Minister.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State Government subject.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is...

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you insisting? It is not like this. Unless I allow you, you can not speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Speaker, Sir, last week you kindly acceded to my request to arrange a discussion on Bachawat Award this week in this House. In this connection a Calling Attention Notice of mine was also accepted by you. I sought discussion under Rule 193. A Calling Attention notice has been given.

...(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: It will be decided in today's meeting of Business Advisory Committee as to how much time is available with us and how much of time can be given for the Calling Attention.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: It is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER: You may talk to the Members of Business Advisory Committee.

....(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: Your Calling Attention Notice has been listed for tomorrow.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Thank you...(Interruptions)

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, due to big *Bidi* contractors of the country....(Interruptions)...small *Bidi* workers have been rendered unemployed. It is a very serious problem....(Interruptions)...

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in writing

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Sir, recently, a question on textile export was replied to by the Government. I had asked for some clarification under half an hour discussion.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You give notice Under Rule 377. I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI R.P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my gratitude to you as today on this historic day of 9th August, you have done the highly commendable work of unveiling the portrait of Baba B.R. Ambedkar in the Central Hall of Parliament House in deference to the wishes and sentiments of crores of down trodden people living in the country. You deserve congratulations for this and the people of the country would like to express their gratitude for this.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a very critical situation has developed in Haryana. Industrialists in Haryana are being forced by the Chief Minister and the President to Janata Dal to part with heavy sums of money ...*... are being committed. A large chunk of a very precious land at...* near Palam, has been allotted to the son of ...*....., Ex-Chief Minister of Punjab and son of...*.....has a share in it...**...involving more than Rs. 200 crore has been committed.

MR. SPEAKER: It is beyond my jurisdiction. It is a State subject. I can't do anything in it.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is a very serious matter. There should be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot do it.

SHRISHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, some of the Members of the Opposition Parties, who have resigned, in their public meetings, are making attacks on Parliament by saying that Parliament has become useless, redundant and what no. They were

*Not recorded.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

publicly humiliating the Parliament of this country by making statements which by nature are intolerable in democracy. Their resignations apart, they say that Parliament has become useless, redundant and this is no Parliament at all.

This is the type of statement made...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: It is my humble request to all of you to maintain the dignity of the House..

(Interruptions)

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Sir, please listen to me also. In Haryana, everyday...*...openly **...(Interruptions) would you take any steps or not to check it. People are being looted and killed there. There are capturing panchayats and their funds. They are extracting bribe from everyone. (Interruptions) Would you take any steps? For how long will it be allowed to continue?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a state subject. I cannot do anything in it.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: I have not seen such a Government so far. You should appoint a Commission to enquiry into these things.

MR. SPEAKER: How can I appoint an Enquiry Commission? I can't do anything here.

[English]

I cannot take up state subjects and discuss them here.

[Translation]

CH. RAM PRAKASH: If the life of a Member of Parliament is not safe, how could the lives of others be safe there...(Interruptions)..

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal): As per the statement given by an M.L.A. in Haryana, son of the Chief Minister...**... summons industrialists and extorts money from them misusing official machinery. It is a statement given by an M.L.A. belonging to B.J.P. which is a partner in the Government. They are summoned in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER: This issue should be raised in the Assembly of Haryana. What can I do?

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very serious matter.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: That is what I am saying. I am helpless in this matter. We should not refer to State matters.

[Translation]

What can I do?

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): There has always been cultural amity in Ladakh. There has not been any communal issue in the Ladakh region. Unfortunately, this area which has always been peaceful, is now strife-torn. There is complete breakdown of law and order. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a State subject. I cannot take it up here.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI: A parliamentary delegation should visit Kashmir. This is my humble request, namely that Parliament should intervene, and a delegation from Parliament must proceed to Ladakh to see for itself what is happening there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: No; we cannot.

[*Translation*]

I can do nothing in this matter, it would be done by the Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is too much.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday I raised the issue with regard to publication of a photograph of a naked woman of Bastar. It has not been included in the record of yesterday's proceedings.

MR. SPEAKER: I advised you to give it in writing.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI: I have already given it in writing. We can only draw your attention.

MR. SPEAKER: I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Now, it is disposed of. It can't go on the whole day.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): The Chief Minister of Haryana bringing forward a legislation under which daughters may not get a share in the property of their father. A law has already been made by the Central Government to give them a share in the property. They are snatching their right by this law.

MR. SPEAKER: They will utilise the powers given to them by you. It depends on them. What can I do in this regard.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE: It is injustice to women.

MR. SPEAKER: What can I do? Now, you please take your seat.

[*English*]

Enough of it.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Kangra): It is a question of the rights of women; they cannot be deprived of their property rights.

Sir, I had requested for a Calling Attention on the subject of 'One rank, one pension' to the Army personnel. I request you to consider it. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, issue of Hindi in respect of I.I.T. has not been yet settled. At the same time, an insurance company of Delhi has published an advertisement for recruitment of staff for them in which they have that there will be a compulsory paper of 'English' for the candidates from 'A' category of states. *(Interruptions)* If any department issues such an advertisement, it should be cancelled because it is humiliation of an Indian language and also of the national language, and this should not be tolerated.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you are yourself a scholar of Sanskrit and Hindi. Hence instructions should be issued to the Life Insurance Corporation by you.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I think that so many instructions have been issued to them by now, that these will form a big bundle. I do not know at what stage these directions are lying blocked.

[English]

What has happened?

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVIBAIRAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, why the directions issued to them are not being followed. Mr. Speaker, Sir, parliament is supreme.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told about your sentiments and the assurance given on the Floor of this House.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Shri Bairagi has raised a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: Just wait a minute. Let me say what you want to say.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Parliamentary affairs Minister, you may please take note that sentiments of the House already been conveyed are being reiterated. It is something very wrong that the sentiments expressed by the House are being flouted and ignored. You may please bring it to the notice of the concerned ministry.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It is very wrong that

even after lapse of so much time, no action has been taken.

[English]

Why should it not be followed up?

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI (Sam-balpur): You have just now given a ruling that the State subject cannot be discussed here. But our hon. Member, Shri Ram Prakash, is a patient of diabetes and hypertension and all these things. He has been beaten up. So, a Member of Parliament has been beaten up by the Haryana Police and Haryana people. How his life and property can be protected?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The people of Haryana will beat the people of Haryana only.

DR. KUPASINDHU BHOI: You are looking straight.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the people in entire Haryana are feeling aggrieved. All of them are fed up of this Haryana Government. *(Interruptions)*

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Mr. Speaker, it should be investigated by C.B.I.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Please see the extent of deterioration of conditions in that State. Today they have broken my hand, tomorrow they will shoot me and will break by neck.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a question of law and order.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the life of a Member of Parliament is not safe, the life of the common man cannot be safe.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the State of affairs. I have already told you.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, please do something in this regard otherwise all the people will be ruined, all are tired of it. Please see I have a broken hand.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will not be able to do anything in this regard, it is not in my hand. You may approach the Governor.

CH. RAM PRAKASH: Mr. Speaker, I have just submitted that I have a broken hand.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not under my control. It is a law and order problem.

[English]

Law and order is a State subject. I cannot interfere in it. Under what rule are you asking me to do it? I cannot do it.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You, please tell me under what authority I can interfere in it.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): It is under your order that I have given two motions under Rule 193. One relates to Kudal Commission report.

MR. SPEAKER: I have admitted it.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: The other

relates to Babri Masjid-Ram Janambhoomi.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: You may send it to me it will be decided by the BAC in their meeting.

[English]

We will see to it. I cannot give a decision here. They are under consideration.

PROF. SAUFUDDIN SOZ: The hon. Home Minister has said that he is prepared for discussion here in this House. The discussion has also taken place in the Rajya Sabha. We want a discussion here. I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see. No needs to mention it here.

[Translation]

[English]

I have already admitted. The Business Advisory Committee will decide about it.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Idukki): The physical protection of a Member is quite different from the law and order problem of a State.

MR. SPEAKER: He is also a citizen of this country and he is also guided and protected under the same law. No different laws are applicable.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Then the law should be amended. *(Interruptions)*

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

*[English]***Annual Report and Review on Carpet Export Promotion Council, Ghaziabad for 1987-88 and Statement re: Delay in Laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): (a) On behalf of my colleague, Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Carpet Export Promotion Council Ghaziabad, 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 Carpet Export Promotion Council, Ghaziabad, for the year 1987-88.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8151/89]

Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1989; Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 1989 and Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI Z.R. ANSARI): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) A copy of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) (Union Territories) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 651 (E) in Gazette of India

dated the 29th June, 1989, under sub-section (2) of section 53 of the Air (prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 [Placed in Library See No. LT-8152/89]

- (2) A copy of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Amendment Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 717 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th July, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 63 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8153/89]
- (3) A copy of the Hazardous Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 594 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th July, 1989, under section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-8154/89]

Statement Correcting answer to USQ No. 1277 regarding import and export of foodgrains

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) correcting the reply given on 26th July 1989 to unstarred Question No. 1277 by Shri K. Pradhani regarding import and export of foodgrains. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-8155/89]

Annual Report of and Review on Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for 1987-88; Annual Account of National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur for 1987-88; Annual Report of National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for 1988-89; Statement correcting answer to USQ No. 3760 re. Health hazard due to furniture foams, etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RAFIQUE ALAM): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Research Institute for Yoga, New Delhi for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8156/89]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (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-8157/89]

- (4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8158/89]

- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 29th March, 1989 to the Unstarred Question No. 3760 by Shri P.R.S. Venkatesan, regarding health hazard due to furniture foams and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8159/89]

- (6) A copy of the Drugs and Cosmetics (First Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 371 (E) in Gazette of India

dated the 24th March, 1988 together with a corrigendum to its Hindi versions published in Notification No. G.S.R. 43 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1989 under section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetic Act, 1940.

- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8160/89]

Notification under Finance Act, 1989 and Under Customs Act, 1962

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.
PANJA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 552 (E) (Hindi and English English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to fix the 1st June, 1989 on which the provisions of Section 51 of the Finance Act, 1989 would come into force. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT-8161/89]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 601 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing 1st July, 1989 on which provisions of chapter V of the Finance Act, would come into force.

- (3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 602 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum authorising every carrier, undertaking the carriage

of passengers on inland journeys to collect the Inland Air Travel Tax, issued under sub-section (2) of section 42 of the Finance Act, 1989. [Placed in Library See No 8162/89]

- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) Under section 49 of the Finance Act, 1989:-

(i) G.S.R. 603 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt cancer patients, when travelling for their treatment, infants, blind persons, invalid passengers (stretcher cases) from the payment of Inland Air Travel Tax subject to specified conditions. [Placed in Library See No LT-8163/89]

(ii) The Inland Air Travel Tax Rules, 1989 (published in Notification No. G.S.R. 646 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum. [Placed in Library, See No. 8164/89]

(iii) G S.R. 661 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Members of Diplomatic Missions in India holding Diplomatic Status and their families; career consular officers of foreign consulate in India and their families; and Officials of the United Nations in India or any specialised agency of the United Nations in India and their families who are not nationals of or permanently resident in India, from the payment of inland air travel tax.

(iv) G.S.R. 662 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempts passengers from payment of inland air travel tax when travelling in a flight chartered by the Central Government, State Government or any Corporation owned or controlled by the Central or any State Government where no individual fares are charged from any passenger and the flight is for official purpose.

(v) G. S.R. 663 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt the passengers from payment of inland air travel tax when travelling on specified routes in the inaccessible parts of the country. [Placed in Library. See No. 8165/89]

- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :-

(i) G.S.R. 533 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing effective rates of auxiliary duties of customs on goods.

(ii) G.S.R. 534 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding total exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on specified goods.

(iii) G.S.R. 535 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding total exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on certain

goods which are wholly or partially exempted from basic duty.

(iv) G.S.R. (e) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from auxiliary duty in excess of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on specified goods.

(v) G.S.R. 537 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from auxiliary duty in excess of 5 per cent *ad valorem* on certain goods which are partially exempted from basic duty by the notification.

(vi) G.S.R. 538 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from auxiliary duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on specified goods.

(vii) G.S.R. 539 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding partial exemption from auxiliary duty in excess of 30 per cent *ad valorem* on certain goods which are partially exempted from basic duty by the said notification.

(viii) G.S.R. 540 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum fixing the level of auxiliary duty on component parts of simulators of aeroplanes etc.

(ix) G.S.R. 541 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regard-

ing partial exemption from auxiliary duty on exposed cinematographic films.

(x) G.S.R. 542 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of rate of auxiliary duty on component parts of medical electronic equipments.

(ix) G.S.R. 543 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of level of auxiliary duty on component parts of machinery imported for initial setting up etc. of specified machinery.

(xii) G.S.R. 544 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding fixation of level of auxiliary duty on copper wire bars etc. produced cut of copper reverts etc. exported earlier.

(xiii) G.S.R. 545 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12th May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum providing exemption from special excise duty on all imported goods.

(xiv) G.S.R. 581 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum dwclaring 54 items when used for export production as wholly imported for determining the Duty Drawback Rates effective from 1st June, 1989.

(xv) G.S.R. 584 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum mak-

ing certain amendments to Notifications No. 77/86-Cus. and 136/86-Cus., dated the 17th February, 1986.

(xvi) G.S.R. 656 (E) and G.S.R. 657 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing a basic customs duty of 25 per cent and 5 per cent of auxiliary duty of customs in respect of goods imported for the purpose of off-shore oil exploration/exploitation.

(xvii) G.S.R. 677 (E) and G.S.R. 678 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th July, 1989 together with an explanatory memorandum providing a concessional rate of customs duty of 35 per cent *ad valorem* on jgat, a raw material used in the manufacture of agarbati. [Placed in Library. See No LT-8166/89]

Annual Report and Review on Jute Manufacture Department Council, Calcutta, for 1987-88 and a Statement re delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (KUMARI SAROJ KHAPARDE): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jute Manufactured Development Council, Calcutta, 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 Jute Manufactures Development Council, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English

versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT-8167/89]

12.21 1/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

[Translation]

Sixty-Eight Report

SHRI RAM AWADH PRASAD (Basti): - I beg to present the sixty-eighth report of the committee on private Members Bills and Resolutions.

12.21 1 1/2 hrs

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

[English]

Sixtieth and Sixty-fourth Reports and Minutes

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : I beg to present the following Reports and Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:-

(1) Sixtieth Report on State Trading Corporation of India Limited and Minutes of the sitting of the Committee relating thereto.

(2) Sixty-fourth Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Forty-Sixth Report on Bharat Gold Mines Limited.

12.22 hrs

SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the commission of offences of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the commission of offence of atrocities against the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, to provide for Special Courts for the Trial of such offences and for the relief and rehabilitation of the victims of such offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI: In introduce the Bill.

12.23 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[Translation]

- (i) **Demand for setting up an Industrial Growth Centre near Mirzapur (U.P.)**

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): My constituency Mirzapur (U.P.) is a no-

industry area. A new district Sonbhadra has been created after the bifurcation of Mirzapur district. The remaining part of Mirzapur district, Gyanpur and Bhadohi areas, of Varanasi district and Meja area of Allahabad district have been no-industry areas and continue to remain as such. All the industries of Mirzapur district now fall in Sonbhadra district. Hence the people of Mirzapur and its adjoining areas are migrating to Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Southern States etc. in search of employment resulting in desertion of Mirzapur city and its adjoining areas for lack of industries. On a number of occasions I have made a demand that some big industry should be set up in the adjoining areas of Mirzapur city but it has remained unheeded. I have come to know that industrial growth centres are being set up in industrially backward districts and areas of Uttar Pradesh. Several industries in the public, private or cooperative sectors are proposed to be set up in and around these centres.

It is my humbly request to the Government of India that an industrial growth centre may be set up near Mirzapur so that Mirzapur, Bhadohi, Gyanpur and Meja tehsil of Allahabad district may develop industrially and the people of this areas are able to get employment. I hope it will certainly receive your attention.

- (ii) **Demand for nationalisation of the Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd., Thakurani (Orissa)**

**SHRI HARIHAR SOREN (Keonjhar): About 2,000 workers engaged in Iron Ore and Manganese Mines owned by Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd., Thakurani are facing a lot of difficulties as they are not getting regular wages, bonus and other facilities which they are supposed to get from the employer. The company had several business organisations which have been established in different parts of the country. All other commercial organisations earlier owned by the company have been taken over by the Government except the Thakur-

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 9.8.1989.

**Translation of the matter originally raised in Oriya.

ani Iron Ore and manganese mines located near Barbil in Orissa. The company is not paying any attention to the welfare of the workers. Most of these workers are either Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes or from the weaker sections of the society. They are not being paid even the minimum wages regularly. Bonus is not being given to them every year. The company is not paying any attention to the introduction of modern mining methods and also for the modernisation of the mines. In order to remove such uncertainty, I demand that the Orissa Mineral Development Company Ltd., Thakurani be nationalised without any further delay.

(III) Demand for setting up the proposed Oil Refinery in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh

SHRI KALICHARAN SAKARGAYEN : (Khandwa): Under the directions of the Government of India, Bharat Petroleum Corporation has taken a decision to set up an oil refinery in Madhya Pradesh. For this purpose, a survey of 2-3 sites has been conducted. Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh is also one of these sites.

As regards, the Khandwa district, it has all the necessary infrastructure such as the availability of a plot of land measuring upto 2,000 acres with low fertility, abundant water and power and broad gauge as well metre gauge railway lines connecting all the parts of the country including the availability of direct transportation facilities for Bombay, Calcutta, Bangalore, Mathura, Delhi, Ajmer, Jaipur and Secunderabad.

Khandwa district is nearest to the oil producing areas like Bombay High and Gujarat. The most important problem being faced by the Government is that of rehabilitation of 80, 000 people affected by the submersion of areas due construction of Indira Sagar Dam project on Narmada river. Under these circumstances, Khandwa district is not only the most suitable place for this oil refinery but also the only site to solve the problem of rehabilitation of the people who have been affected by the submersion of land by the dam.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to issue direct the Bharat Petroleum Corporation to set up the proposed oil refinery in Khandwa district of Madhya Pradesh.

(IV) Demand for attaching a few passenger bogies to the goods train which runs between Dabra-Singhana for transporting goods of the Khetri Copper Project

SHRIMODH. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): The people of Jhunjhunu have been demanding for long time that some bogies should be attached to the goods train running on the Dabra-Singhana section for the transportation of goods to Khetri Copper Project. In the absence of such an arrangement, the people of this area find themselves in a hopeless situation. Presently, a goods train runs on this track daily for the transportation of goods to the project only. If some passenger bogies are attached to this goods train, it will immensely benefit the workers and other people of that area. It will also not involve a big amount of expenditure because basic structure is already there and a train is already running on this section. The only thing required is 2-3 passenger bogies to be attached to this train.

Therefore, it is my submission that in view of this long standing demand of the people of Jhunjhunu, some passenger coaches may kindly be attached to the goods trains running on the Dabra-Singhana section.

[English]

(v) Demand for Clearance to the proposal for setting up Ship Breaking Yards at Paradeep and Gopalpur in Orissa ?

SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK (Jagatsinghpur): Although Orissa has a long coast line with a major port at Paradeep and a minor port at Gopalpur, no Ship Breaking Yard has been set up during last five years. Due to rapid industrialisation and after es-

[Sh. Lakshman Mallick]

establishment of some spong-iron plants in the State, there is adequate demand for scrap metals. This justifies six new Ship Breaking Yards at Paradeep and Gopalpur. Accordingly the Government of Orissa have requested the Union Minister for Steel and Mines to consider establishment of six Ship Breaking Yards—three at Paradeep and three at Gopalpur. The proposal is pending with the Central Government since long and till today Government of India has not approved the proposal.

There is a great justification for the establishment of Ship Breaking Yards in Orissa. Paradeep and Gopalpur are ideally located for the establishment of such Ship Breaking Yards. As such I request the Union Government to expedite the clearance of the proposal and setting up of Ship Breaking Yards at Paradeep and Gopalpur without any further delay.

[Translation]

(vi) Demand for reinstating the dismissed DTC employees

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to raise the following matter under Rule 377. Thousands of employees of Delhi Transport Corporation have been rendered jobless due to imprudent decision of some employees unions and impractical and Callous attitude of the Administration. There are hundreds of employees among them who were dismissed for no fault on their part. Today the families of these employees are on the verge of starvation.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Transport to reinstate the dismissed employees immediately.

(vii) Demand for certain railway facilities in the Vidarbha region

SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI (Bhan-

dara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the following matter of public importance.

There is a long outstanding demand to attach on A.C. sleeper coach to 29 DN/30 UP Bombay-Howrah Express, which runs via Nagpur. I have raised this matter in Lok Sabha several times and requested the hon. Minister of Railways but nothing has been done so far. Action should be taken immediately to provide A.C. sleeper coach in this train. A local train runs between Gondiya and Nagpur. This train is habited by a steam engine which has become outdated. It takes nearly 6 hours to cover the distance of 130 kms. from Gondiya to Nagpur. People going to the places of their work have to face lot of difficulties due to this arrangement. Steam engine should be replaced by a diesel engine. A second class three tier bogies should also be attached to Maharashtra Express.

Regarding the restriction imposed on travelling in Geetanjali Express, I have requested the hon. Minister of Railways many a times and in the House also that the restriction on travelling in Geetanjali Express train from Gondiya to Nagpur should be removed. Orders should be issued to remove this restriction till the arrangements are made to run the Maharashtra Express from Gondiya.

Quota should be fixed for Gondiya, Tiora, Tumsar, Bhandara and Kamthi in second class three tier sleeper coach in 6 UP Vidarbha Express which runs between Nagpur and Bombay. This train is meant specially for Vidarbha region but there is a disappointment in the absence of the provision for quota for the important stations in Vidarbha.

I would request the hon. Minister of Railway to give sympathetic consideration to my demands and to take necessary steps to remedy the situation.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL

AND

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL—*CONTD.*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : We now take up further consideration of Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill and Constitution (Sixty-Fifth Amendment) Bill.

Dr. Phulrenu Guha.

DR. PHULRENU GUHA. (Contai): I welcome the two constitutional Amendments Bills most heartily. I congratulate our Prime Minister for placing these two Bills before the House.

The concept of panchayati raj was the basic idea of Mahatma Gandhi. He felt that democracy must flourish at the grassroot level. His basic ideas was that the panchayats should administer themselves. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said:

" The real change, of course, comes from within the villages, from the very people living in the villages and it is not imposed from outside. It is the process of the self-government and self-reliance. The outsider can help only a little, give some guidance and push here and there."

The Prime Minister in a democratic manner has taken the step to set up panchayati raj and nagar palikas through these two bills, in the whole country. The basic idea of our constitution is democracy. These steps are to establish the real democracy at grass-root level. People are not satisfied with the political power only. They need monetary power also. Some monetary powers are given through these Bills but the rest are left for the States. That is why it is said that State Governments must have Finance Commis-

Both the Bills provide for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and 30 per cent to women. Some say that 30 per cent will be available. They very idea is wrong. When women will know the responsibility, they will come forward. I would like to say that women have never failed in their responsibility when it is given to them, whether it is home or any other sphere of life.

The Bill ensure a fixed tenure of five years. The control of both the Bills rest on the Election Commission. It is clarified that if a Nagarpalika or a Panchayat is dissolved before the expire of its terms, provision is made for the conduct of elections within six months of the dissolution. It is just like the provision in respect of State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha. The Bill specifies that resources are given as grant-in-aid to the Nagarpalika from the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Bills also specifies the reasons which will disqualify a person from membership. It is also provided in the Bills that delimitation of area and the allotment of seats shall not be called in question in any court.

I like to point out that training of elected members of Panchayats and Nagarpalikas should be arranged. It must be carefully guarded that Panchayats and Nagarpalikas do not become government departments. The relationship between the members of Panchayat Raj and officials must be defined clearly.

Some people say that these Bills are for the next elections. Though I do not agree with this view, for argument sake, for a moment, I take it that these are for the next elections. But the main point to be seen is whether these Bills are good for the country and for the people or not. It should be judged from that angle. It must be considered whether these Bills will affect the fundamental principles of the Constitution and whether power of States is curtailed. But from the scrutiny of these Bills it is seen that all these doubts are baseless.

The question of resources may be the

[Dr. Phulrenu Guha]

problem, that is why it is said that every State must have a Finance Commission. With the establishment of Panchayat Raj, villagers will know their resources and they will decide the priority of the needs of the village. Gradually, villages will become self-sufficient and self-realising.

These Bills will ensure for the Panchayats and Nagarpalikas a democratic character, similar to the Lok Saba and the State Assemblies, and give Constitutional protection for their functioning as representative institutions of the people.

With these words, I congratulate our Prime Minister and support the two amendment Bill wholeheartedly.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska): Sir, these two Constitution (Amendment) Bills, popularly known as Panchayat Raj and the Nagarpalika Bills, brought before the House by our beloved Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, are historic and revolutionary. After forty two years of our independence, the people of the country will have the real taste of independence. By bringing these Amendment Bills, our beloved Prime Minister involved the people in the integrated development of the rural and the urban areas. He has taken bold steps, for strong elected local government, to give power to people at last to fight against the corruption and the power brokers. Hence, people are to be given power to be fight the twin evils. The desire of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has been materialised in right earnest manner by our Prime Minister by bringing these two Bills.

So far as the weaker section and women are concerned, they have hardly got any opportunity to play their roll. This needs rectification. Rajiv Ji has correctly said, and I quote: "As regards reservation for women, no State can claim to have done justice to the half of our population. At best, a token number of seats is reserved for women." In practice, it has been found that the financial resources

developed upon the Panchayat Raj institution have been meagre and limited. Elections to these bodies have been repeatedly postponed. Elections to these bodies have not only been postponed but supersessions and suspension of local bodies are too common. Democracy at higher level is bound to have a weak foundation unless there is its habitual practice at the local level. The sole objective is to give constitutional support, to give people the real power and authority and to provide mandatory elections for these bodies. Under Article 40 of the Constitution, the Centre has been responsibilities in ensuring local -Self- Government at the grass-root level.

With your permission, I would now bring to your kind notice the relevant point given in the Directive Principles of the State Policy. Article 40 A of the Constitution says -

" 40. The State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of Self-Government.

Part-III under Fundamental Rights, Definition 12 states as follows:-

" Under this para, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State" includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government of the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India of under the control of the Government of India."

As such, there is no meaning in saying that the Parliament has no power to pass these Amendments. On the other hand, it is a duty cast on the Parliament to get these amendments made in the Constitution of India which are already overdue. It is a national necessity. Devolution of powers to the local bodies is long overdue. Planning at the district level can take place. It promises maximum democracy and maximum devolution of power to the maximum population of

our country. The unique feature of the Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Bills embodies two broad stipulations in respect of devolution of powers.

Firstly plans prepared by the Panchayats are to constitute the fundamental inputs for the planning process. Secondly, each Panchayat is to gear up its plan for economic development with plans for social justice. The introduction of these Bills is a step in the right direction. Sir, both these Amendments, that is 64th and 65 Amendments to the Constitution, are necessary for the devolution of powers and they are complementary to each other. The Opposition Members could have remained argued out their case in the House but not outside. They could have made some suggestions if they thought that some lacunae are there in the Amendments. But unfortunately they have no respect for the people and they have resigned and left the House. This piece of legislation to strengthen democracy at the grassroot level has been appreciated throughout the country. I visited my constituency. The Gram Sabhas are very much enthused that this Government at least after 42 years of independence, could take the whole nation into confidence by giving them power and authority especially to the weaker sections, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Women. A committee at the district level for harmonising and consulting plans of the Nagarpalikas and the Panchayats is certainly a noble feature. The whole district plans will start from the grassroots and it will not be thrust upon either from Delhi or from the State headquarters.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN (Barmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi created history by presenting the Panchayati Raj Bill in the Lok Sabha on 15 May, 1989. To improve and strengthen the Nagarpalikas he presented the Constitution 65th (Amendment) Bill on 7.8.89. we welcome both these Bills.

I regret to say that the opposition has

not cooperated with the Government in the matter although they were informed about these two bills. They should have taken part in the discussion as they very well knew that both these Bills were very important so far as the fate of the villages and rural block was concerned.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to give a practical shape to the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi by setting up Panchayati Raj and Gram Rajya. Powers should be devolved to the Gram Panchayats and we are going to do it through this Bill. The main thing was that no elections to Gram Panchayats were held for 10 years. In Rajasthan there was no election to Gram Panchayats for 12 years and same is the situation in other states also. So the Gram Panchayats and rural people were deprived of their rights and bureaucracy reigned supreme by dissolving the Nagarpalikas. To end this situation it became necessary to strengthen the Gram Panchayats. It is clear from the step taken now that the elections to Gram Panchayats will be held after a period of 5 years on the pattern of elections to Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. To ensure free and fair elections the job of conducting these election should be entrusted to the Election Commission. Now, it has been proposed that these elections will be held by the Election Commission so that impartiality and fairness may be ensured and the voters may exercise their votes correctly. Thus only dedicated persons will be elected to the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas.

Now, these rights in the absence of financial powers have no meaning. This aspect has also been considered. The financial position of Gram Panchayats and Nagarpalikas should be strengthened. Proposal has been made to set up a Finance Commission. I would like to suggest that there should be a separate Finance Commission for each State. Efforts should be made to strengthen the financial position of Gram panchayats and Nagarpalikas to enable them to exercise their powers properly.

In respect of a District Development

[Sh. Virdhi Chander Jain]

Agency, collector is a Chairman as well as Project Director. I strongly feel that the Chairman of Zila Parishad should be the Chairman of the Agency. You should take a decision to this effect immediately. This decision should be taken by the Congress Governments in the States. With this we can strengthen the Zila Parishads and they can undertake development works for the welfare of the masses. It is necessary to take this step regarding D.R.D.A. The status of the Chairman of Zila Parishad should be equal to that of a Minister of State and the status of Pradhans should be equal to that of a Deputy Minister. The Chief Executive officers in Zila Parishads should be drawn from the Indian Administrative Service. It is necessary to take this step to strengthen them.

The most important provision in the Bill relates to reservation of 30 per cent posts for women. The powers proposed for the women in Panchayats and Nagarpalikas will enhance the status of women. I would like to suggest that the panchayat and nagarpalika constituencies should be reserved on a five year rotation basis. It will not be very effective if the constituencies for the women and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes remain reserved for years. This gives rise to dissatisfaction and resentment. It is therefore, necessary that the reservation of the constituencies should be on rotation basis so that women can exercise their powers properly.

There should be some scheme to eradicate poverty from urban areas on the pattern of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana which is being implemented to remove unemployment from the rural areas. Such a scheme will improve condition in the urban areas. It is necessary to take immediate effective steps in this regard.

The present Constitution Amendment Bills are in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution. It does not in any way violate any provision of the Constitution. We have taken this decision after having considered

the situation prevailing in rural areas. Our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken this step after studying the situation prevailing in rural areas. A Extensive discussion has been taken place on this subject in the seminar also. These Constitution Amendment Bills have been presented after full discussion on the subject. We have taken a revolutionary step in the matter and through these Bill we will be able to fulfil the aspirations of the people in rural and urban areas. With these words, I support the Constitution 64th and 65th Amendment Bills.

[English]

SHRIK. MOHANDAS (Mukundapuram): Sir, I rise to support the Constitution Amendment Bills moved by the hon. Prime Minister. These two Bills are truly revolutionary in character because the impact of Panchayati Raj is going to be very far-reaching. The basic idea is to strengthen local self-government institutions at different levels. I do not see why there should be any objection to such a step. I believe that some of our friends in the Opposition have not acted wisely by staying out of the House at such a crucial time.

The main thrust of this Bills is on the development of our villages. The Panchayats in our country have not functioned effectively mainly because they never got sufficient funds to manage their own things. Both the States and the Centre should share the responsibility for this condition of the Panchayats. Although the Constitutional mandate for strengthening the local bodies has been there within the Centre's power, neither the Centre nor the States took keen interest in the matter. So, it must be said in favour of the Prime Minister, and I would congratulate him for this, that he was taken initiative in the matter and that is how these Bills are before us.

Decentralisation of power is a very good objective. In a country as vast and as complex as India, the Central authority located in Delhi cannot take care of all the needs of the people in the villages. This has been proved

by our experience during the past 42 years of our existence as a free nation. The Constitution itself says that India is a Union of States and both the States and the Union function within the well-defined jurisdictions. Decentralisation of power is the basic scheme of the Constitution. We have only delayed it. The demand for more powers for the States is a live demand, and demand for more powers for the local bodies is a very genuine demand. The fact that these demands are being raised today from different parts of the country only show that there is concentration of power somewhere. After all, the Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government to study the question of power-sharing between the States and the Centre. It became necessary because a feeling has been created that the Centre is taking more and more economic powers and the States are not left with much in their hands. Many of the States do not have any money for development and have to depend on the mercy of the Centre. Such a situation led to confrontation between the Centre and the States. The point is that if genuine decentralisation of powers had been made, the States would have been in a much better position today to manage their affairs. Therefore, when we are giving powers to the Panchayats, we must also think about the financial problems of the States. Of course, I agree that the Finance Commission decides periodically about the sharing of taxes etc. But in reality there is some reluctance on the part of the Centre to share its economic powers with the States. This reluctance should go. When we are decentralising power, we must think about a comprehensive package of decentralisation among the Union, the States and the local bodies. In this connection, I would request the Government to accept the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission in regard to the Centre-State relations. I am sorry that the Government has not yet made up its mind on this issue. I would urge upon the Government to take a decision on this issue immediately.

These Bills have some good features. The provision with regard to elections is quite welcome. Reservation for SC and ST

and women will ensure that these neglected sections will get adequate representation in local bodies. Similarly, the auditing of accounts by the Comptroller & Auditor General is important. Because, now that a lot more money is coming into the hands of Panchayats, we have to make sure that misuse of money does not take place.

Sir, I am sure that two bills will be welcomed by the country as a whole. This is a major step forward in the direction of genuine democracy. I once again support it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, are we sitting during the Lunch hour today?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): Sir, I would like to say that the House may sit during Lunch hour because there are many Members to speak.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is the consensus of the House of skip Lunch hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. The House agrees to skip Lunch Hour. So, there is no Lunch hour today.

[Translation]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Sir, Mahatma Gandhi had envisaged a society in which Swaraj meant rule of its own people in the country, rule of the people of the States in the States, rule of the citizens of the cities in the cities and rule of the villagers in the villages. This was the real meaning of Swaraj the one that Mahatma Gandhi had dreamt of. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also had, in pursu-ance of the Mehta Committee Report of 1957 established Panchayati Raj in a number of States in 1962, with a view to establishing the type of Swaraj Mahatma Gandhi had dreamt. But Panchayati Raj

[Sh. Umakant Mishra]

system did not have any Constitution validity. As a result of this, setting up of Panchayats dependent on the mercy of the States. They introduced and withdrew this system at their own sweet will.

Our present Hon. Prime Minister translated the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi into action in the villages by taking a decision to give Panchayati Raj systems constitutional validity. People all over the country have welcomed his decision. With the coming into effect of this system, the people of the villages know that the reign of administration of the villages is in their hands and that they have been entrusted with the work of development of the villages and deciding their own fate.

Sir, in this connection I request you to take a few of my suggestions into consideration. It should be ensured that after the introduction of Panchayati Raj system in the cities and the villages, elections to all the posts are held direct by the people. It has been our experience that when elections to small bodies are held, muscle power and money power dominate. Rowdy elements with their muscle power and rich people with their money power manage to grab power in the local bodies. As such, let it be any post, whether it is the post of Chairman or Deputy Chairman, elections should be held direct by the people.

Proposals to give representation to weaker sections in various bodies in rural and urban areas and also the provision to give representation to women are most welcome. Because women and people belonging to weaker sections could not stand competition with the well-to-do people. I whole-heartedly welcome the steps which are being taken by the Government. This will provide right to the people belonging to weaker sections and women in the rural as well as urban areas to participate in the administration.

Sir, I am glad to note that there is provi-

sion to release funds direct to the Panchayats under the Panchayati Raj system. There should be one more provision in the Bills. Since Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and the Zila Parishads will look after the work of development in the villages, Panchayat Samitis and districts respectively, funds should also be provided to Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads.

I would also like to submit that the Rural Development Agencies working in the districts should be allowed to continue. With a view to maintaining co-ordination between the district committees in the district, the irrigation department and other such departments engaged in rural development, it is necessary to have D.R.D.As. Central funds to be released for development in these areas should go to the D.R.D.A. Thereafter the D.R.D.A. should take the capacities of Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis Irrigation Department and other concerned departments into consideration and distribute the funds accordingly. The people's representatives, eminent persons and experts should be given representation in the D.R.D.A. In this way, the D.R.D.A. can tender its advice to Panchayat Samitis and Gram Panchayats and can ensure co-ordination between them.

We find that money is reaching the villages but the Gram Pradhan and Members of the gram Panchayat are in a dilemma as to the work on which the money is to be invested. Though decisions in this regard are taken by convening the meetings of the Gram Sabha, yet they need technical assistance. As such there should be at least one technical hand for every two Panchayats in each development block who could give technical advice in the construction work.

With these suggestions I whole-heartedly welcome these Bills and congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister. By resigning from the Lok Sabha, the hon. Members of the opposition have opposed the idea of devolving power to the people. In a way, they have opposed democracy and public welfare measures being taken by the Government in

the country. I condemn this attitude. People all over the country have opposed it and have expressed protest against their stand. The opposition also opposed the Panchayati Raj Bill and Nagarpalika Bill. Similarly, ~~opposition ruled States Governments are also~~ corrupt whether it is the Government of West Bengal, the Telugu Desham Government or the Government of Haryana. All are corrupt. Though Central Assistance reaches these States, they do not follow Central directives. Corruption is on the rise there. That is why I condemn the opposition Members who opposed the devolution of power to the people and went against their interests. I wholeheartedly welcome the steps taken by the Hon. Prime Minister.

CH. RAM PRAKASH (Ambala): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the entire country, especially, the poor people are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister for presenting Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills for the first time in the history of this country. The Parliament is also grateful to him for this. He realised that during the past 41 years, there has been no change in the standard of living of the poor people and no improvement has come about the Panchayati Raj system. Various benefits and facilities proposed to be provided to the poor and Harijans through these Bills deserve to be commended. This step will help realise the dreams of Gandhiji and Nehruji. It will improve the standard of living of the people living in the villages. The vision of Gandhiji will fulfilled by it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no doubt about the fact that these Bills will benefit crores of people. Rather, in a way all the people in the country will be benefited. At the same time, the State Governments will also have to share some responsibilities.

What used to happen earlier was that Central funds were released to the State Governments and by the time the funds reached the Panchayats, only a negligible amount was left, the funds were being pocketed by the officers and the bureaucracy. This is my own experience. By visiting various places, the Hon. Prime Minister saw for

himself and realised that the poor people still lived in the same Jhuggis and slums. He noticed that there has been no change in their living conditions. On being asked as to why they were not getting the money released for them and where did the money go, the people replied that only one or two annas out of a rupees reached them. They further informed him that several people visited their areas, but they did nothing and this was the reason their condition was bad. Keeping in view all these points, the Prime Minister realised that though billions of rupees were released for the development of the villages, the money did not reach there and that is precisely the reason behind bringing forward these Bills. Introduction of these Bills is a right step in the right direction.

You go to the cities and see the conditions there. Ambala City, Ambala Cantonment, Kalka and Jagadhari are parts of my constituency. During the rainy season, a very bad odour emits in these areas, making it difficult to live there. With the introduction of these Bills, the Municipalities will receive adequate funds from the centre and the condition of the cities will improve. What a better thing could have been done than this.

By providing reservation for Harijans and other poor sections in the Panchayats and Zila Parishads, the Government has, indeed, benefited these people. These sections are very weak and an exploited lot. They will be greatly benefited by reservations. It will definitely bring about some improvement in their condition.

I would like to make yet another submission. A few days back, elections were held in Haryana. Liquor was freely used in these elections and the Sarpanches were elected by the force of liquor. I, therefore, request you to hold fresh elections to the Panchayati Raj bodies after these Bills are passed so that honest people could feel that there is also scope for them to make progress. I feel that the country will be greatly benefited if fresh elections are held in the country. It will be a nice thing for the country if elections to Panchayats and State Assemblies are also

[Ch. Ram Prakash]

held along with the elections to Parliament. My submission is that if this is done, nobody will nurse any grievances.

Earlier, what was happening was that the Government dissolved the Panchayats at will and no elections were held for 4 to 5 years. I have heard that recently election to municipalities in one State were held after a gap of 12 years. Through these Bills a good thing that has been done is that it has been made obligatory to hold elections to Panchayats within a period of six months of their dissolution. This will help people send their representatives paving the way for progress and getting more facilities in the process. It is a very commendable step.

One more thing that is to be seen is as to who will monitor the funds being provided to Panchayats and Municipalities? Who will ensure whether these funds will be utilised properly or not? Government will have to make special arrangements for this so that the money could be utilised properly. What is the guarantee that funds will be properly utilised in all the Panchayats? Funds could be misappropriated in a number of places and people may indulge in bungling. All the Sarpanches cannot be honest. That is why checking must be done so that it could be ascertained as to where the work is being carried out properly, where the money is being swindled and where bungling is taking place. The Government can function only when it is strict. It cannot function if it adopts a soft approach. There should be suitable provision for the dismissal of dishonest Sarpanches. I request you to incorporate such a provision in the Bill.

I understand that crores of people will be benefited through these historic Bills which we are going to pass. It will help bringing socialism in the real sense. Earlier, there was no socialism. The bureaucracy used to adopt an arbitrary attitude in its implementation. There will be socialism now in the right sense of the term. For this, it is not only I, but

the whole country is thankful to the hon. Prime Minister.

It was very wrong on the part of the Opposition to resign from the House. When they saw that the very base of all problems is going to be rooted out with the presentation of these Bills and with the introduction of Jawahar Razgar Yojana and when they realised that hereafter they would be left with no issue, they ran away. Now they have well understood that their utility has finished, all that was to be done was brought done by the Congress Government and they have been left with nothing to do, they ran away. Now they are casting so many aspersions outside the House. It is unfortunate that charges of corruption are being levelled against the hon. Prime Minister who bears a high moral character. He has carved for himself a place among the world leaders. It is the opposition which is guilty. The hon. Prime Minister's image is being tarnished. It is being said that he is corrupt. What sort of corruption has he indulged in? They accuse the hon. Prime Minister of accepting commissions in the Bofors deal. Is the hon. prime Minister short of money that he should resort to accepting commissions in such deals? The Opposition has stopped very low. I would ask for an extension of the House by six months or even one year. This will give them a measure of our position. Now the Opposition is repenting their action. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI GOPESHWAR (Jamshedpur): Sir, I welcome this Bill. This is only 40 years late. At the time of framing the Constitution, this element of democracy should have been taken care of. We have spent much more time on Centre and States but not at the grass root. I must give all credit to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for finding out this lacunae in the working of democratic set-up. Therefore, this Bill is just in time. This amendment is just what was required. Urban local bodies had become weak and ineffective on account of a variety of reasons including the failure to hold regular and periodical elections, pro-

longed super-sessions, inadequate representation to the weaker sections like scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and women, lack of financial resources and inadequate devolution of power and responsibility upon them. There was, therefore, need to endow the urban local bodies with such powers and authority as are necessary to enable them to function effectively as units of local self-government. I am happy that several provisions have been made to take care of these matters. The powers and responsibilities that have been given to the Nagarpalikas along with economic development and social justice are exhaustive and detailed and very helpful. I would only like to suggest one thing. There are several cities in this country which have come up because of the setting up of industrial undertakings over there. These cities do not come either under a notified area committee or a municipality. I hope such cities will be covered by this Bill. These cities are growing. The situation is getting much more complicated. It is necessary that people living in these areas are given lot of education.

Further, I suggest that there should be no politics at this level and that no political party should set up candidates for Nagarpalika and Panchayat elections. It should be on individual basis and not on political standards. This is a very important thing. The Prime Minister has said that the other aspect of cooperation will be taken care of later. It is a very big move. I feel the working of the Nagarpalikas will improve the areas.

With these few words, I welcome this Bill and I thank the Prime Minister for coming out with this legislation.

[Translation]

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): First of all I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Municipal Corporations Bill in This House. This is a historic achievement in this Session of the Eighth Lok Sabha. Today is 9th of August which is a date of historical impor-

tance. On this day in 1942, leaders of our freedom struggle had launched the Quit India Movement. And on this day today we on behalf of the Congress (I) have introduced the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Municipal Corporations Bill. These two Bills aim at providing more power to the masses. But I am sorry to say that the Opposition is not participating in the debate on these Bills. The only thing they are doing is anti-Rajiv propaganda. It is regrettable that when the need of the hour is welfare of the masses, the Opposition has made removal of the Congress as their sole objective. In states where the Opposition is in power they do not want power to be transferred to the masses. This the point of difference of opinion. Therefore, on this historic day I want to say that the people should understand the game of the Opposition and not pay any attention to them because they are not participating in the debate on these Bills. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, his biggest achievement was to perpetuate the institutions of democracy; when Shrimati Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister her greatest achievement was her efforts aimed at poverty alleviation. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi's achievements are lowering of the voting age to 18 years, providing 30% reservation to women, reservation for harijans and introduction of the Panchayati Raj and Municipal Corporation Bills. I would like to say a few more points about this Bill.

I was in my State during the Siliguri Municipal elections. There I found that the names of tea workers engaged in gardens had not been indulged in the voters list and they did not get a chance to exercise their franchise. They should not be discriminated against when it comes to voting in the elections to Panchayats and Municipal bodies. They should also be allowed to vote as they are citizens of this country. Another thing is that elections should be fair. At many places there are incidents of violence during elections. In a recent election in Howrah there was an incident of booth-capturing. This lead the people to think that they should not participate in the electoral process. So I request the government that the electorate

[Kumari Mamata Banerjee]

be protected in order to enable them to participate in the democratic process. When our hon. Prime Minister introduced the Municipal Corporation Bill in the House, in a civic board in my state the Congress (I) had 19th members while the C.P.I. (M) was in minority. Without any notice whatsoever the S.D.O. asked the chairman to vacate his seat so that the former could take over. Is this democracy? His learn was upto 1991. What was his fault? His supposed mistake was that he attended a conference of Municipal Corporations called by the hon. Prime Minister which was not attended by members of the C.P.I. (M). Is there no law in our country that is meant for punishing those who violate the laws. When the Karnataka Governor dissolved the State Assembly they did not have a majority. The Opposition had raised a hue and cry about this issue. Those in the Opposition, be it Shri N.T. Rama Rao, Shri Devi Lal, the Chief Minister of Assam or Shri Madhu Dandavate, may say anything. Where was V.P. Singh at that time? He joined hands with Shri Jyoti Basu. Members of the Opposition because friends on such occasions but what is the basis of their friendship? What is their ideology, their symbol? I don't want to go into all that. As the Municipal Corporation Bill has been introduced in the House, I request the hon. Minister to ask the Governor to submit a report on the dismissal of the Municipality by the West Bengal Government. This is an illegal and unconstitutional step. I would like the hon. Minister to intervene in order to protect democratic institutions. Otherwise the common man will think who is supreme the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister. I shall not get into any arguments on the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Chief Minister. The municipality belongs to the public and it is the public that gives the jobs, not the C.P.I. (M). So the country will be indebted if you intervene. This is not the problem of one municipality along. He can do the same with another municipality Jyoti Basu is no Hitler that he may do whatever pleases him. Today, I had raised the matter concerning.

Shri Devi Lal. He is framing a law that would deprive women of a share in the property. Each one of the Chief Ministers belong to the Opposition thinks of something that is against the law and against national interests. They should act within the framework of the Constitution.

Now I want to draw the hon. Minister's attention towards civic amenities. This is a regrettable matter. For the development of slum areas in Calcutta, the State Government allowed businessmen like Bajwriya and Fatehpuria to take up the construction of multi-storey buildings. One month back two children died in a house collapse. Even though there were no construction plans but the Calcutta administration gave its sanction. In another such case ten children died. Human life appears to have no value. 27 newborn babies died in a Calcutta hospital due to the negligence of the hospital staff. There are no civil amenities worth the name. The common man cannot sustain himself. Benefits of tax likes are being reaped by businessmen. There are no rules and regulations. The public will be grateful if the Government pays a little more attention to municipalities. Before the Panchayati Raj Bill was introduced, we were giving attention to the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Till now the no survey has been conducted under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana on the number of people living below the poverty line. This makes it difficult for the Government to keep track of the number of people in villages who have been provided employment. So I want that a survey be conducted under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana to ascertain the number of people living below the poverty line.

I would also like to make a submission that clear cut guidelines have not been issued to the States in this respect. The States Governments have their own ways. Therefore, the Central Government should issue clearcut guidelines to them in regard to Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Though Calcutta in West Bengal has not been under Congress rule for a number of years yet people in West Bengal have great sympathy for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi

and Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Calcutta, Madras and Delhi are metropolitan cities. The State Government cannot afford to undertake any project in these cities; if at all they do something that will be politically motivated. Therefore, I would like to urge upon the Central Government that during the current year which is being celebrated as the Nehru Centenary year, the Central Government should open a new branch of AIIMS in Calcutta to commonward this solemn occasion and also to fulfil the aspirations of Shrimati Indira Gandhi who could not accomplish this task during her life time. This will prove quite beneficial for the people of eastern region because at present whenever a person of that area suffers from some heart trouble or has to undergo heart transplant or needs kidney, he has to rush to Madras, Vellore, Delhi or Bombay to get the proper treatment which causes lot of inconvenience to these people. I would like the Government to make an announcement regarding the setting up of a branch of AIIMS in Calcutta to fulfil the aspirations of Shrimati Indira Gandhi during the Nehru Centenary year. With these words, I would like to express my gratitude to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened most attentively to the speeches here on the Bills before us, including the introductory speech by the hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, I am constrained to say that instead of focussing on the very complex and technical issues, the speeches have been highly political in tone and content. It is not proper to attribute motives or fling epithets at Members who are not with us. They have chosen to vacate their seats in their wisdom in order to serve the country in their own way and, of course, they are accountable to the people.

I am not here to match, and I cannot match, the eloquence of the Prime Minister. I have no ghost writers, I cannot match his rhetoric, but there are limpets and limpets,

there are mental limpets, whose minds if they are not just mindless robots, cannot crawl out of their mental groves and such limpets turn even a session of Parliament into a national conference of the *wah wah* party.

The Prime has come to us like to latter-day Columbus. Columbus discovered America while Rajiv Gandhi has discovered the Panchayati Raj. As America existed before Columbus appeared on the scene, Panchayati Raj has been in this country for thousands of years and it was formally inaugurated by the late Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru in 1959. I would like to place before you a simple quotation from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who said on October 2, 1959:

"We are going to lay the foundations of democracy or panchayati raj in our country. The Government..."

He was referring to the Rajasthan Government.

"...The Government have by an act of Legislature, handed over the responsibilities to the people. It is a historic event. It is fitting that the programme of panchayati raj should be inaugurated on Mahatma Gandhi's birthday..."

He went on to say:

"It was seven years ago that we started this great movement with the Community Projects and the National Extension Service..... But we have not been able to do as much as we expected..... The People were not merely to be consulted but effective power was to be entrusted to them."

The power was entrusted to them, but unfortunately, the power has not been used by them.

There is no controversy in the country about the desirability of reinforcing the Panchayati Raj and local Government, whose traditions, even of local Government, go

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back to at least a hundred years in our country. There is no controversy in the country about making these institutions effective, vibrant, representative, responsible and responsive and vesting them with adequate resources, financial power and administrative authority but the Bills before us, unfortunately, are children of political compulsions. They have been conceived in hurry and delivered in haste. I have no criticism of the Bill in principle. A constitutional amendment to give Panchayat and local bodies a constitutional status is not *per se* irrelevant, or unwelcome. There has to be periodically; there has to be regularity; there has to be autonomy, if these institutions are to serve the purpose. But, if it is not so, Sir, let us try to analyse who are the guilty parties. I don't have the time, but I would only like the Members of the House to ponder over the date of the last election to the Panchayats at the Gram level in their states and the gap of years that has intervened between that election and the preceding election and over which party was ruling those States. That is what I would like them to answer for themselves.

Sir, the Bill has some grave infirmities and omissions. There is a mass of details which should have been left to the local legislatures in view of the local circumstances and conditions. The Constituent Assembly had looked into this question and had deliberately decided against a pattern of uniformity. Sir, the question of delimitation of constituencies, the manner of election the Members, the procedure for election of Chairperson, these are the details which could have been left to legislators. That is where a line can be drawn between an amendment and other legislation. These details, Sir, have been brought in here. There are other institutions in our Constitution. There is the Presidency; there is the Governorship, there is the Council of Ministers, there is the Supreme Court and there are High Courts. There is a Chief Election Commissioner and a Comptroller and Auditor General. In all these institutions, in all these cases, we have

left detailed rules to be made separately. We have not placed them in the Constitution.

Sir, the rural life is indeed a pitiful existence today. Rural India has suffered in silence for all these 40 years and the wind of freedom is yet to blow through our villages. An era of justice and equality is yet to dawn in the countryside. People today there have no role in decision making. The availability of resources in arbitrary and erratic. People have no say in determining their own priorities. People have no hand in running those institutions with are meant to serve them. The local bureaucracy lords it over them in the form of the *daroga*, the Gram sevak, the Patwari, the Engineer, the Doctor and now the Banker. They are all totally independent of and immune from the control of rural India. They are representatives of a system which finds its sustenance and respect from outside and dominates the rural countryside. There is a local 'baniya' who has now become the 'Fair Price Shop'. There is a local money lender who has become the local 'cooperative'. And there is no local accountability at all. If the Bill was to change these conditions, I will welcome the Bill.

There is poverty which is beyond measure. Do we realise, Sir, that the number of urban and rural poor in our country today exceeds the entire population of the country at the dawn of the Independence? These are the people who do not get a fair meal a day; the proud citizens of a free country who starve and who live a short and British existence and who have none to care for. Ironically we have also a picture in our mind of rural India as an ideal paradise. No, Sir, rural India has its vested interests. It has got its power brokers. These waters are infested with Sharks. Not for nothing, Dr. Ambedkar described rural India as 'a sink of localism, a den of ignorance, narrow mindness and communalism' and, I may add, casteism. It is this picture that we have got to change. It is keeping this picture in view that we have got to legislate and to find a way out.

Sir, there has to be a Gram Raj and a Gram Sarkar which has to be self-reliant. It

has to provide economic development and social justice to the people but it means planning from below and implementation by the beneficiaries. And there has to be no mis-match between resources and responsibility. Sir, it is this pattern of democratic decentralising which has to take power from the Centre, down to the States; not rest there but go down to the district; not rest there, but go down to the Panchayats. It is this picture of autonomy at all levels that we seek.

Development planning and development administration to be effective, Sir, need guaranteed resources, administrative authority and control over the staff and functionaries. In the Bill the management of public services we have left totally outside the orbit of the local Government. What about bureaucracy? The other day, my colleague Shri D.P. Yadava, eloquently spoke about mismanagement by the bureaucracy. Are you going to retrench the bureaucracy? No I am afraid the bureaucracy is going to be further proliferated.

Now, I will come to resources. There is no guarantee in this Bill that at least 50 percent of the gross resources of the State shall devolve to the Panchayats. I would also suggest that to make it more effective, 50 percent of the gross national resources must devolve to the States.

There are certain ideas in the Bill which are half-baked. I am not against women. My apologies to the hon. Minister of Urban Development. But I find that reservation for women, in the way it is conceived here, it not going to produce proper results. It is nothing more than a tactical manoeuvre by the higher castes, by the upper elite and by the vested interests to regain on the turn-around what they shall lose on the swing. Sir, reservation for women should be there but that reservation should be within the quota of each class. Thirty percent of each group's representation must be women. That is my suggestion. The allotted life—five years—is too long. The present power structure will not be demolished, will not give way with this long span. At the Panchayat level, we can have

elections, perhaps every two years. There is no protection for other weaker sections. In the Panchayat, the caste factor is very important. Every minority group—I am not talking of religious minorities or every social group, which is in a numerical minority at the village level needs to be protected against the overlords of the village. They must get proper reservation in proportion to the population.

In this Bill, there is no reference to the role of the Gram Sabha—an assembly of all the adult voters of that village. They should have power—power in the line of direct democracy.⁴ The people should have the power of recall. Every decision of the Panchayat should be subject to the sanction of the Gram Sabha.

Nobody is against extending the authority of Election Commission and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India who are not just central institutions. They are national institutions for auditing of accounts or for conducting of elections. But their reports should go before the authority that matters. Let the Election Commission report on the Panchayat elections be placed before the Assembly.

As far as planning and execution is concerned, I am afraid, the patterns that I find in these two Bills will finally land us in a jungle of conflicting jurisdictions of authorities and responsibilities. That is why I oppose the concept of Wards Committee and Zonal Committee. I would also like to submit that the Zila Parishad must be a forum where all authorities in that district ranging from Gram Sabha to the Municipal Council must come together to plan across this urban-rural divide which the Prime Minister spoke of and develop a common plan for the district. The Zila Parishads should not be concerned merely with the rural areas of the district, but they must be concerned with the district as a whole.

Finally, I come to this point, of 'power to the people'. It sounds like an old slogan, like an old gramophone record. Many de-

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mogogues in the past have used this slogan. These are nice words. But here, we have Government which do not trust their own Cabinet Ministers. They are going to give power to the people! Here, we have got a Government which works through power brokers and commission agents. And they are going to eliminate power brokers! How can the Government which works through the capitalist order seek to limit the influence? How can the party which operates through high castes and electronic computations of community of caste pattern eliminate the caste factory from the Panchayats? No, Sir I am afraid, the primary purpose of the Bill is not to introduce Gram Raj, it is not to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, but it is to meet the ruling party's need for a catching elections slogan. So, they can take credit for giving power to the people. And if it does not work, it does not matter to them. Because they shall not be back where they are on the field. The existing structures are sought to be demolished as within a year, they shall be a nullity and we shall be faced with a vacuum. The existing edifices will crumble without anything being put in their place. And, perhaps you wish to interfere in the day-to-day working of those Opposition-ruled States, financially as well as administratively.

The Prime Minister himself has paid a tribute to the working of the Panchayati Raj in some Opposition States; and yet, the entire motive is to establisthose Governments.

Sir, the Bill does not guarantee real power to the people. The bill does not make the Panchayats or the Nagarpalikas financially viable, administratively autonomous, economically self-reliant, politically progressive or even socially just. That is why I find it very difficult to accept the Bills as they are. I have introduced a number of amendments. I hope that the Government will have the wisdom to accept some of those amendments.

This should not be an exercise in patting one's own back. This should not be an exercise in one-up-manship, arising out of a certain political anxiety to derive the longest political mileage. I appeal to the Prime Minister in his absence. There is an old saying about the difference between a politician and a statesman. A politician thinks of the next election. A statesman thinks of the next generation." I hope that the Prime Minister rises to become a statesman and does not remain a politician. Thank you

SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cut-tack): I congratulate our Prime Minister for bringing in this Bill which gives power to the people, and has got a revolutionary approach. The concept of Panchayati Raj in India was a part of the philosophy of Poorna Swaraj or Gram Swaraj which was imbibed during the freedom movement. The Constitution-makers recognized the importance of the democratic institutions at the grassroot level; and, therefore, enshrined this concept in Article 2—Part IV Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution.

During all these years after independence, one can obviously see that the fruits of development have not reached all the sections of the people. The masses, the rural poor have not been benefited from development, inspite of the seven five-year Plans and many anti-poverty programmes. Besides this, Indian democracy is becoming more formalistic and is far from becoming a participatory democracy.

The benefits of development cannot reach the people unless they participate in the development; and it is impossible, and it is not feasible unless economic development is accompanied by political decentralization of power to the people through Constitutionally-created institutions.

Against this background, the amendments to the Constitution, viz. the 64th and 65th amendments which have been brought in, give us great hope of giving democratic decentralization and planning at the grass-roots level. Hence the need to recognize,

protect and preserve local self-governments and Panchayati Raj by the inclusion of a new chapter in the Constitution.

It is clear that after 40 years of the working of the Constitution, there is definitely the need for a constitutional provision for regular Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika elections; and it is proposed, through this Bill, to enshrine these regular, periodic elections in the Constitution itself.

The other weakness of the Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas is the sickness of unending suspensions and dissolutions. It has been sought to end this sickness—in this Bill.

Till now, as the superstructure has been strong and the foundation weak, we have only about 6000 persons representing the population of 800 million. So, the gap between the general body of the electorate and the small number of elected persons has been occupied by the power-brokers. To end the system of power-brokers, the Bill provides for direct election of members of Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas.

This will be conducted by the Election Commission. This is a welcome feature. The purpose of strengthening the Panchayati Raj Institutions is to drive the power-brokers out and to make the people's bodies more responsive to the needs of the poor and deprived. The social justice has become a very important component of this institution and hence it is meant to make economic development effective by gearing up all the plans to attain social justice.

Over the years and now you see that there is a provision for the reservation of the SC&ST and also see that over the years and now women as a group have been particularly neglected for centuries. The plight of the women and the weaker sections has been even worse. So, all these years, the participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions has been very marginal because of socio-economic constraints. The nomination and co-option of women members in

Panchayati Raj Institutions until now did nothing in getting women involved in Panchayati Raj Institutions. Forty percent reservation that has been very thoughtfully given by our Prime Minister, will definitely provide an opportunity to the women for greater participation in Panchayati Raj Institutions and Nagar Palikas. This will definitely be a step towards equal society and a means of realising development goal for women. Hence no percent reservation for women in the proposed Amendment Bill is hailed by the women throughout the country. 15th May, when the Bill was introduced by the hon. Prime Minister, was historic day for the women of this country, because in the Parliament he brought this Bill and gave 30 percent reservation. At the same time, outside the Parliament also, he addressed a big gathering of more than one lakh women and gave this gift of 30 percent reservation.

Recently-drawn national perspective plan by the Prime Minister emphasised for effective participation and empowerment of women at the grass-root level in democratic institutions. A massive conscientisation programme for women in general needs to be taken up and modules designed for this purpose should adequately deal with social and economic constraints which restrict their participation in political process. The formal representation of women in Panchayati Raj will have fruitful effect if it is supplemented by programmes like mobilising women through awareness campaigns and inter-personal communication by implementing schemes which help this in attaining economic independence by enhancing educational facilities at their doorsteps.

Devolution, to be meaningful, has to be a devolution of powers and responsibilities matched by a devolution of finances. For providing sound finance to the Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas, a provision has been made for the grant-in-aid to be given to the Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas from the Consolidated Fund of the State. A provision for setting up of Finance Commission is also a laudable step. Planning and development presently operated outside the Panchayati

[Smt. Jayanti Patnaik]

Raj system has to be integrated into the revamped Panchayati Raj system. There is a wrong notion that local planning may distort national priorities, which is very superficial and local planning cannot counter national planning. Similarly, also, national planning cannot go against the local needs and priorities. We certainly require to initiate necessary changes in the whole concept of planning. States should do intensive consultation with the Panchayati Raj bodies and bring to the Planning Commission broad outlines of the State Plan which should be adequately dovetailed into the national Plan.

In the Nagarpalika Bill also we have taken up urban housing and anti-poverty schemes. The point is that we have to think seriously on the Urban Ceiling Act. The Prime Minister has already said that there should be a joint committee to coordinate these programmes in the rural areas as well as in the urban areas. Democracy is a gift of our freedom struggle. The Prime Minister has stated that this system in this country will bring a mighty revolution and this will bring democracy to the doors of the people.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol): At the outset, Mr. Chairman, I request you not to ring the bell within five minutes because yesterday my name was the first, but I could not come because of PAC meeting. Although I will cut short my speech, I would like to speak for at ten minutes.

I was quietly listening to the speech of my learned friend Mr. Shahabuddin. He is a good orator no doubt, but in a hurry and in an attempt to confuse the members here he got confused himself.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Shall I call him?

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Yes, that will be better. I forgot to tell him that. I will refer to him afterwards.

We all know that India lives in villages.

It is also the largest democracy in the world. If democracy has to be really beneficial to the people to the last man, and if we have to see that the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi come true that everything should be planned for the last man and unto the last, this is also a step towards that, and this step is being taken by our leaders right from independence.

Mr. Shahabuddin has mentioned that Panchayati Raj existed thousands of years ago. I do agree with him. But the major difference is that the present century Panchayati Raj is in two tiers. There is a bureaucrat and a democrat. Immediately after independence we had Sarpanches who were not so literate and we had the Gram Sevaks who were well educated. So, some times the Sarpanch was duped; he was cheated. But what do we see now? We see that in many Gram Panchayats the Sarpanches who got elected are well educated and at this juncture when we are going to vest them with more powers and give more powers to the Panchayat itself.

We all know that the Panchayats 20 years ago did not have large financial resources. But with the decision of the Central Government and the State Governments and the far-sightedness of Madam Indira Gandhi per capita about Rs. 8 were given and the small panchayat and was given Rs. 1,000/- for spending and a big panchayat was given up to Rs. 30,000.

With our Prime Minister's dynamic planning, he toured all over the country, consulted so many people, administrators, politicians, economists and other experts as also the village people, and after that he came out with a very good Bill on Panchayati Raj.

I read in some papers the statement of Shri V.P. Singh, wherein he said that he would bring up a proper Panchayati Raj Bill and said I will come out with that". I have yet to see his Panchayati Raj Bill or his suggestions for improvements in Panchayati Raj.

14.00 hrs.

The same thing happens when any good step is taken by the Government. When the Government decided to fill in the backlog of SC ST candidates, Mr. V.P. Singh said that he will bring Morcha for filling up the backlog of SC ST candidates, but we have not seen any Morcha coming to the capital or to any State.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, 30 percent reservation in Gram Panchayats for women is a very good step. It is not only because they belong to weaker sex, but by nature women are conservative and men are spend-thrift. I would like to quote an example. You will see people in service get salary on the first of every month. First week is a paper week for them, second week is a silver week for them, third week is a copper week for them and fourth week is a pauper week. After getting the salary, he goes to five star hotel and gives a fifty rupee note or twenty rupee note as tips to the waiter. When he goes to the hotel in the second week, he gives tip in silver coins. In the third week, he goes to road side hotel and gives tips in copper coins. And in the fourth week, he becomes a pauper. But if a good housewife takes out a major chunk of his salary from his pocket, she keeps it for paying the bills in the month end. This type of conservative nature will also be helpful in the Panchayats when we are giving more funds. I would, therefore, suggest further that in every Panchayat, if the Sarpanch is a man, then the Deputy Sarpanch should be a woman, and if the Sarpanch is a woman, then the Deputy Sarpanch should be a man...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Substitute conservative by frugal minded.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Thank you for the suggestion. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with one point made out by Shri Syed Shahabuddin that at villages, there are many employees of the Central Government, the State Government and other organisations, and the Sarpanch does not have any control over them. I would like to give an example

here. Supposing a lineman of a telephone exchange of fifty or twenty-five lines is not doing his work properly and if he is asked by the Sarpanch to do his duties properly, he will say that he is a Central Government employee and the Sarpanch cannot order him like this. The same thing happens in the case of State Electricity Board employees or other persons who are working at the village level. Some control on these persons should be allowed to be exercised by the Panchayats.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the step taken in this Bill that the elections should be held every five years is a very welcome step. Although in Maharashtra, we are holding elections regularly in Panchayats, in many other States it was not the case. Secondly, the Sarpanch cannot be so easily removed as was being done earlier. If the Zilla Parishad Chairman or the Standing Committee Chairman or his friend did not like the Sarpanch of a particular village, he tried to remove him on a simple pretext. Because of the provisions of the Bill and powers given to the Governor, this kind of thing will not happen hereafter.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we think of more development in cities because of the newspapers. For rural people, we talk more, but do less. Because of this Bill and because of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana—giving employment to atleast one person in every household—we will be doing something very substantial for the rural people. It will enable us to stop the flow of rural intelligentsia to the cities and enlarge the slums. Otherwise by seeking employment, thousands of unemployed are trying to go to cities. This will be stopped because of the implementation of the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana.

In the end I would say that we should not doubt the wisdom of our rural people. They may not be educated but they are intelligent. They may not be rich but they are politically matured. Their clothes may be dirty but there is wisdom and duty in them. With their intelligent mind they can run the panchayats properly. With their political maturity they

[Sh. Vijay N. Patil]

can plan properly. With their wisdom they can spend properly. Hence whatever powers we are giving to them, it is a welcome step. I would like to thank the young Prime Minister for bringing this revolutionary Bill and I support this Bill whole-heartedly.

14.07 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Before I speak on these two Bills, I wish to make the point relating to Article 370. One of my colleagues has raised some kind of a controversy. I do not think that there is any controversy. When Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill was introduced, hon. Prime Minister had stated at that time—and that is the position, I am in agreement with that—that whenever a Bill is passed here, it will not automatically apply to Jammu & Kashmir. It will apply after the Government there is consulted. So I hope the hon. Prime Minister while replying to the debate, will say that there is no controversy and that this provision will apply to the Jammu & Kashmir State on the recommendation of the State Government.

I feel that both these amendments i.e. 64th and 65th are very progressive measures. But my statement will be balanced only when I come to the concluding part with regard to my amendment to these Bills i.e. the position of the Governor. As of now, I feel, after studying the objects of the 64th Amendment Bill that this is a progressive measure. I, therefore, welcome both the amendments.

It is a very correct statement that the panchayats have become weak in many States. The hon. Prime Minister listed some States where the panchayats are still viable. But there are many States where Panchayats are not viable, they are very weak. It is a correct statement that regular elections were not held in many States for the Panchayats and there was inadequate representation for

weaker sections. Therefore, representation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women is a very laudable provision and it will have far-reaching consequences in the length and breadth of the country. I do not know how thirty per cent women will be got into Panchayats at three levels in the district. I imagine that if they do not come to Panchayat level, how can they come to Parliament. But it is a revolutionary measure. I do not know whether Government of India will organise that kind of effort to make women come and participate in this great drama of social change.

I welcome this measure but I feel it is very ambitious. There should be a time when women will be fifty per cent in all institutions, be it Parliament, State Legislatures or Panchayats. But that is a dream as of now. But thirty per cent, to me it appears, while it is implemented, will mean a very gigantic task. I wish Government of India well but I feel it should assess the situation and put in a very great effort to get thirty per cent women in Panchayats.

This is also a correct statement that devolution of power to the Panchayats has never taken place. Even in those States where the Panchayats as an institution have remained viable, such as, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Gujarat. But now the Bill seeks to devolve powers to the Panchayat level and it is a very good measure.

The Panchayats will have financial resources. My friend Syed Shahabuddin said that they will not have financial viability. We shall see how Government of India will implement it because ultimately the money will come from the Central Government. We shall see how Panchayats will become financially viable. But it is a very laudable thing that the *Panchs* will have power to plan development and fund that development without consulting the bosses, whom the Prime Minister called power brokers. So, the Bill wants elimination of power brokers. We shall only wait for a very meaningful implementation of this provision.

The Bill says that this three-tier system will be a model throughout the country but those States which have a population of twenty lakhs, will have only two-tier system. This is no concession to those states. If we have to have a uniform system, there should be no exception because you should have a uniform system throughout the country. So, this provision of making an exception with regard to States having lesser population does not sound well. I do not think it is a very good provision.

Another provision in the Bill is that of direct election. It is a very good provision. The term will be five years. It is a fixed term which is a very good thing. If a Panchayat is dissolved, within six months they will have to reconstitute the Panchayat. This also is a very good measure.

Devolution of powers from the State Legislatures to the Panchayats is also a democratic step and this will take the democracy to the grass-roots level. Therefore, I welcome this measure. Sir, an institution of State Finance Commission is a very good step.

Now, I come to the Election Commission of India. The Election Commission of India is the authority which will organise elections. It came up for discussion at some level earlier outside this House. I raised objections because the Election Commission of India is already having full work. Its hands are full and it cannot take more work. But what do we mean by Election Commission of India? It has 'its agents in the States' that is, Chief Electoral Officers. But in this Bill, there is no mention that the Chief Election Commissioner of India or any agents will do this work. Of course, the Chief Electoral Officer is an IAS Officer. Invariably, he belongs to the all India Service. He or she belongs to the Central Services. So, why can't we trust them and why should we say only Election Commission of India? Why not appoint some agents who could take care of this work? This is not indicated in the Bill. Now, the audit of the Panchayats will be done by the comptroller & Auditor General of

India. I feel that we should not doubt the integrity of Accountant Generals who are in this States. They are also from the Central Services. Why not the Accountant Generals of India take the responsibility of doing the audit of Panchayats? We want to devolve powers. On the other hand, we want to concentrate powers in the Election Commission of India. I have mentioned this in my amendment which I have tabled. Why do we not say that the audit will be by the States Accountant Generals? Why should we say that the audit will be done by the C.&A.G.? What is true with the 40th Amendment Bill to the Constitution or 44th Amendment Bill to the constitution is applicable to the 64th and 65th Amendment Bill to the Constitution.

Sir, regarding setting up of Nagarpalikas or by whatever name the State Legislature may call it, it does not matter but I am on the question of Governor. I want to discuss on the position of the Governor. Now, I differ with this Bill and I want to go to the hon. Prime Minister and I want to have a discussion with him on this point. This has become a fashion that we shall say 'Ayes' to those who say 'Ayes' and 'Ayes' will have it. But some amendments are very necessary. Somebody must understand the implications. So, I beg of the Ministers who are sitting here that they must carry my suggestions to the hon. Prime Minister. I have already moved by amendment in this regard. Wherever you mention 'Governor' in the Bill, that must be substituted by the State because Governor is not the person who should exercise authority. In fact, the Constitution of India requires a very substantial amendment because I have seen the role of the Governor, his appointment as Governor, his position, his Executive powers, and it is a strange thing that Governor is neither answerable to the State Legislature nor he is answerable to the Parliament. He is in a unique position. The President of India can be impeached, the Prime Minister of India can be impeached and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be impeached but the Governor cannot be impeached and we are giving him the powers and I differ from our founding fathers in this respect. The Constitution is our Bible for

[Prof. Saifuddin Soz]

our social existence. I salute this book. But I want to tell you that this Constitution requires amendment with regard to the appointment of the Governor and the powers that he will exercise. Now, according to this Bill, it is the Governor who will be the authority, who will implement the democratisation of Panchayats at the grassroot level and this Bill gives tremendous power to the Governor, not to the State Government. Therefore, I have moved an amendment that wherever the word 'Governor' occurs, it should be substituted by the State Government. I want to invite the attention of the hon. Prime Minister to the comments of the Sarkaria Commission. I want to quote that relevant portion from the Sarkaria Commission on the question of Governor because Sarkaria Commission has gone into this question.

I quote:

"The role of the Governor has come in for attack on the ground that some Governors have failed to display the qualities of impartiality and sagacity expected of them. It has been alleged that the Governors have not acted with necessary objectivity either in the manner of exercise of their discretion or in their role as a vital link between the Union and the States. Many have traced this mainly to the fact that the Governor is appointed by and holds office during the pleasure of the President (in effect, the Union Council of Ministers). The part played by some Governors, particularly in recommending President's rule and in reserving State Bills for the consideration of the President has evoked strong resentment."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you speaking about this Bill or the Governor's role?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: So, because of the recommendation of the Sarkaria Commission, we should not give these vast powers to the Governors, who are not answerable to the State Legislatures, who are not answerable to the Parliament and who cannot be impeached. Therefore, I make a strong plea with the hon. Prime Minister that wherever Governor occurs in these two Bills, it should be substituted by the Government of the State.

[Translation]

*DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN (Chidambaram): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Bills which usher in democracy at the grassroot levels.

These two Constitution amendment Bills seek to fulfill the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Nehru. Mahatma Gandhi rightly remarked that the life of this nation is in the villages. These bills seek to infuse the nation with new life.

While our Hon. Prime Minister has moved the Bills for consideration of the Bill for maximum democracy to the villages, the opposition parties have abdicated their responsibilities and duties towards the electors by resigning their seats in the House. I deplore their dereliction of duties.

Dr. Ambedkar, the great patriot, secured representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Parliament and State Legislatures. Today we have amidst us our Hon. Prime Minister, Rajiv Gandhi, who has secured the representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats, Town Panchayats, Municipalities and Municipal Corporations as per their proportion in the population. This single democratic deed will be remembered by the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes forever. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the only unrivalled leader and the saviour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. On 17th

April, 1986, I introduced a Private Members Bill which sought to provide separate reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Gram Panchayats. That is still pending in the House.

Hitherto, a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe candidate can become a M.P. or a MLA. He can become the Chief Minister of a State. He can also become an IAS or IPS Officer. But he cannot become a Panchayat President. These Bills seek to remove this anomaly.

The worst social crime of untouchability is still prevalent in villages. The main reason being that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not represented in the bodies which have a say in the village administration. Still there are villages, where SCs and STs cannot draw water from public wells. There is still bonded labour in many of the villages. The present legislation, I hope would help to wipe out their atrocious social crimes.

The order has hitherto been that Harijans had to get their minimum of their living standards by begging. The present legislations make them live honourably. We are in ecstasy when we think of a condition in the villages where Harijans and Tribes will be able to rule themselves, to participate in the planning processes and to have the knowledge village financial administration. These bills, therefore, provide social education to the Harijans and others neglected so far.

The Govt. under Shri Rajiv Gandhi has implemented many programmes for improvement of Harijans, living conditions. These bills aim at raising their social standards.

Let me list some of the achievements of Congress organisation and its dynamic leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has extended the reservation for SCs and STs for 10 more years.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi has issued orders that within 3 months all backlog vacancies

for SCs and STs should be filled. He has also done away with the policy of dereservation.

In Uttar Pradesh (Lucknow), a University is being established at a cost of Rs. 110 crores.

Today he has also provided representation for SCs and STs in the local bodies.

He has also brought in legislation to curb atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis. Hon. Minister Rajinder Kumari Bajpai has introduced the measure in Lok Sabha today.

He also seeks to establish special courts to deal with cases of atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis.

Today in the Central Hall, he has unveiled the portrait of Dr. Ambedkar.

Through the implementation of Jawahar Rojgar Yojana, he has provided employment to Harijans and Adivasis in the villages.

These and many more achievements stand proof to the tireless efforts of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress organisation in uplifting the poor and downtrodden, the Harijans and Adivasis.

I call upon all the Harijans and Adivasis of this country to wake up and see the light of the day, the unimpeachable leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the record of services of the Congress to Harijans and Adivasis. Harijans and Adivasis in the country I am sure are true to their salt. They will rally behind Congress, the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and return him and the organisation with hands down majority in the coming polls.

While I wholeheartedly welcome the legislation, I have a few demands and suggestions to make.

I would like to request that serious efforts should be made to provide pucca buildings and support staff for the Panchayats.

[Dr. P. Vallal Peruman]

There should be provision for direct election to Panchayats at all levels. If as per the present provision, Panchayats at all levels. If as per the present provision, Panchayats at intermediate and district levels are to be elected by the Panchayat Presidents at the immediate lower level, there is going to be a lot of corruption. Slowly and steadily they will go into the hands of feudalists and oligarchists. The noble ideals would be missed from realisation. There would also caste wars, communal conflagrations and other law and order problems. That would also prevent Harijans and the oppressed from having their due representation.

There is also problem of finances. In certain revenue areas, there is scope for more revenue. In certain others, there is less revenue. The imbalance in resources can be straightened only when the Finance Commission of the States take into account this factor and fix percentages of distribution. Besides, there is a necessity of delimitation of boundaries of revenue areas.

There are also certain areas, for example, Kalvarayan hill area in my Constituency comprising 154 villages which have no Panchayat. Panchayats under this Bill should, therefore be established in all areas.

The opposition parties have failed their constituents when this House debates greater democratisation. They are the first enemies of Harijans, Adivasis and people of this country will not forget this betrayal. They will meet their doom in the polls.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K.P. Singh Deo. Please try to be brief.

SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO (Dhenkanal): Sir, I will try to be brief. Sir, I rise to support both the Constitutional Amendment Bills—the 64th and 65th—which seek to restore to the people of India the power that rightly

belongs to them. The reason why I say that it is restored to the people of Indian is because right from the ancient times, we had the institutions of Panchayat in the India psyche, culture and tradition which was rudely broken up when the foreign invaders brought in the concept of commercialisation. The merchant, military and the missionary broke up the Centres of production, the autonomous panchayats which every village in India had before. Came the revenue collectors who were only concerned with the commercial aspect and the treasury and today, 42 years after Independence, our dynamic, young Prime Minister seeks to restore to the people of India what they had before.

Sir, Gandhi-ji envisaged and dreamt of local self-Government. Pandit Nehru gave us the Institution of Panchayati Raj and thereby we had the National Extension Service Blocks, the Development Blocks and the Panchayat Samiti Blocks which, today, unfortunately are all post stage 2 and are mostly defunct. They do not have any finances; they do not have any powers and they depend on the doles from either the States or the Centre. Smt. Indira Gandhi gave the concept of the people's participation in the programmes for the uplift of the weaker sections of the society. These two Constitutional Amendment Bills—the 64th Amendment for the Panchayats and the 65th Amendment for the Municipalities and Urban areas - are very clear in their objects and reasons.

Sir, I do not wish to dwell too much in depth since you have already told me about the paucity of time. The one on the Panchayati Raj Institution makes it obligatory to the States to establish a three-tier system. It also makes it obligatory for the seats at all levels to be filled by direct elections, since election is the essence of democracy. What our Prime Minister has sought to provide both for the Urban bodies and for the Panchayats is to lift the levels of the Panchayats and Municipalities to that of Parliament and the State Legislature. They are being brought in to give the sanctity of Constitution and Constitutional safeguard and also to take

away from the purview of the courts the power to interfere in case there is any dispute arising out of the elections and any disputes within the Panchayats. It is right to give a fixed tenure to the Panchayats as well as to the Municipalities. It is right to provide for devolution by the State Legislatures of powers and responsibilities. Today, we know, as representatives of people that irrespective of any party, irrespective of any State, how the Municipalities, Notified Area Committees, Notified Area Councils and Panchayats have been superseded in the altar of political expediency. Therefore, these two Constitutional Amendment Bills seek to remove this mischief from the hands of the power brokers, about whom our Prime Minister has said not only in this forum but at all forums available to him—whether it is national seminars, whether it is national debates which had taken place in all the States, in various regions before he brought in both these Bills to this august House, to the highest legislative forum of our democracy. These two Bills also seek to provide for sound finance by securing authorisation from State Legislatures for grants-in-aid; provide for the constitution of Finance Commissions in the States; vests in the Election Commission the superintendence, direction and control of elections; empower the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to cause the accounts audited and exempt certain States which have a different system.

As far as urban areas are concerned, the Bill also seeks to provide for a machinery of planning from below. Sir, over the last two decades, many of the hon. Members have been repeatedly raising the question and asking the question or questioning the entire system of our planning because it has been a coercive planning placed from above without taking into effect the regional peculiarities, the regional resources—both human and material—as well as peculiar situations. And the new Agriculture Policy has taken into consideration the new techno as well as agronomic zones of our country which is divided into 35 zones. Therefore, over the years, we have seen, planning has resulted in more disparity and more regional imbal-

ance between the States. These two Constitution (Amendment) Bills seek to remove that discrepancy and for the first time, we are going to have planning from below, from the village level, from the panchayat level, from the district level which will indicate priorities, which will indicate the problems, which will then be reflected in both the States and national economic development plans. For that, I congratulate our Prime Minister who in a very short time of four years has not only emulated his Grand Father and Mother by visiting every nook and corner of this country, every adivasi village hamlet, every backward region of this country and has tried to find out. He has given to us, after a national debate, a comprehensive legislation which we must support because this is what we have been asking for and demanding for on behalf of our people. It is rather sad to see that some of our colleagues who could have been part of this historic and revolutionary measure in restoring to our people the power the really belonged to them, the power to decide for themselves, the power to plan for themselves, the power to look after their own vocations, their own social justice, economic development and whatever we had fought for when we struggled for freedom are no more members. Thank you so much for giving me this short time.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you that you gave me an opportunity to express my views on these two constitutional amendments.

Sir, clause 40 of Directive Principles makes in binding on the States to endow village panchayats with such powers and authority which enable them to function as units of self-government at the lowest level. After a period of 39 years, today, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has realised its importance and fulfilled the requirements. I would like to extend my heartiest congratulations to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this. At the time, when an initiative was taken in this regard, the members of the opposition had called it a fraud on the consti-

[Sh. Mohd. Ayubkhan]

tution and subversion of our federalism. They said that the Central Government was going to interfere in the State matters through these Bills. I feel that the apprehensions expressed by such persons make it apparent that they themselves have not gone through the text of these constitutional amendments, they have not studied these in detail or if at all they have done so, they are making deliberate attempts to mislead the people. One of the members stated that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was trying to become modern day Columbus. There was nothing new in it. But my submission in this regard is that in 1977 when they were in power and Shri Jaiprakash Narain was their leader, had they accomplished this task and had compared themselves with Columbus, they would have done a great obligation. The system of Panchayati Raj as it existed earlier was completely ineffective. Even earlier Panchayat Raj was there in existence but it lacked the vibrations of life. It is only for the first time in last many years, particularly since Shri Rajiv Gandhi came to power that he realised the aspirations and requirements of his country and the people living in its villages which constitute the substantial strength of this country and which was being neglected, ignored and deprived for political reasons and thus he felt the need of strengthening this institution by decentralising power in urban as well as rural areas. It is a historic step that is being taken in their interest. Are we unaware that Panchayat and Municipal elections have not been held for last many years. Bureaucrat used to interfere in their matters. These institutions were not allowed to function properly in any of the states irrespective of the political colour of Government in a state. Under these circumstances the need of incorporation of a separate chapter in the Constitution was felt so that the rights of these people can be safeguarded, and a new path may be paved for the future generations. A member said that Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not a statesman but a politician, I feel said to hear it. Ours is a democratic constitution and we propose to bring an amendment in it to pave a new way

for Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas. The people of this country will appreciate the effective steps taken by our present Government under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi after a period of about forty years when the foundation of democracy is strengthened here. He is a worthy child of the motherland India who got the pulse of the public and fulfilled the need of the hour. An hon. member pointed out just now that it is an interference in the State matters because these institutions come under the State Governments. It creates the suspicion whether he has really gone through it in detail or is giving a statement just to mislead others. It is my request that they should go through the amendment Bill which has been made available to them. You may see its Article 243—

[English]

Article 243B says, "Subject to the provision of this part, the Legislature of the State may by law make provision with respect to the composition of the Panchayats."

[Translation]

It is not the Central Government which will implement it. They have just provided a broad framework to give a rough idea of their constitution but the responsibility of implementation is on the State Governments. You can read Article 243 to know what has been provided in it.

[English]

Article 243(E) says, "it empowers and enables the Legislature of a State to endow the Panchayats with such power and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-Government and such law may contain provisions for the devolution of powers and responsibilities upon Panchayats at proper level, subject to such conditions as may be specified therein."

Article 243(F) again speaks in the same tenor.

Article 243(J) provides "That the Legislature of a State may, from time to time, by law make provisions with respect to all matters relating to or in connection with elections to the Panchayats. "These provisions do not evidence any riding rough-shod by the Centre, instead they show a decent and discreet deference' to State autonomy.

[Translation]

Points are being raised as to why we are taking these steps now. It is the bad luck of the opposition that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken this initiative. Another cause of their bad luck is that elections are coming near, and they find themselves in a fix and are unable to decide whether they should support the idea or oppose it. At one moment they support it, and the next moment they stand to oppose it. They have no clear conception of their own. They assert that as soon as they come to power, they will bring in a change in the entire system. It means that they will do away with all these amendments which have been introduced by Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

But I would like to say that it is a big step. We are going to enact a law, for which we will be remembered for ever through the ages to come.

It is a matter of regret that the opposition benches are lying vacant. They were afraid of exposure and that is why they have run away. They should realise the feelings of the people.

I would like to tell them that they will have to repent for adopting an uncooperative attitude in the matter of bringing democracy to the doorstep of the people and giving powers to the people. Now this scheme will be implemented in each and every village and the people will be free to take decisions on their own. but at this moment these people are not realising the aspirations and feelings of the people.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki): Sir, I rise

to support both these Constitutional amendment Bills introduced by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. These Bills are historic ones whereby power is being given to the people at the grass root level. Through these Bills Gandhiji's dream of Gram Swaraj is becoming true. Shri Rajiv Gandhi through these Bills gives flesh and blood to the dream of Gandhiji.

This is most unfortunate that on this auspicious occasion the Opposition has run away from Parliament. People have given us the majority in order to govern the country. Likewise people have given them minority and sent them to the Parliament to sit in Parliament and express their dissent, if any, and give their suggestions. We are fulfilling our duty but it is unfortunate that Opposition has run away from their duty. It is most irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Opposition. By these actions they have insulted the democratic institution and also betrayed the people who had elected them.

Article 40 of the Constitution reads:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government."

Similarly Article 12 of the Constitution reads:

"the State' includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States....."

What does not this mean? These two clauses mean that the Centre and the States have equal responsibility in creating and ensuring self-government in the panchayats. By this Constitution amendment Shri Rajiv Gandhi is fulfilling the Constitutional obligation of the Centre.

If we look at the present picture of our panchayats it is far from satisfactory. This institution suffers from a lot of inadequacies, weaknesses and deficiencies. They are not able to function as self-government. They

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

have no financial powers or machinery to implement their programmes. These institutions were supposed to be centres of developmental activity in the rural areas and the towns have been totally bypassed by the State Governments and in their place power brokers have cropped up. Therefore, this state of affairs of the panchayats is to be changed in order that the condition of the people gets ameliorated. Shri Balwant Rai Mehta Committee has thrown light on all these aspects of the present position of the panchayats.

Over the last seven Five Year Plans we have been spending a lot of money for rural development but out of every rupee spent only fifty paise reaches the destination. The remaining amount gets spent either on administration or taken by the middlemen and the power brokers. As such, we could not meet the aspirations of our people. The gap between the cities and the villages has been widening. This Bill ensures that the people themselves will handle their development activities in the panchayats and the maximum benefit of every pie spent will be derived from those activities.

Our Prime Minister after taking charge of his office immediately realised the seriousness of this problem. He travelled throughout the length and breadth of the country. He visited Harijan colonies, Adivasi dwellings, tribal areas and had direct inter-action with the people in these areas. Because of this direct interaction with the people, he has made the correct diagnosis of the malady affecting our society. Therefore, he is prescribing the best medicine the best solution - to the problem. What is that medicine? What is the solution? That is power to the people and the elimination of power brokers and middlemen from these bodies. Any person, who has even superficial knowledge of the present state of affairs about our villages or about the rural areas, I am sure, will not and cannot object to these Bills.

I am surprised to see that the Opposi-

tion is objecting to these Bills. How will they be able to face the people, I do not know. Because the Opposition people want to oppose these Bills, they are bringing forward a number of superficial changes against this. They say that the Bills have been brought in a hurried manner. They say that amendment to the Constitution is not needed but what is needed is the political will. They also say that the powers of the States are being diluted. How can they raise all these? They also propagate that it is a political gimmick. How can they say all this? None of these is sustainable.

Everybody in this country knows that these Bills have not been brought forward in a hurried manner as is being said by the Opposition. This process was started from 1986 onwards when the Prime Minister started visiting the tribal areas and the remote corners of the country. This process started nearly three years back. After that, widest consultations have been held. Seminars and meetings took place. Discussions were held not only in the Congress Party but also at the Government level. Presidents of Zila Parishads, Chairmen of Municipal Corporations, etc., were consulted. Then, discussions were held at the level of Chief Ministers. Only after prolonged discussions, these Bills were framed and introduced. Therefore, the charge of the Opposition that the Bills have been brought in a hurried manner is not at all sustainable.

They say that it is a political gimmick. Why do they say so? They know that the people will support it. Therefore, they are afraid of facing the people. So, it is not a political gimmick. The people are surely going to support these amendments because they know the real position. What is the meaning of the Opposition saying that such good measures should not be brought before the Parliament? Even in an election year, it is the duty of the elected Government to pass such laws and to implement such measures which are good for the people. An elected Government cannot refrain from bringing forward good measures to help the people. The Opposition can run away from its responsi-

bility but have a commitment to the people. Therefore, we will go ahead with this. We cannot be deterred and detracted by the simple criticism that by implementing these laws, an allegation will be levelled that it is for getting the votes. It is for the people to decide whether it is a political gimmick or otherwise. And that is going to be decided within a couple of months. They are going to decide in this country in favour of these Bills. The people are going to vote Mr. Rajiv Gandhi and his party with a thumping majority to this Parliament.

How can the Opposition raise the question of political will at all? It requires maximum political will for the leadership to bring forward a Constitutional amendment. We have the political will. That is why we have brought the Constitution Amendment Bills. The Opposition has no political will. That's why they are opposing. For argument's sake, even if they have the political will, how can they act without a proper authority? If the States have the political will to implement Panchayati Raj, these Bills are going to give them authority and legal sanctity to implement the Panchayati Raj.

15.00 hrs.

Therefore, it is the political will of the Congress Party and Shri Rajiv Gandhi that has brought these Bills. They have been raising a question on dilution of powers of the State. Where is the dilution of powers of the State? Election is conducted under the supervision of the Election Commission. So, how can it dilute the State's powers? The State Governments are themselves elected by the elections conducted under the auspices of the same Election Commission.

Again, if the panchayats are dissolved, elections have to be held after six months. It is true that the State Government cannot postpone the elections to the panchayats according to its own whims and fancies, to suit their political convenience. They have to conduct the elections within six months. Opposition may not like these measures but the people of India welcome these meas-

ures. It is also interesting to know that the Opposition was earlier criticising that the C&AG should audit the panchayat accounts. At that time they were saying that the C&AG was a puppet of the Central Government. Now, they have made a somersault in this aspect.

The Opposition, at one time, were welcoming the Panchayat Raj institutions. The Ashok Mehta Committee which was appointed in 1978 had recommended it and many of today's Janata Dal leaders had also supported it. It is not only that the Janata Dal leaders had supported, but the veteran Marxist leader, Mr. Namboodiripad had also supported the Panchayati Raj institutions and an amendment of the Constitution in this regard. Today they are changing their principles and they are changing their stand. Only the Opposition can adopt one stand one day and change it the next day. Congress cannot do that. Congress has consistent policies and we stand by those policies laid down Gandhiji, Pt. Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi. We follow their path. On the contrary, the Opposition is changing their policies every now and then.

I have heard a lot of discussion made by the Opposition and also their allegations that power is concentrated at the Centre. They were arguing and pleading in this House that the power should be more decentralised. And here are the Bills which give real decentralisation, which give real power to the people. But then, the Opposition is opposing. What does it mean? This means that by decentralisation, they mean that power should be given to them and power should be given to the State Headquarters where they are ruling. They do not want power to percolate to the people down below, to the masses. They want to keep the power with them at the State Headquarters where the Opposition is ruling and use it through the power-brokers and middlemen. I am sure that people will see through it again and given them a proper reply.

What are they opposing in these Bills? Is there any clause which they can oppose?

[Prof. P.J. Kurien]

Are they opposing the elections after five years, or the reservation for the Harijans, tribals and women, the re-election of the Committees after dissolution or the whole aspect of reservation? Honestly speaking, nobody can oppose any of the provisions in these Bills. I personally feel that in their hearts of hearts, the Opposition of the country must be welcoming these Bills. But for political expediency, they are opposing them.

For their own political convenience, they have run away from Parliament. They have avoided this discussion by running away from Parliament. Finally, they will run away from the people or the people themselves will drive them away from the premises of Parliament.

These Bills are historic ones. These are the most revolutionary ones in the history of independent India and are going to bring about revolutionary changes in our villages life and municipalities. People are going to have the real powers and be the real masters of their destiny. These Bills are the fulfilment of the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has effected this fulfilment.

With these words, I support these Bills.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Panchayati Raj Bill introduced by our Hon. young Prime Minister in this House on May 15th, 1989 has sent wave of happiness all over the country. As such the Bill which he presented two days ago in connection with strengthening of the Nagarpalikas and Nagar Parishads has been welcomed by one and all. The significance of the Constitution (64th and the 65th Amendment) Bills is proved by the fact that these Bills have been welcomed throughout the country. Both the Bills are very important. These Bills are not only historic and revolutionary but are also a milestone in our progress and will be written in golden letters in the

history of our nation. The passage of these two Bills will definitely herald a golden period and, therefore, I would extend my whole-hearted support to them. The extent of hard-work which the Minister of Urban Development, the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of State for Agriculture have put in and the contribution which they have made in preparing the drafts of these two Bills is indeed praiseworthy. I congratulate them because these Bills will bring about a radical change in our democratic framework. These Bills contain many remarkable provisions and include several radical points in the direction of transferring power in to the hands of the people. I whole-heartedly support these provisions. These two bills will leave an indelible stamp on the history of the nation. Many hon. Members have expressed their support to these two Bills before me. Yesterday I listened very carefully to the submission made by Shri D.P. Yadava here. Funds are being distributed arbitrarily in the district headquarters with the result that Rs. 30 to 40 thousand crores are being wasted every year in the shape of administrative expenditure. In every district headquarter there are at least 15 to 16 thousand Government employees which include officers right from top IAS level down to class IV employees and a very heavy expenditure is incurred on the payment of their salaries, which is not in public interest. On the occasion of the death anniversary of Shrimati Indira Gandhi on 31st October last year, Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had categorically admitted that the funds allocated for the welfare of the people and for the solution of their problems are being swindled. Therefore, a radical change has to be brought into the existing system. What I want to say is that true to his announcement, he is set to bring about that radical change through these two Bills. The Nagarpalika and the Panchayati Raj Bill are complement to each other and they cannot be viewed in isolation. One-fourth of the total population live in the urban areas and their development cannot be neglected. Our objective of transferring power to the people will not be fulfilled until due attention is paid to the urban local bodies as well. Therefore, the steps which the Government is going to take in

connection with these two Bills are welcome. Several remarkable points are included in these Bills. The Government has categorically stated that the power brokers will be done away with and there shall be participation of the people at the grass root level in the governance of the country. The Gram Panchayat is the lowest unit of the administration. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and the Ashok Mehta Committee had after much deliberations made several recommendations in connection with the strengthening of the Panchayati Raj system, but it has not been possible to implement them. The bureaucracy, the caste factor and corruption have been major irritants in this regard. Panchayati Raj has been reduced to a play ring in their hands. Previously, the Gram Pradhan would often approach the district officials who would pay little heed to their problems but now the Gram Panchayat has been provided a constitutional status under Article 40. A three-tier system of administration is going to be set up throughout the country and, therefore, it will usher in a radical change. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the Panchayati Raj Bill for strengthening the Gram Panchayats in the Lok Sabha, it met with stiff opposition. Today also, when a radical change is being proposed in our democratic system, some people are opposing it. It is being said that with the passage of these two Bills, the power of the States will be curtailed, but I would like to make it clear that the 7th Schedule of the Constitution has not been affected in any way and, therefore, the question of curtailment of the powers of the States does not arise. The provisions of these Bills do not encroach upon the power of any of the States. On the contrary, additional assistance is going to be extended to the States under these two Constitutional (Amendment) Bills. After all, for whom are the State Governments, the Central Governments and the Legislative Assemblies meant? They are meant for the benefit of the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, you may be aware that the Gram Panchayats were granted Rs. 30 thousand to Rs. 2 lakhs under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana recently

and a lot of work has also been undertaken. Now it being felt that the funds are reaching the actual beneficiaries. Many people are of the view that the Gram Pradhan will misuse his authority but a check has been provided for this purpose by making the provision that no decision can be taken without covering a meeting and without the approval of the gram Sabha. I visited my constituency recently and there I was told that the Gram Pradhan had incurred some expenditure without convening a meeting of the Gram Sabha. However, expenditure was incurred for certain essential requirements of that area. The Minister of Urban Development and the Minister of Agriculture are present here and they should see that the funds allocated to the villages are utilised properly. If the Collectors are entrusted with the responsibility of over seeing the utilisation of funds, power will again go into their hands.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to request that this work should not be entrusted to the Collectors. Vigilance Committees should be set up for this purpose. The ex-servicemen and freedom fighters residing in the rural areas who are both patriotic and dedicated should be made the Members of this Committee for over seeing the work of the Gram Panchayats.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is for the first time that the Panchayats are being granted a constitutional status. Elections to the Panchayats have not taken place for the last 20 years. Therefore, the provision for making the holding of elections every 5 years mandatory is welcome. Power is being transferred to the Gram Panchayats and through them a new shape would be given to the development programmes which will not only help in building up the future of India but also enhance the prestige of the country at the international level.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has also been provided in the Bill that in case of supersession or the death of the Gram Pradhan, it will be obligatory to hold elections within the next 6 months. The intention of the Government is to realise through the

[Smt. Prabhawati Gupta]

panchayats what Mahatma Gandhi had envisaged. Ghandiji's dream is being realised under the Rajiv Government,

*"Daikhik daivik bhautik tapa
Rajiv Gandhi Raj kahu nahin vyapa"*

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the elections to the Panchayats should be conducted properly and in a fair manner. I would like to submit one point more regarding the Nagar-palikas. Provisions have been made to constitute a Nagar Parishad for a population of 10 to 20 thousand, a Municipal council for a population ranging between 20 thousand and 3 lakh and a Municipal Corporation for a population above 3 lakh. The idea is praiseworthy but it is also essential to make provisions to ensure that supersession of these bodies does not take place at the instance of bureaucrats such as collectors. If the Nagar-palikas are superseded by a simple majority and at the same time you want them to function efficiently, provisions should be made to ensure that they function under the supervision of the Governor and the State Assembly. They will be able to function efficiently if their work, their collection of land revenue and their financial management is supervised and controlled by the Governor and the State Assembly.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have one more submission to make. It has been provided that the Chairman of the Municipalities and Corporations can be removed through a motion passed with two-third majority. If this provision remains, no-confidence motion will be moved against the Chairman every now and then. The Chairman should not be left at their mercy. The election to the post of Chairman should be held direct as in the case of Lok Sabha, so that they can work in an impartial manner. I would like to thank you for making provision for reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and for making 30 percent reservation for women. Our part has always done laudable work and that is why we have been winning elections in the past and shall continue to do

so in the future as well.

A large number of women in the country are so backward that they have not seen even roads or highways during their life time. Shri G.S. Rajhans may be aware that the women residing on the banks of the rivers never see any other area except their immediate neighbourhood. These women grow up and get married in the same area. They lead in the same area. They lead their entire lives at the same place and breathe their last as well there. There are 400 panchayats in Champaran district and there is only one women pradhan and that too uneducated. Through this bill at least 30 percent of the elected members will be women. Hence forth a women can be elected as Gram Pradhan or the Pramukh. I welcome this Bill and would submit that Gandhiji's vision of 'Swaraj' and 'Ram Rajya' will be realised through this Bill. I would also like to make it clear that the powers of the State Governments are not going to be transgressed in any way. I welcome the facilities and the Constitutional status which is being granted to the Panchayats through articles 340A, 340B, and 347H. I support all these measures and hope that with their implementation a right direction will be shown and the power brokers will be done away with forever. The misuse of funds at higher level and the prevailing corruption and casteism will come to an end. It is hoped that the Gram Panchayats will overcome their past drawbacks and move in the right direction. With these words and feelings, I would like to welcome the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Nagar Palika Bill which are in fact, the Constitution (64th and 65 Amendment) Bills.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary may intervene.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Members who have so far taken

part in this debate on these Constitution Amendment Bills. I am intervening and my senior colleagues will reply to the debate.

I am thankful to the hon. Members for giving an overwhelming support to this Amendment Bill. Particularly, I want to thank the hon. Veteran Member of Parliament, our respected Deputy Leader of the House Prof Rangaji for giving his full support to these Constitution Amendment Bills. The hon. Members from Treasury Benches had given some suggestions also. Particularly, I want to mention about the presence of some hon. Members of the Opposition Parties for participating in this debate. I am also grateful to the hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin, who is present now to hear my reply putting forward his views on this Bill. He has stated that the Prime Minister claims that he has discovered some new thing in India and he has also gone to the extent of saying that this measure has been brought in a hurry, that it is going to change the basis structure of the Constitution and also that it will not be in the interest of the federal structure of the Constitution to legislate here.

At the outset, I want to submit that these are not State legislations which we are going to amend here, but these are Constitution Amendments which are brought here. For what purpose? Is it going to change the basis structure, or going to strengthen the basic structure of the Constitution? This is the moot point which has to be considered by this august House.

Before going into the merits of the criticism that has been advanced by the hon. Member from the Opposition. I will bring to the notice of the august House some of the salient features of this amendment, particularly those regarding Panchayati Raj. The main features of the provision regarding Panchayats are these: first, in all the States, panchayats will be established at the village, block and strict levels. Before coming to these features one after the other, it is for the august House to consider whether whatever features I am going to narrate are going to change the basic structure of the Constitu-

tion, or going to strengthen the State administration and strengthen the State panchayat institutions which are now under the administrative control of the State Governments.

Second: all the seats in the panchayats at all the three levels will be filled by direct elections. Third: MPs and MLAs may become members of the block panchayats of zilla panchayats; but they will not have voting rights. In all the panchayats, seats will be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population; and 30% of the seats will be reserved for women.

Next point: every panchayat will have a term of office of five years. If the panchayat is dissolved sooner, for any reason, elections must be held within six months, or the panchayat must be re-constituted. And the re-constituted panchayat will serve for the remaining period out of the five years. The reason is that every five years, all the panchayats in the village, block and district levels will simultaneously come up for elections.

Next point: there will be an Election Commission which will supervise and control elections to panchayats at all levels. Then, specific responsibility will be entrusted to the panchayats to prepare plans for economic development and social justice. For the implementation of development schemes, the main responsibility will be entrusted to the panchayats. The panchayats will receive substantial funds for carrying out their tasks. The grants from State Governments will constitute an important source of funding; but we expect State Governments also to assign certain taxes which will be levied by the State Governments. In each State, a Finance Commission is being established, to determine the principles on the basis of which the financial soundness of the panchayats can be ensured. The C&AG of India will supervise the accounting, and decide how the accounts should be maintained, in order to ensure proper accounting.

You have heard the salient features of

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the Constitution (64th Amendment) Bill. Which is the provision which the State Government do not want? The hon. Member Shri Shahabuddin may state this. Is it going to affect the basic structure if we provide for reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes—which is not new to the Constitution? It has been recognised by the State Governments, it has been recognized by the Constitution. Is it going to strike at the basic structure? Is it for the intellectuals here, particularly Mr. Shahabuddin to consider.

If it provides for 30 percent reservation for women, is it going to change the basic structure or is it going to strengthen the basic structure? It is for the critics to answer. If we give more funds to the State Panchayati Raj Institutions, is it going to change the basic structure? It is only the constitutional experts who can say about it. Some hon. members here are legal experts. I don't think that anybody can say that if we provide for the Election Commission in the States to look after the elections, it is going to change the basic structure. It is not going to change anything. On the contrary, it is going to strengthen the basic structure. This has been found out by whom? The hon. Prime Minister has not stated anywhere in the country that he discovered a new thing. What he has stated is this. He has also not stated that he has done it. What is his statement? He has stated that we are on the threshold of a mighty revolution; he has not stated there 'I'. We are on the doorstep of a mighty revolution. It is the revolution that is going to bring democracy to the doorsteps of crores of people. What is wrong in the statement? These Opposition parties want to find fault at every stage

15.27 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

They think that by opposing this measure, they are going to strengthen the Constitution or they are going to strengthen the democracy. It is not Mr. Shahabuddin. You tell your

friends who are sitting outside Parliament today about it. I am thankful to you for coming before about it. I am thankful to you for coming before the Parliament and participating in the debate and meeting the points and giving your valuable suggestions. But, your friends, who are sitting outside, you tell them that if you go to the people, they will not hear you. On the contrary, the people will put questions; villagers in the villages will not tolerate this kind of behaviour in the democratic institution, that is the highest democratic institution in the country. Now, what are you going to do? You say that it is an election gimmick. He has stated about it today. Mr. Shahabuddinji. What is an election gimmick? An election gimmick means that any measure which is brought is of a temporary nature to get votes only; only for getting votes for a particular period it is brought and then they run away from it. But this provision is a constitutional amendment. The very fact that these provisions are incorporated in the Bill shows that they are of a permanent nature. These are reservation for SC&ST, 30 percent reservation for women, devolution of funds, setting up of Finance Commission. They are not short term measures as you contemplated. They are long term measures. You think that our Government is for temporary measures in order to get votes; in order to get votes, we are introducing these measures. No. The very fact that they are of a permanent nature, it goes to show the intention of the Prime Minister, also the intention of the Congress Party, also the intention of the Congress Government, also the intention of this Parliament. It is very clear that we are not after an election gimmick. The election gimmick is known to them. We are not for that. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, the Opposition Chief Minister and the first Chief Minister of Karnataka are known for election gimmicks. We the Congress people, we the Congress Government and our Prime Minister are not for election gimmicks. Our Prime Minister has got national interest in his mind and national interest is much more dear to us than the people in the Opposition. How are we going to have some changes in the administration? What is our thinking? What

is our thinking? How are we going to bring changes in the administration at the grass-roots level? By the involvement of the people in the Panchayati Raj institutions, they are going to have their own plan, they are going to have selected fresh projects, and they will decide their destiny not we, the people sitting at Delhi or the bureaucrats.

Earlier what used to be the position? If a road is required in a village what were the people doing? The people in the villages used to approach the BDO. If the BDO sanctions a road the people thought that it was a favour given by that bureaucrat. That was the feeling. Sometimes it used to happen like that. Sometimes it used to so happen that even if the villagers did not want a particular project the bureaucrats used to decide. Now it is not there. The right, the power and the authority are given to the people. No representation at the State administration is there.

The Panchayati Raj institution is part and parcel of the State administration. Is it going to change when it is under the control of the State Governments? I do not think so. Now this is the basic change that has been brought in the village at the grass-roots level and the people need not depend on the bureaucrat for their needs and for their requirements. That is why, I say that this is a shift from dependence to self-reliance. This is the most important feature of this change. And earlier, as I stated, everything was left to the discretion of the bureaucrats. That was bureaucrat-oriented development. Hereafter, it will not happen. The Prime Minister has brought about this change. Hereafter development will be people-oriented development. This is the discovery. The credit will go to the honourable Prime Minister. You say that there is nothing new in this. What is not new in this? Do you think that only some powers are given to the Panchayati Raj institutions or some money is given to them? A new concept has been brought in. Here, we have to find whether this change has been brought without any care or whether it has been done in a hurry.

Shahabuddinji, the Prime Minister has been in power for a short span of five years and within these five years and some people are putting questions what has happened? At the cost of taking some time, I will narrate what had happened during these five years, what are the changes he has brought and whether this Bill has been brought without any care.

After taking charge as the Prime Minister of the nation, as a young Prime Minister, he did not sit in Delhi. He did not sit in an ivory tower or in the air-conditioned room as was done by your first Chief Minister of Karnataka, a man who did not sit in Karnataka. I had given the other day the number of days he was in Karnataka while in power. But here is Prime Minister who, in order to see the plight of the weaker sections, in order to bring a change in the administration, toured all over the country.

You have been making noise earlier inside Parliament and outside Parliament that some change is required in the administration. There should be some change in the approach in the attitude of the bureaucrats and to ensure that the benefits of developmental activity should reach the weaker sections, particularly those living in the villages and tribal areas. The Prime Minister went to each and every corner of this country. Four months together he studied the difficulties faced by the people. He did not go only to the courtyards. He went inside their houses. He talked to them and he talked to the villagers. And villagers have informed him that no benefits are reaching them. It was not done in a hurry. He studied the atmosphere. Then he called the officials, District Collectors and the administrators at the district level. He consulted them. He not only consulted the Chief Secretaries but also the Rural Development Ministers, the Urban Development Ministers and the Chief Ministers. So far as Panchayati Raj is concerned, more than 15000 people have been consulted. The period of consultation is not one year or two years, it is four years. It is the culmination of all the consultations. After consulting these people, he brought this

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radical change. These are the progressive steps, these are the revolutionary steps, which have been brought in a democratic way, not as a dictator. What was the demand of these people? These people, including your party people at the grass-roots, not your leaders, have said, 'give us more powers; give us more funds; give us some authority; we have been neglected and discarded even though the Panchayati Raj institutions are there since several years.' The Prime Minister has done the same thing. He has given the authority. He has given the power. He has given funds. Mr. Shahabuddinji, in one programme-Jawahar Rozgar Yojana- to these Panchayat institutions, we have given Rs. 1000 crores already and we are going to give Rs. 1623 crores as second instalment as soon as possible, within a short time. Never before had a such a thing happened in the country's history. That is what was mentioned by our veteran leader Prof. Rangaji. This is not going to be the only programme. There are other programmes which are going to be executed by the Panchayati Raj institutions. You do not want all these things. Is it going to change the basic structure? Is it not going to strengthen the basic structure of the federal system? It is for you intellectuals to consider this. We can fool some people for sometimes. We cannot fool all the people for all the time. But your first Chief Minister tried to do it in Karnataka and he is facing the music now. Here we have to find out what is the attitude, what is the approach of the opposition. Can you go to the people and say that we opposed the Constitution Amendment, we ran away from Parliament because they brought thirty per cent reservation for women, because they brought reservation for Scheduled Castes and given more powers to you. Can you say? You cannot say. What are you going to do? You cannot face the electorate. Let your people defeat this Constitution Amendment Bill in Rajya Sabha. Then we will go to the people and say, "We wanted to give more powers to you, we wanted to bring developments, we wanted to give thirty per cent reservation for women, we wanted to give

reservation for SCs and STs in proportion to their population, but these people have opposed it in Rajya Sabha, give the mandate to us." It will be a referendum as stated by Prof. Ranga on that day, on the historic day. Today, the 9th August 1989, is Quit India Day. During the freedom struggle I was not there, I was a young boy then. Our veteran freedom fighter is sitting here. He must be a said man today on seeing the performance of opposition parties in the highest democratic body of the country. But he is the happiest person after seeing these two documents i.e. 64th and 65th Amendment Bills. These documents are the sacred documents for strengthening democracy in the country. So far, our Constitution was not complete. After passing these two bills in this august Parliament, our hon. Prime Minister has given a complete Constitution to India. And you belittle the performance of the Prime Minister. Instead, you should have congratulated him.

It is asked: what has he done during the last five years? When he took the charge, the late Prime Minister's dead body was in his courtyard.

There were riots everywhere. There was burning problem in Punjab and Assam. What did this gentlemen do? He tried to solve all these problems. India was the leader of 105 countries. The countries outside felt that hereafter there will not be leadership for India. After taking over, he had shown the confidence of the leadership. This is not what Poojary said. But this is what *New York Times* said that the young Prime Minister who is about 40 years of age, has proved the leadership. Even inside out party there squabbles. He did not know who is who in the party because he did not want to come to politics. After the death of his brother, in order to help his mother, he was brought and made the General Secretary. Within three years had to take charge of Prime Minister-ship. He had earlier no experience of the Cabinet. What was Cabinet, he did not know. What was the administration he did not know. He had to study that within a short time. Within a short time, with his brilliance and

capacity, he had the grip over the administration and he started ruling the country efficiently.

What new things has he brought to the country? He gave the country a new education policy, women's participation, relaxation in import policy, etc. Earlier the public sector was incurring losses. By his policies, the public sector started making profit. The food production has gone upto 172 million tonnes. Is it a small achievement? You say that all these things are done in a hurry. He has taken such steps which have never happened in the history of this country. He has shown his brilliance, capacity and qualities of a statesman. As stated by you, he is not a politician. But he is a statesman. If he had been a politician, he would not have declared elections in Punjab. He did not care for his party, he said, let the elections be won by anybody, even by the opposition parties, but there should be elections. The same thing had happened in Assam.

He did not care for his party's victory there. He said: "In the national interest we should be free to have elections. Let them also win. It is not our look out only." Could it be done by a politician, Mr. Shahabuddin?...*(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER: Now it is too much for him. He may be drowned completely.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I presume I shall have an occasion to speak again on this Bill to complete the debate.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you may reply to his points but address your speech to the Chair.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I follow you, Sir. But I get inspiration when I see his face.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't address the speech to him...

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I follow you, Sir. So, Sir, let us discuss it without any bias. Is there any person in the country who could be alternative to that gentleman, the present Prime Minister?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I do not think so. It is not my own case; it is the case of the Opposition leaders also. They say they do not have a competent leader of the stature to rule the country...*(Interruptions)*. Let us accept this fact...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Poojary, address the Chair.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the Opposition leaders want to finish the Prime Minister. Why? The basic character of the man cannot be changed. Before coming to this august body, after entering this august body and even after accepting the Prime Ministership, he has been regarded as a very respectable Prime Minister, having qualities of an exemplary Prime Minister. He got the mandate for more than 400 Members. People have given him a massive mandate. What is the reason for that? The reason is, his character, his integrity, his honesty. The Opposition leaders thought that if at all they wanted to come to power after five years, they should first start attacking his character, they should start attacking his integrity. They thought here was a man of character and integrity and if they did not do it, they would not get power after five years. So, they started doing it. It is most unfortunate, Sir. The man who built his character for forty years, he cannot change that character all of a sudden. You are sitting here, Sir. You are also known for your character. After forty or forty-five years, we cannot change our basic character. These Opposition Parties want to make an unlawful gain. It is nothing but cheating the nation. It is punishable under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code. These people wanted to finish the character of the Prime Minister but they did not succeed. Even though they came up with scandals, these did not stick anywhere and they

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will not stick also. The most unfortunate thing in this country is that earlier also Opposition parties tried the same game with his mother. The same game they tied with his grandfather also. Today we are celebrating the centenary year of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. This is the centenary year of Dr. Ambedkar also. Sir, in this way, by assassinating the character of any individual one cannot come to power. It will be proved in the coming election and particularly about the character of Nehru family, I heard the other day the statement of Mr. Frank Anthony, another veteran leader. he stated that he was pained to hear the sad news. During Indiraji's time when Janata Party came to power in the year 1977, they started attacking the character of Indiraji. They accused her of having made money and after that they raided her house. But what had happened? Not only that. They jailed her. They expelled her from the Parliament. Day in and day out character assassination of Indiraji was going on. But the country silently watched for two and half years with pain. But when the people came to polls, Indiraji was brought back with vengeance and they gave that power to her. That is why I am submitting here that the country and the people of this nation will not believe even if you try hundred times saying that Nehru family is corrupt, nobody will believe that. Now, if they have got anything against the Prime Minister, let them say it open and if they try to do something which is false, in the next elections they will fail very miserably. But the Prime Minister will come back to power and their entire thinking will be destroyed. Therefore, I am requesting the Opposition to go to their friends and say that here is a Bill which is going to strengthen our democracy. Democracy in towns or in Delhi is not going to help us. Only in the villages, it is going to help the people of our country and if democracy is going to be prevalent in the rural areas, then there will be economic development in the country. With these words, I have made certain points and my senior colleagues will reply to other points.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Sir, the

hon. Minister only confirmed the points I have made.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI USHA THAKKAR (Kutch): Mr. Chairman, Sir, presentation of Constitution (64th and 65th Amendment) Bills in the House by the Hon. Prime Minister is a historic and revolutionary step. A lot of discussion has taken place on this subject and I would also like to express my views on the same. First of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to participate in this important discussion.

I was listening to Shri Poojari very attentively. He has very rightly pointed out that our Hon. Prime Minister has not prepared these bills in the air-conditioned rooms of Delhi but before doing so he had gone round a large number of villages of the country. He himself talked to the people and studied their problems. I had myself accompanied him during his visit to the villages of Gujarat, when he made an extensive tour of the drought affected villages in my constituency Kutch. Despite the scorching sun over his head, our Hon. Prime Minister visited various villages, heard the grievances of the poor and expressed his sympathy for them. He asked everyone, be it a woman or a child, about their problems. After having seen all these things with his own eyes, he introduced these Bills to strengthen the institution of Panchayats and the urban civic bodies. It reflects his first hand personal experience which he gathered during his tour of various places. I would like to express my thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister, hon. Minister of Agriculture and hon. Minister of Urban Development for having presented these Bills. You have taken a historic step in presenting these Bills which are being widely discussed in the whole country and the general masses of our country have been expressing their gratitude for these Bills.

I would also like to thank you. Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Shri Ambedkar had given the right of franchise to women under the provisions

of the Indian Constitution which enabled them to participate in the process of elections but it is our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi who has given them their due share in it. He has provided for 30 percent reservation for women. For this act I myself being a woman, thank him on behalf of all the women of my country. He has held us in high esteem by presenting these two Bills in this House.

Mr. Chairman, sir, the provision of reservation for women in the Gram Panchayats and Zila Parishads may give them an opportunity to train themselves for making their contribution in the progress of the country. It will also give them a better opportunity of learning. I have been a Sarpanch and have worked in the panchayat for a long time. I know that one attains maturity and courage by working in the panchayats. It enhances one's ability to understand people and their problems. We learn in the panchayats as to how their problems may be solved. I once again thank the Hon. Prime Minister for giving an opportunity to women for participation in the Government by making a provision of 30 percent reservation for them. By making reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he has proved his worth as Shrimati Gandhi's son and has won their hearts. When Shrimati Gandhi came to power, she took steps for the upliftment of the people and progress of our country. However, we were feeling quite uncertain after her death, but when Shri Rajiv Gandhi headed the Government, we got in her son, a leader who could work on the lines of late Shrimati Gandhi by providing 30 percent reservation for women and also reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, he has proved his worth as Shrimati Gandhi's son and has added laurels to her. Once again he has come up to the faith affirmed by the people in Shrimati Gandhi and her son.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Sarpanch also used to feel for a long time that in spite of the status of sarpanch, they did not enjoy any

power. with the help of these two Bills, the Sarpanches have been given participation in the process of development in their villages, towns and areas under their jurisdiction. This is not a small achievement that a person living in a village starts feeling that now he can take care of his village. To achieve that end, our Hon. Prime Minister has taken an unprecedented step by providing an opportunity to the people for looking after their common affairs. I once again thank him for the same. The Opposition Members have left this House tendering their resignations and thus have been deprived of the opportunities which are available to the Members of the Eighth Lok Sabha to support this Bill. They will realise the significance of it only, later on because instead of support such a revolutionary Bill, they tendered their resignations to cause harm to the Hon. Prime Minister by resorting to resignations as election gimmicks. But truth always triumphs and falsehood can not last long. I feel that we will withstand this test in the House. With the good wishes of the poor for whom he is so concerned, he gimmicks of the Opposition will be exposed and the truth of Shri Rajiv Gandhi's statements will come out with flying colours. Regarding the Opposition, I would like to submit a couplet in Gujarati:

16.00 hrs.

Apni hasti aavidite visrai gayee
Jaim ke pani maan anguli nikli aur jagya
purai gayee.

It means that when one's purpose is served, one does not think about one's beneficiary. Similarly people will forget you because the Opposition, instead of supporting this revolutionary Bill, had resigned. They were feeling that if the Bill is passed with their support they will be left with nothing else to say in their favour. Our Hon. Prime Minister had visited each and every village and after realising their woes, he introduced these Bills. We rise to support these Bills.

I would like to thank you for granting me an opportunity to speak.

*SHRI E.S.M. PAKEER MOHAMED (Mayuram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words in support of the Panchayat Raj and Nagarpalika Bills.

Mahatma Gandhi said that the life of this nation is in the villages. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has fulfilled his dream by providing maximum democracy to the villagers. The honour that democratic rights has been given even to the poor and downtrodden in the villages in this biggest democracy of our goes to our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

These Bills provide for reservation for SCs and STs and women. In building this nation, in this nation's industrial development, and in this nation's agriculture development, the Harijans have contributed a lot. They have given their life and blood for building this nation. The credit of making this nation grow big should go to the poor and the downtrodden. But they had been oppressed for long. They are still the victims of social crimes. This Bill liberates them and provides them with the basic democratic rights. Hon. Prime Minister will go down in history for this. In the same way, he has provided reservation for women.

I welcome the conduct of direct elections through the Election Commission. I also welcome the appointment of Finance Commission in the States for apportioning the revenues.

I have certain suggestions to make. I request that direct election to all tiers of Panchayats should be held. While determining the revenues that should go to Panchayats, the Finance Commission should keep in mind the special needs of the backward areas. A special provision should also be made in the Bill to the effect that all Central Schemes are implemented by the Panchayats with greater efficiency and without undue delay.

I also request that Members of Parliament should also be made special represen-

tatives in the proposed Finance Commissions in the States.

Today, the opposition parties are not here. Hon. Minister Shri Janardhana Poojary has rightly pointed out that the opposition parties have abdicated their duties and responsibilities towards the people. They did not care for the people's welfare. They have resigned their seats. They are being despised by not only the Indian public but by all democracy lovers all over the world. I deplore their conduct.

Hon. Rajiv Gandhi is very keen to lift the masses above the poverty line. He is prepared to give any amount of funds for this purpose. This Bill facilitates the reach of these schemes to the timing millions.

As far as my country is concerned, it is purely an agricultural area. Mayuram is mostly an agricultural area. I request that some industries may be set up. Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi would definitely pay attention to this. I also hope this Bill will adequately take care of these needs.

I am sure even those who oppose the measures are really happy in their hearts that it has brought people democracy and welfare simultaneously. In the guise of this drama of resignations, the opposition members have failed in discharging their democratic duties. Today the villages are honoured by the provisions of the Bills. The whole nation commencing from the villages are bound to back the Congress and the Prime Minister.

I conclude.

SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT (Nandurbar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Constitution Amendment Bills. I rise to support the 64th and 65th Constitution Amendment Bills.

Both Panchayati Raj and the Nagar Palika Bills moved in the House are historical

and revolutionary Bills, These Bills realise the dreams of the father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. We are grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for bringing these bills. The Panchayati Raj Bill provides for setting up a separate Finance Commission to look into the financial needs of Panchayats.

The Bill seeks to bestow more powers to the local bodies. Under Panchayati Raj, three tier system comprising Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads is in vogue in India. The President of the Zila Parishads have been kept away from the affairs of the administration. They are required to be empowered with the administrative powers also. I would like to request the Government of India to give administrative powers to people's representatives, as at present all the administrative powers are vested in the Chief Executive Officer.

I would like to impress upon the Government of India to ensure elections of Panchayat bodies at regular interval after every five years as has been provided in the Bill. In Maharashtra, for the last 10 years, elections have not been held.

District Panchayats have been empowered with the task of implementing the various schemes such as 20 point programme, Jawaharlal Rozgar Yojana, Jeevan Dhara Scheme, Indira Awas Scheme, Scheme to provide drinking water, electricity, small irrigation schemes, roads and education facilities in the district, schools, health facilities, health centres, agriculture schemes, special programmes for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, dairy schemes and other schemes of the Government of India and the State Government, in addition to the development of villages, tehsils and districts. Therefore, the arrangement should also be made for the implementation of the schemes of the Government of India and the State Governments by the Zila Gramin Vikas Agencies.

I would also like to say something about the Nagar Palika Bill. The Bill provides for

Nagar Panchayat for the towns with the population of 10 thousand to 20 thousand, Nagar Parishad for the towns with the population of 20 thousand to 3 lakh and Nagar Nigam for the cities with population of 3 lakh and more. It has been provided in the Bill that the elections to the Nagar Palikas and the Panchayats will be held under the supervision of the Election Commission. This will help in checking bungling in the elections.

A lot of improvements are required to be made in the Nagar Palika areas. Arrangements have to be made to provide potable drinking water, electricity and small dwelling units for the people living in Jhuggi Jhonpris. Immediate steps need to be taken to remove filth and squalor from the cities. The responsibility for cleanliness of the cities should be entrusted to the people themselves. For the development of the cities, all necessary facilities should be made available to the Nagar Palikas.

Civic amenities such as good roads, underground sewer, education facilities in the jhuggi jhonpris, medical facilities, ration facilities and the shopping centres should be made available in the Nagar Palika areas as also a scheme similar to Indira Awas Yojana should also be introduced for urban areas. These Bills seek to decentralise powers to grass root level of the democracy. However, it is also point worth consideration that no administrative powers have been given to the Mayors of Nagar Palikas.

I thank you for giving me time to speak on these Bills which aim at uplifting the poor people of the country. I, on behalf of the poor people of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes once again express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this.

[English]

SHRI P.K. THUNGON (Arunachal West): Sir, history is a witness that for any kind of rectification or achievement, some kind of revolution has to take place. In this

[Sh. P.K. Thungon]

regard, I would like to congratulate our Prime Minister that he has brought a silent revolution in the real sense. As we go back to our history, during the time of the British rule, we had no political power or any other power. Our freedom fighters fought and we got independence. When India attained independence, we attained political independence. But that was not sufficient as many of our founding fathers stated that political power only is not the freedom in the real sense until and unless we get economic freedom as well as real power goes to the villages. Democracy will fail if the people are not given power. After the attainment of independence, as you are aware, we inherited a kind of colonial administration and colonial structure for development of administration. This is why after attaining independence our Founding Fathers of Constitution including Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shri B.R. Ambedkar very rightly thought that Panchayati Raj has to be given importance and only then and then only the real democracy will come to India. Keeping this in view, our Prime Minister has brought this Panchayati Raj Bill and also the Nagarpalika Bill.

As I have stated, if we do not give power to the people—it is not only the political power but also the real power—development will be very adversely affected. This aspect was examined time and again on several committees and commissions. When people oppose this from that side, from the opposition side, I wonder, why they do not support this Bill or why they oppose it. I feel, they are opposing it only for the sake of opposition. They do not have the real grasp of the needs of the people of India.

This need was felt right from 1957 onwards. We must congratulate our Prime Minister for taking this bold step. This is a bold political decision. I would like to mention a few reports which recommended for giving more powers to the people and for devolution of more powers at the grassroot level. They are:

Report of the team for the study of community projects and national extension service, headed by Shri Balwantrai G. Mehta, 1957;

Report of the Committee on Panchayati Raj institutions headed by Shri Ashok Mehta 1977;

Report of the Committee to review the existing administrative arrangements for rural development and poverty alleviation programmes headed by Dr. G.V.K. Rao, 1985; and

A Draft Concept Paper on revitalization of Panchayati Raj institutions for democracy and development by Dr. L.M. Singhvi, 1986.

So, right from 1957 a kind of public debate was going on; but due to certain obvious reasons this could not be materialised. Now our young Prime Minister has made a prompt decision that this silent revolution for devolving powers to the people giving more powers to the people has to be brought. This is why rightly he has brought these Bills.

While supporting these two Constitution Amendment Bills, I would like to add a few of my own opinions. I feel that we have so far two-tier system of governance. Whatever has been provided in these two Bills are for devolution of more political and development powers to the grassroot level. But there is no mention about devolution of administrative powers at the grassroot level. Therefore I would like to go one step ahead and say that instead of having this two-tier system of governance, it is high time that after passing these two Constitution Amendment Bills, we should think of a clear-cut three-tier system of governance in our country—that is, the Centre, the State and the District. In this regard I would like to suggest that, as in States where we have the administrative structure right from the level of Chief Secretary downwards, in districts also we should have a structure of administration and as it comes down in bureaucratic level from the Secretary of District downwards.

In fact in a country like ours where different communities and difficult areas are there, we face different kinds of problems. Therefore I would prefer a kind of political devolution of powers in many places, that is from points of concentration the powers should be devolved more and more. By doing so, we will be able to have a better system of develop the remote areas, to develop, in the real sense, the highly concentrated, highly populated areas.

I wanted to mention about the structure and other things. Since there is no time. I would like to mention only one thing. By bringing forward these Constitutional amendments, our hon. Prime Minister has brought a silent revolution. Whatever attitude the opposition has shown towards these amendments, I think, the people of India have understood them very well. They cannot browbeat us and they cannot browbeat the people of India. Always the major has to lead the minor.

[Translation]

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA (Vidisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to offer a few suggestions while supporting the 64th and the 65th Constitution Amendment Bills. Our youthful hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, deserves all applause for moving these two historically important and revolutionary Bills in the House. These Bills seek to achieve the twin objectives of taking democracy and secularism, which are the backbone of our democratic polity, to the grassroot level and strengthening them through the Panchayats by devolving more powers to them and involving them more and more in developmental works. Through these Bills, the dreams of the nation builder and father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi cherished at the time of freedom struggle have been fulfilled and throughout the country a new ray of hope has been aroused especially in the rural areas. These Bills have infused unprecedented enthusiasm in the village about the Panchayati Raj.

Through the Construction 64th Amendment Bill, provision for holding regular elections to the Gram Panchayats has been made. In the Eleventh Schedule the subjects falling under the jurisdiction of Panchayats have been listed. This provision will definitely go a long way in strengthening panchayats and fulfilling the longfelt aspirations of the rural masses.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill of Panchayati Raj system is not the outcome of recent 4 to 6 months thinking on the subject, but the process was started immediately after constitution of the eighth Lok Sabha and the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi came into being. He initiated discussion on decentralisation of power in favour of rural people and making the administration more responsive to the development needs of the people. And in this direction, our hon. young Prime Minister took a bold step. He visited remote areas of the country, juggi jhonpris of the poor and met the farmers at their doorstep. He organised seminars and workshops of the officers of all levels such a District Collectors, District Magistrates, Superintendments of Police, Development Commissioners etc. associated with the implementation of the various development schemes and interacted with them on the various problems faced by them in their day to day working. These interactions were made with a view to decentralising power and delegate them to the people's representatives, so that democracy could be strengthened at the grassroot level on the one hand and on the other involvement of elected Sarpanches in the development schemes with greater degree of responsibility could be ensured. Because it is often alleged that the elected representatives are not allowed to play their due role in the implementation of development schemes and the bureaucracy has upper hand in it. A number of good projects are sabotaged by them. The manner, in which provisions have been made to strengthen the Panchayats and elections of Nagarpalikas have been ensured at regular interval under the 65th constitutional Amendment Bill and more powers have been given to Nagarpalikas, clearly shows the intention of the

[Sh. Pratap Bhanu Sharma]

Government of strengthen the democracy in the country through concerted development of both the rural and the urban areas. With a view to giving greater thrust to the urban and rural development, we have adopted integrated approach. We want to strengthen the democracy in the country at the grassroot level. The provisions to set up the Nagar-palika Parishads and Nagar Nigams for places with population of 3 lakh and more, and other provisions of the Bill as welcome. For the small places where Nagarpalikas are not feasible, there is provision of Nagar Panchayats to provide amenities. For this I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Ministers of Urban Development and the Rural Development. On the lines of this Constitution Amendment Bill, efforts should also be made by the Government to remove defects in the judicial system and cooperatives sector. As a result of defects in the judicial system, our rural people are badly hit. In order to provide justice to the people at their doorstep, village level judiciary should be constituted and co-operatives should be strengthened so that corruption could be rooted out. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for taking such a bold and effective step after 42 years of independence. This will strengthen the democracy in the country and decentralise power and make the administration responsible. This will also have far reaching effect on the country. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

16.29 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the *Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI R.S. MANE (Ichalkaranji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our reverend leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi has introduced Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill and Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill. He has described these Bills as historic and revolutionary. I also support that view. Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation, gave India

independence; Pandit Nehru introduced the concept of planning; Mrs. Indira Gandhi introduced 20-point programme and our great leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has introduced these Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalika Bills. From his elaborate speech one could see that these Bills are quite comprehensive ones and he has shown really full confidence in this people. One can see in him patriotism towards the country and the people of India. During the last 40 years of independence of the country, we have seen Mahatma Gandhi as Father of the Nation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru introduced the concept of planning. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri had a good image among the agriculturists and the armed forces. Shrimati Indira Gandhi had made India a powerful country. But true democracy has been introduced with full confidence and faith in the Indian people by Shri Rajiv Gandhi alone. In him, I do not see only Rajiv Gandhi but I also see Mahatma Phulé, Savitri Bai Phule, Shahu Maharaj and Dr. Ambedkar whose principles he has followed and been implementing in the best interests of the Indian people. Various States had tried to introduce decentralisation of power but that was without confidence and detailed study. I congratulate Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He is a great leader of our country. We were free on 15th August 1947. But the Indian People have really got the freedom now when Shri Rajiv Gandhi has introduced the 64th and the 65th Amendment Bills about Panchayati Raj and Nagarpalikas in a comprehensive manner and without any lacunae. Fifty per cent of the population of this country, that is womenfolk, had been neglected so far. But Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given full justice not only to the women but also to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Adivasis in this country. Now there is the Finance Commission to consider the Central and State relations but the Prime Minister has introduced the provisions for Finance Commission to consider the district and State relations. I have seen that in these Bills the real powers have been given to the people of India. On the 9th August—the Quit India day—India is really free. These Bills have provided many a provision. Real powers have been given to

the democrats. There is no control of the bureaucrats over the democrats. To this date, there have been two classes—democrats and bureaucrats—in the Indian history. Now, real democracy has been introduced by these Bills. Our Prime Minister has given power to the rural masses under the three-tier system, that is, district level, State level and the Central level. India lives in lakhs of villages and thousands of cities. So, our country will definitely be grateful to him. In congratulate Shri Rajiv Gandhi for having given true democracy. I can say that he is the real and true architect of Indian democracy.

16.33 hrs.

STATEMENT REGARDING BODO AGITATION

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): Chief Minister, Assam met Home Minister today in his office. They discussed the issues pertaining to the current agitation started by the All Bodo Students Union and others in some parts of Assam. For the purpose of starting joint talks by the Assam Govt. with All Bodo Students Union, the leaders of the agitation and the Govt. of India in Delhi, the Chief Minister, Assam will send a communication to Home Minister. There was agreement between the Chief Minister and Home Minister on the question of making efforts to find a solution within the framework of the Constitution of India. They also appealed to the Leaders of the agitation to stop violence and withdraw all agitations including call for thousand hours' Bandh, in order to facilitate a negotiated solution.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH AMENDMENT) BILL AND CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FIFTH AMEND- MENT) BILL—*CONTD*

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): All those points that I wanted to make here have already been made leaving nothing for me to

speak. However, I would still like to submit two or three points. In addition to many other things done by him, Shri Rajiv Gandhi will always be remembered in the history for introducing these two important amending Bills. Only persons who went from village after village, can say as to how much people are enthusiastic in the country-side about the changes to be affected in the Panchayati Raj in the country and democracy reaching the grass root level. During the last winter, village Sarpanches and Gram Pradhans assembled in Delhi at the instance of the hon. Prime Minister and Shri Bhajan Lal. They returned from here fully satisfied. They were so much impressed with our hon. Prime Minister that they told the villagers in their respective villages that it was only Rajivji who was their true benefactor and no one else. At that time they expressed the apprehension that the opposition would definitely put one obstacle or the other in this work and their doubt has been found to be correct. I undertook tours of rural areas during the last summer and I found that there was lot of enthusiasm among the villagers about Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. Wherever I went, people requested me that copies of the speech delivered by the hon. Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha on 15-5-1989 at the time of introducing the Panchayati Raj Bill be circulated to all the Gram Pradhans and Sarpanches. The hon. Minister must be having a list of Sarpanches and Gram Pradhans with him. I would request the hon. Minister that he should arrange to despatch copies of hon. Prime Minister's speech to these people because newspapers do not reach the villages. Even if newspapers reach, all the matters are not covered in them. When the whole text will reach them through letters, they will remember the points for all times to come and circulate the same to others. I would, therefore, like to urge upon you to despatch the copies of hon. Prime Minister's speech to all Sarpanches and Gram Pradhans.

I shall conclude after making one or two more points. Nobody can deny the fact that a number of criminals have found place in the Assemblies of the States falling in the

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

Hindi heart land. During my visit to the villages, a number of people requested me to make provisions so that criminals are not able to capture the Panchayats at any cost. People's fear is not unfounded. A very small number of people participate in the Panchayat elections and elect the Sarpanches and the Gram Pradhans. Even if two or four anti-social elements are elected with the help of the panchayats, bodies illegal arms, ammunition and country made bombs, they will vitiate the Panchayat environment and our very purpose of ensuring development will be defeated. Every body knows that capturing booths during Gram Panchayat elections is much easier than capturing booths during Assembly and Parliamentary elections. As such I would like to apprise you of the sentiments of the people expressed to me. People apprehend that criminal elements may emerge in the Panchayat elections.

There is one more thing that I would like to submit. Through these Bills you are going to put the Directive Principles of State Policy into practice. At the same time I would like to request you to ensure that the sentiments behind the Directive Principles of State policy are fully honoured and these Directive are fully implemented. The Bill also provides that every state will set up its own Finance Commission so that resources could be mustered properly. In this connection I would like to make a request to you that the State Finance Commission must have a people's representative as its member. He may be M.P. or an M.L.A because only a people's representative can understand the public sentiments well. They know better as to how resources could be mobilised. Finally I would like to say that the Nagarpalika Bill is as much good and effective as the Panchayati Raj Bill. But it should be ensured that Notified Area Committees are set up at the minimum number of places. It is all right that this can be done by the State Governments. There should be maximum number of Municipalities to be constituted with the elected representatives. We are taking democracy to the

grass root level and it is adding a new chapter in the history of the country. The country will always remember Shri Rajiv Gandhi for this.

[English]

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central): Mr. Chairman Sir, we have been discussing both these Constitution Amendment Bills together. The first Bill refers only to the Panchayati Raj and the rural areas. The second Bill refers to the Nagar Palikas and also some of the transitional areas which are newly contemplated under this Bill.

As far as Panchayat Raj Bill is concerned, there had been discussions for a long time because that was introduced in this House a long time ago. The legislative competence of this House was also challenged when the opposition parties were present at the time of introduction of the first Constitution Amendment Bill regarding Panchayati Raj. The same points were also raised by the hon. Member Shri Syed Shahabuddin at the time of introduction of the Constitution (Sixty-fifth) Amendment Bill. The legislative competence of this House was maintained at that time by the hon. Minister Shri Shiv Shanker and on this occasion by the Law Minister, Shri Shankaranand on the ground that the legislative competence of this House exists in view of Article 368 of the Constitution. Article 368 of the Constitution enables this House to make the amendment to the Constitution, and as has been pointed out by several other hon. Members, as long as we do not change the basic structure of the Constitution, there is legislative competence of this House.

I will go a step further and say that the Directive Principles which are incorporated in this Constitution, and particularly, Article 40, which directs the States in this way, states:

"That State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may

be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government."

It has also been pointed out that State would include not only the Parliament but the State legislatures also. If for the last forty years, the State legislatures have not implemented correctly the Directive Principle under Article 40, then it is the duty of this House to put some proper structure for the purpose of endorsing that Directive Principle. Though these Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court, the principles therein laid down the nevertheless fundamental in the governance of this country. The constitutional expert, Shri Seervai has said that it was 'hoped that those failing to implement the Directive Principles might receive a rude awakening at the polls'. If you do not implement the Directive Principles, you would receive the rule awakening at the polls. That is the sanction for this constitutional amendment which are making, namely, we are directing the States to pass laws incorporating this particular principle in their laws.

A question is asked outside as also was asked in this House when the opposition were present, what will happen if they did not do. Apart from the Directive Principles, we are further directing them to follow those Directive Principles and pass laws on this basis, incorporating these principles which we are laying down in the Constitution. Two consequences will follow if they do not do it. First is the rude shock that they would receive at the polls. If the political parties who come to power in the States, if at all the opposition parties come to power, do not follow this, do not implement this, then they will have to face the electorates in future and they may receive rude shock from the electorate themselves.

Then, a doubtful proposition has been put before this House that supposing they do not do it, then perhaps the Centre would be able to dismiss that Government. Then we can say that the Government in that State was not being run according to the Constitution. The Constitution has laid down that there should be a Panchayati Raj; there

should be a Nagar Palika and there should be a law framed by them. If they do not do it, then they will be violating the Constitution and it may be possible for the Centre even to dismiss them. They will have to face the electorate and the Union Government, namely, the Cabinet at the Centre can take steps against them. These are the main things which everybody will have to keep in mind.

Now, I come to the salient features which are there in the Constitution with regard to both the Nagar Palika and the Panchayati Raj firstly there should be proper reservations. Reservations are done in a very particular manner. Perhaps sufficient notice has not been taken as far as those reservations are concerned. There is not only reservation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes according to their population but further on reservations are there for 30 per cent of their women. As far as Article 243C is concerned, we may see that further reservations are also given to the women in the SC/ST category. It is stated that:

"Nothing in this part shall prevent the legislatures of a State from providing for the reservation of the office of Chair persons in the Panchayats for the SC/ST and women."

So, this is the further reservation. The reservation of the Scheduled Caste women, which I was taking about, is in Clause 2 of Article 243C "As nearly as may be, 30 per cent of the total number of seats are especially reserved for women belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes. So, this is a very important provision which has never been thought of in all these 40 years and that must be welcomed.

The second aspect is that elections will be held every five year. These elections come under the Election Commission.

Thirdly, Sir, the appointment of a State Finance Commission is a new thing that we have got. We have a Central Finance Commission but now in States there will be a

[Sh. Sharad Dighe]

State Finance Commission and they will be allocating funds. In certain States where there is complaint, about the imbalance of spending of funds for a particular region and not spending for a particular region, because of the appointment of the State Finance Commissions which will look after the distribution of funds of different local bodies namely, the panchayats and the Nagar Palika, all these complaints will go. So, this is a very important feature.

Thirdly, the accounts will be seen by the Comptroller and Auditor General, as far as these Panchayats, Municipalities and Corporations are concerned.

These are four important things which we are providing. They are very much useful.

Now, Sir, as I come from the Bombay city, I would like to make certain special comments as far as Constitution (Sixty-fifth amendment) Bill is concerned, which refers to the Nagar Palikas, namely the Municipal Councils and Municipal Corporations. A Municipal Council is provided for a population up to 3 lakh and thereafter the Municipal Corporations are there. A very new feature is provided in the Bill. Because in our country, very fast urbanisation is going on. Thirty four per cent people are staying in urban cities and slowly urbanisation is growing. Therefore, it is a new feature here. In 243N, it is provided that "there shall be constituted in every State a Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area, that is to say, an area in transition from a rural area to an urban area." So, there is an inter-connection between urban areas and rural areas not only from this point of view but there are also the Development Boards which also connect the rural areas and the urban areas. Therefore, the important feature is that, in this Bill, we are also joining the aspirations of rural areas and the urban areas so that the gap between the rural areas and the urban areas, which is also growing, can also be cemented through this machinery.

As I am thinking loudly, I would also like to point out that certain provisions may create confusion and they will have to be looked into very carefully. For example, we have created Ward Committees. In Municipal Corporation areas, for example, we have got three tier systems. We shall have Municipal Corporation, we shall have zonal Councils and we shall have Ward Committees also. Now, from that point of view, I am afraid that we shall have to think carefully because we are creating so many Centres of power. The Municipal Councillor will be elected from a Ward. Then there will be Ward Committees. What is the relationship between the Ward Committees and the Municipal Councillor? It is not clear in this. Not only that. But the Ward Committees will elect their Chairmen again. So, the Chairmen of the Ward Committees as also a Municipal Councillor will be elected from that Ward. These are two different Centres of power that we are creating simultaneously for the same Ward Committee. I am afraid, it will give rise to certain conflicts. Not only that. But again we have got the third Centre of power, namely, the Zonal Committees' Chairmen. Zonal Committees are there. The Zonal Committees' Chairmen also will have the same powers. What will be their inter-relationship? Who will be superior? How will they function? How will the Ward Committees function without Councillor being Ward Committees' Chairmen? This is one of the doubt which is there in my mind. I would urge upon the Minister to throw some light as far as this is concerned.

Then, we have got Comptroller and Auditor General. Here the provisions regarding accounts to be audited, etc. are provided. Those accounts referred not only to the Municipal Councils and Corporations but also the accounts of the Ward Committees and the Zonal Committees. Therefore, I would like to know—apart from the present bodies—whether there will be different accounts of the Ward Committees, whether there will be different accounts for the Zonal Committees so that the Comptroller and Auditor General can also go through all those accounts. I want to know whether the State Finance Commissions which we are creat-

ing will also allocate funds, not only to Municipal Corporations and Councils but also to the Ward Committees and the Zonal Committees. Will you earmark funds for the Ward Committees and also the Zonal Committees? If that is not so—because it is not provided in the provision; the State Finance Commission is clearly given powers to give funds or make recommendations regarding allocation of funds to the municipalities only.

If that is so, then why are providing for the Comptroller and Auditor General for going through the accounts of the Ward Committees and the Zonal Committees? Will they have different accounts and different funds, apart from their parent bodies? That also be made clear. Now about the development committees which you are constituting. We are now making a drastic change as far as the functioning of municipalities are concerned. Uptill now, the function of municipalities was to look after the civic administration of the city. They used to look after sanitation, water and markets—all these amenities and civic administration. We are now giving them further powers, viz. the economic development of that region, and social justice. These two additional items are mentioned, as far as their functions are concerned. So, we are now enlarging the functions of these municipalities; we are enlarging the functions of the local bodies. Uptill now, they were dealing only with civic problems of that city. Now they will be dealing with the economic and social problems also, viz. social justice in the city. From this point of view also, we are no doubt taking very progressive steps; but we must realize that we are giving more powers to these local bodies, and from that point of view, further funds will have to be provided. Of course, the provisions has been made by way of creating Finance Commissions which, I hope, will look after this aspect of the matter and provide sufficient funds for these municipal corporations.

Then, development planning and all these activities are left to these bodies. District Planning Committees are now there. I do not know whether they will also do eco-

nomical planning; and if this economic planning is also to be done, then the District Planning Committees will replace our present District Planning Boards which are everywhere established; and I feel that this clarification also will have to be given.

Before speaking about metropolitan planning, I would also like to have clarifications from the hon. Minister regarding these planning committees. For example, in Maharashtra there are Regional Development Boards also. We have got a special Act which deals, in details, with the regional planning of different municipal areas and municipal corporation areas. They deal with the development plans of these areas. Will they now be scrapped; will all those Acts have no relevance and we shall have only District Planning Committees which we are creating under the present Constitutional amendments? Or, are these different District Planning Committees there only to cover the development plans—in the sense that we are having the Planning Commission, and then the Planning Commission plans for the whole country; and we have got different planning bodies for the States. Are these District Planning Committees similar to the planning body that we have; or will they be planning development for cities? If planning the cities is contemplated, then for that purpose, detailed Acts are there—at least in Maharashtra there is a detailed Regional Planning Act. Will that conflict with these planning committees—I would also like to know this.

Similarly, metropolitan planning is also there. We have, in Maharashtra particularly in Bombay city, the Bombay Metropolitan Regional Development Authority—BMRDA Act. A special Act is there, which deals not only with Bombay city, but the surrounding agglomeration of rural areas. They are also included in that metropolitan city; the whole Act deals with the development of that metropolitan area. Will all those Acts have no relevance hereafter when we create this metropolitan plan bodies under Article 243Z of this Constitution amendment? That will also have to be seen.

[Sh. Sharade Dighe]

17.00 hrs.

Lastly, I would like to say that this TWELFTH Schedule which we have provided, does not contain all the subjects; as far as subjects are concerned, they are also not exhaustive. For example, I do not see anywhere the subject of market, slaughter houses etc. As far as Civic Bodies are concerned, this is one of the subjects. In fact, there are different Special Committees in Bombay in our Municipal Corporation. As far as this Market Committee is concerned, they deal with the market of the whole city and so on. That subject, I do not find here and I don't think any other hon. Member has pointed out about it. Therefore, this TWELFTH Schedule also will have to be seen carefully. If any subjects are missing, then those subjects will have to be provided. Some residuary powers will have to be provided by which all the Civic subjects will be covered under that Schedule also.

With these observations, I whole-heartedly support this and welcome both these Acts. I just now made some loud thinking about some of these provisions of the Act. As far as the main principle and the whole structure is concerned, I whole-heartedly support it. I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for having taken this bold step in putting forward the Panchayati Raj idea and the Directive Principles of Article 40 of the Constitution and also giving more ideas and more strength to the Nagar Palikas which are there in the urban cities.

SHRIN TOMB SINGH (Inner Manipur): These two pieces of legislation will stand out as pieces of legislation in the most glorious of making history of free India. While supporting and welcoming them, I would like to say that the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, has emerged as an epoch making and trend setter. The infrastructure was provided by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in India by nationalising banks and abolition of Privy Purses. Today, as we are discussing this Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas Bill by way of amend-

ing the Constitution through 64th and 65th Amendments, we like to say that we are giving finishing touches to a move which has been long under way from the struggle for freedom from Gandhiji days followed by Panditji, Indiraji; and now under the leadership of the present Prime Minister, the matter is being sustained and gathering great momentum.

I belong to an area where this Bill will be partially applied, where both amendments will be applied partially. For instance, in Mizoram, Nagaland and Meghalaya, the Panchayati Raj system will not be applied. But in my State of Manipur only a small portion is applicable. The rest of the hilly area where Scheduled Tribes live, will not be getting the benefit of this Panchayati Raj, because already there are provisions of Autonomous Hill District Councils. So, on the basis of this legislation, some controversy is heating up. This is something which should get the attention of the Prime Minister and the relevant Ministry. A correct decision has to be taken. The hill people, the Scheduled Tribes, who are getting benefit of the District Council will be outside the preview of this Bill. They rightly say that the Panchayats in the valley will be getting protection of the Constitution. The hilly area, the Hill District will not get any constitutional protection. To this end, a demand has been made that the XI Schedule should be applied to the hilly areas in Manipur.

In this connection, I would like to provide the historical background why the Sixth Schedule was not applied to the Manipur Hilly areas at the time the Manipur State was granted full statehood in 1972 by a piece of legislation after amending the Constitution in 1971. In Manipur, in the hills as well as in the Valley, the population belongs to the same ethnic group and there is a difference seen between Tripura and Manipur and the other hilly areas of Assam in this regard. Because, in Manipur where the people of the Valley or the hill areas, Scheduled Tribe or non-Scheduled Tribe, they belong to the same ethnic groups. Somehow, according to some historical and social conditions,—I do not say

accidental—and events the Valley people speaking Manipur considered themselves caste Hindus or of the same standard and they did not apply for inclusion of their Community in the list of the Scheduled Tribes. That way some kind of a division was made. Now, it is already 40 years since the functioning of the Constitution. It is too late for a revision of the Constitution to make the valley people Scheduled Tribes; but this has to be looked into when we think of applying the Sixth Schedule to the hilly areas of Manipur. At the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi this question came up whether the protection of the hill areas should be provided under the Sixth Schedule. It was considered and decided that the Sixth Scheduled could not be applied to Manipur because the people are of the same ethnic group and the Sixth Schedule has always a divisive tendency.

In this background, the Government of India may think of giving some measures of protection to the hill areas under some Act. Manipur cannot afford a division.

Then, coming to the Nagar Palika Bill, in my State it is very difficult to draw a line between the urban areas and the rural areas. Even in the Capital city of Imphal City, which is considered the only city in the Manipur State, there also excepting a small portion of the *bazaar* and the officers colony known as Babupara and certain other colonies—which is a new structures—there is practically no urban area in the true sense of the word. But, for some convenience, municipality areas have been marked out and there are as many as eight Assembly constituencies in this municipality. But this municipality absolutely has no funds, no power and it is at the mercy of the State Government. From time to time some small works like maintenance of the small portions of the roads in that area are taken directly by the PWD and the Government has been hesitant to give funds for road maintenance and road construction to this municipality.

So, this has been the state of affairs. Similar was the condition with the municipalities outside. There are as many as five or

six municipalities—only in name—and there are many other small town committees and notified areas in the whole State comprising the three district capitals in the Valley as well as in the hill areas.

So, in this area, when these two Bills will be applied, the people will rejoice; they will be blessed by a new life and the only caution that we have to take is that those in power should change in their attitude. Because, when a person sits as an MLA he thinks one way and the same persons when he sits in the Panchayat or Nagar Palika or in some other municipality or a small town committee, in some other position, the same person thinks in some other way. So now by providing a constitutional protection to the administration, to the development and planning and also the normal administrative side of the Panchayat and Nagar Palikas, I think that the rule of the whim of the Minister or the whim of an MLA just to keep some power, some funds and some facilities within his own grip, will go.

So, these two Bills are really Bills which will be giving new life to the rural people of the country.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Constitution 64th and 65th (Amendment) Bills. A number of progressive Bills were introduced and a good number of laws enacted during the last five year regime of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. These measures will go a long way in making our country a welfare State. Various commendable steps taken by him are beneficial to the people of the whole country. I feel that both these Bills will help integrated and balanced economic and social development of the entire urban population and 60 crore people living in the villages. It is a progressive and bold step.

Sir, on 2nd October 1959, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had, write inaugurating Panchayati Raj in Nagore town in Rajasthan, said that these new institutions would

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

contribute significantly to rural development. At the same time he envisaged that the Gram Panchayats would contribute significantly in ensuring social equality and removing economic disparities at the village level. It was also hoped that the Gram Panchayats would play a significant role in development of rural areas. But history is witness to the fact that no elections could be held for 12 long years to all these Panchayati Raj institutions which were inaugurated 30 years ago in 1959 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. The hopes and aspirations with which these initiations were set up were not fulfilled. In a number of States elections to Panchayats were not held. In a number of places elections were not at all held even once after these institutions were set up. The Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi took care of all these disparities. Not only metropolitan in cities such as Delhi and other big cities and state capitals, but even remote localities in Barmer, Jaisalmer, hill areas, small villages and hamlets were visited by him to assess the situation and see the condition of the rural folk. Only then he realised that it was utmost necessity to ensure economic and social development of the village life in the real sense to devolve power to the grass root level. I take this opportunity to quote in brief the words of the Hon. Prime Minister that he spoke in the House about the aims and objectives of these 64th and 65th and amendment Bills. I quote:

[English]

"The wide-ranging process of consultations reached its consummation at the Conference of the Chief Ministers on Panchayati Raj at New Delhi on 5th May, 1989, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasised that the revitalisation of Panchayati Raj institutions would usher in a revolution:

"It is a Revolution based on Maximum Democracy and Maximum Devolution. It is a Revolution put power in the hands of the people."

[Translation]

In fact it reveals the point as to how much our Hon. Prime Minister is committed to his resolve of devolution of power to common man so that he could realise that he is equal partner in democracy and he has to play an active role in fulfilling the objectives of setting up of a welfare state.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as many as 2,17,300 Gram Panchayats, 5426 Panchayat Samitis and 349 Zila Parishads are there in the country but these institutions have been rendered ineffective and powerless. When these institutions exist only in name, how can we expect that these will contribute to strengthening of the State and the democracy. These are very important institutions and it was expected that these institutions would play a major role in nation-building and took care of providing various amenities to 60 crore people living in the villages.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

17.15 hrs.

It was visualised that panchayats would be able to provide drinking water, means of livelihood and housing facilities and through it an atmosphere of brotherhood would be created but these panchayats were rendered so ineffective that the very purpose of setting up these institutions was defeated. This is why our hon. Prime Minister has taken this important step for the progress of the nation. Similarly, Zila Parishad is also an important institution. I would like to cite the example of Rajasthan where Zila Parishads are so starved of funds that they are not in a position to meet the expenditure for managing their office. They are not provided any financial assistance. You can well imagine how far such crippled and ineffective organisation can be helpful in development of the country. The hon. Prime Minister has tried to mend this state of affairs by providing for a Finance Commission at the State level for panchayats under this amending Bill. It is a commendable step which is meant for strengthening and revitalising these institu-

tions. The preamble to our constitution provides for social, economic and political justice. An hon. Member from Bihar has just expressed his apprehension that anti-social elements may enter into it with the help of money and muscle powers. It is quite possible that such forces after having been voted to power may vitiate the social fabric. But it has been ensured in the Bill that such elements are not allowed to be elected to the panchayat bodies. In order to eliminate such elements, the Bill provides for 30 per cent representation to the people belonging to SC/ST as also to women who are also considered to be weaker section of the society. So apprehension expressed about the anti-social elements have been cleared. In so far as development of rural and urban areas is concerned, a balance is required to be maintained. There should be co-ordination between the development agencies of rural and urban areas. In order to achieve the goal, Joint Development Committee is to be set up at the district level. This committee will consist of elected representatives of Zila Parishad and Nagarpalikas as its members. The representation of Zila Parishad and Nagarpalika in this committee will be given on the basis of their population. Matters concerning development of the whole district will be discussed there. I think that it will be an effective machinery to remove all the bottlenecks in our development. I am thankful to hon. Prime Minister for taking this step which will ensure balanced development of urban and rural areas. There are 3301 urban settlements in India and this includes 3,000 Notified Area Committees, Municipal Councils or Municipal Boards. In Alwar town, elections to the Municipality have not been held for the last 12 years. In several towns in Rajasthan elections to Municipalities have not been held for the last 10 to 15 years. Our Prime Minister has brought this Constitution 65th (Amendment) Bill with a view to removing the present state of affairs. In view of the fact that elections of these bodies will be held after every five year and their accounts would be audited at a regular interval of five years, I thought that our opposition would also lend their support to this measure. In the end, I would like to say that attitude of our opposi-

tion is undemocratic and irresponsible. After formation of national front by them, their first step was to oppose these Bills through which power is being devolved to Gram Panchayats and Nagarpalikas. The Constitution 64th (Amendment) Bills was introduced in the House on 15th May, 1989 and it was taken up for consideration in the 14th session of this Lok Sabha. Well before the commencement of the session, Hon. Prime Minister declared in his public meetings that a Bills to strengthen Nagarpalikas would be introduced in the next session. In view of all these things, the opposition took a decision not to extend cooperation to him. They are running away from their responsibilities. They have betrayed the confidence reposed in them by the electorate as is evident from the step taken by them. They are playing a very irresponsible role. I would like to ask them whether democracy would be strengthened with the step taken by them. Are they not conspiring to destroy the country? In my view, their action deserves all condemnation. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown his will power. Once Mahatma Gandhi had said that men could be physically eliminated but not their will-power. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has requisite political will power in him and opposition cannot destroy it with its non-cooperative attitude. Ultimately he will emerge victorious as he is doing work for the welfare of the people. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH (Chatra): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think you for giving me permission to speak on this important subject. Today two Bills, i.e. Panchayati Raj Bill and the Nagarpalika Bill are being discussed together. It is an issue which has been agitating the minds of the people throughout the country. People all over the country are very curious about it and they are happy also. For the first time, people all over the country have begun to think that they have a role to play in the development of the country and an atmosphere of social involvement has been created. Our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to make realise the dream cherished during the days of struggle for freedom and

[Sh. Yogeshwar Prasad Yogesh]

for which steps were taken after independence by the Government on the call given by the All India Congress Committee because all round development of the country could be ensured through Panchayati Raj only. This is no other way to eradicate poverty from the country. This can be accomplished through Panchayati Raj only.

17.25 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

When much awaited Bill was introduced in the House after a series of exercise done by hon. Prime Minister over the Bill, our opposition brethren watched the situation very cautiously. They opposed the Panchayati Raj Bill on the ground that it was an intervention in the State's affairs. They were afraid of the Bill. That is why they criticised the Prime Minister as they felt that roots of the democracy would be strengthened in this country with the Panchayati Raj Bill and it will prove to be an effective instrument for the development of the country. They were so afraid of the Bill, so they concocted stories against the Prime Minister and tried to drag his name in one controversy or the other. It indicates that opposition is not only against the implementation of Panchayati Raj Bill but they are opposed to the devolution of power to the people, the objective which is being sought to be achieved through this Bill. Perhaps they feel that the passage of the Bill will be harm their position. They do not want power to be devolved to the people. That is why they ran away from this House. I would like to say that the historical step taken by the Prime Minister through this Bill will usher in a silent revolution in the country. Through these Bills, on the one hand efforts have been made to strengthen the Panchayats, and provisions have been made to solve the problems of the people at their door-steps, on the other, the Bill concerning Nagarpalikas is none the less important because role of Nagarpalikas in our daily life is also equally important. The Nagarpalikas play an important role in our daily since birth to our

last journey. But our opposition does not want Nagarpalikas become economically strong with the powers proposed to be given to them under the Bill. They are very much perturbed over it. They do not want that the Nagarpalikas should be given such powers which may make them strong. They are opposed to the prosperity of urban people. They are against the very idea of people becoming their own future maker. The most important provision in this Bill is that elections will be held after every five years and if any panchayat is dissolved elections are required to be held within six months. This provision will strengthen panchayats greatly and it will safeguard democracy. This will clear the way for development of the country and the structure of panchayats will be drastically changed and their power to take collective decision will be considerably increased. I want to make 2 or 3 points more about the Nagarpalika Bill. The financial condition of the Nagarpalikas is very weak at present as their sources of income are very limited. They earn a very scanty amount by way of taxes on trivial items. I want that adequate funds should be made available to them so that they can meet the expenditure incurred by them and could become self-reliant. There is need to give special attention towards improving the financial position of the Nagarpalikas. I want that the State Governments should take steps to make them financially strong. With these words, I conclude and I thank you for providing me time to speak.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, the oldest name of our Gram Panchayat was "Janapatha" as was then called in Vedic years. The 'Vedas' said 'Vasudeva Kutumbhakam'. Our traditions of village Panchayat date centuries back. The used to have Panchayat under certain trees where interest of villagers used to be solved. People used to meet and social problems and other problems were used to be solved. Today I would say that the Bill has not come all of a sudden from skies. As has been said earlier, our Prime Minister has started this process

two years back. He met Collectors, Chief Secretaries, Panchas and Sarpanchas. But what was the stand and attitude of the Opposition Chief Ministers? They said; "what right the Prime Minister of the country has got to go to Panchs or Sarpanchas and talk to them? What right the Prime Minister of the country has got to talk to a Collector, Lambardar or Tahsildar?" This was the stand taken by the Opposition leaders when the Prime Minister called his conference. This was the conception of our federal structure that these people were holding. This was the challenge for the last two years. But, despite the fact that the Prime Minister had a dialogue right from Chief Secretaries to Panch and this is the product that we have got, certain Chief Ministers of some Opposition ruled States have challenged these aspects. We may recollect that one of the Chief Ministers has said that in our federal structure, the Centre does not exist and the Centre is a myth. This was the stand taken by certain Chief Ministers. In every way, they tried to stall the Panchayat Bill. I would say in all humility that Mahatma Gandhi's dreams are being realised by our Prime Minister. I have no hesitation to say in plain and simple words that in the matter of Panchayat Bill, an attack on Rajiv Gandhi is an attack on Mahatma Gandhi. I would say this in very clear terms. If our Prime Minister has tried to achieve the goals and dreams of Mahatma Gandhi, then an attack on Panchayat Bill is an attack on Mahatma Gandhi.

Sir, there was a time when Ambedkarji had some reservation about whether we should have panchayats at the local level or not. At one time, he thought that upper caste people in the villages may dominate panchayats and therefore we should not fortify panchayats. Perhaps it was true many years back. Today, at this stage, village people are awakened and they like to have democratic rights. In the 40 years of Congress rule in this country, every citizen, every peasant, has become conscious and therefore in the units of panchayats no upper caste man can dominate the lower caste man or a farmer. This apprehension does not hold good. Therefore, we have to fortify our panchayats.

Sir, it has been stated that this Bill attacks the basic structure of the Constitution. I had never been able to understand this. Even when the Supreme Court decided in the Keshvanand Bharati case, there was total confusion among the judges as to what the basic structure of the Constitution means. There exists no basic structure as much. If at all there exists a basic structure of the Constitution, certainly panchayat is the lowest ladder of democracy and must form the basic structure of the Constitution. We are strengthening the basic structure of the Constitution by these Bills, if at all there is any basic structure. These are the high arguments of legal luminaries. If they say that we are changing the basic structure of the Constitution, then this is no argument at all.

Lastly, I would like to make only one submission by way of suggestion. Since major part of the legislation will be enacted by the State Government, I would humbly request the Government of India to include a chapter on Nyaya Panchayats. If the chapter on Nyaya Panchayats is included, then certain petty offences in the villages like small assaults can be stopped by recovering Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000. It can be done at the village level itself by Gram Panchayats so that people may not have to go to Courts of Law. If the Nyaya Panchayat system is incorporated in the village panchayat laws now, they will be enacted by the State Government.

STATEMENT REGARDING ENHANCEMENT OF PENSION AND PROVISION OF ADDITIONAL FACILITIES TO FREEDOM FIGHTERS

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 9th of August, 1989 is the anniversary of Quit India Day in the year of the birth centenary of that great freedom fighter and national builder, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We remember today that

[Sh. Rajiv Gandhi]

historic moment 47 years ago when Mahatma Gandhi launched the final phase of our struggle for freedom. It is a most apposite occasion for us to honour our noble Swatantrata Sainanis.

When our freedom fighters launched themselves selflessly into the Independence Movement, they sought nothing for themselves while giving their all for the country. Their struggle was for a principle, not for material gain. Their cause was a great ideology, not a narrow chauvinism. Their goal was the freedom of India, and the freedom of all Indians, not a personal or selfish aim. Their higher objective was the end of Empire everywhere and liberty for all the oppressed peoples of the world.

As the beneficiaries of their sacrifice, the duty falls on our generation to extend to them the assistance they so richly deserve, but do not demand.

As a token of our gratitude, appreciation and regard for the swatantrata Sainanis, I am happy to make the following announcements:

- (i) The pension being paid to freedom fighters under the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme 1980 will be enhanced for the freedom fighters; their widows and dependants with effect from 14-11-1988. The rates of pension will be raised from Rs. 500/- p.m. to Rs. 750/- p.m. for the freedom fighters and their widows. The pension of those freedom fighters, who underwent imprisonment outside India for a minimum period of 5 years, will, however, be raised from Rs. 800/- p.m. to Rs. 1,000/- p.m. The rates of pension for their dependants are also being raised;
- (ii) The scheme for free travel by Rail will be extended beyond 18-11-88 for the life time of the freedom fight-

ers; and

- (iii) For the first time, the facility of free Rail travel will be extended to the widows of the freedom fighters.

Sir, I am sure the entire House will wish to join me in wishing our freedom fighters good health and long life.

Thank you.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Many thanks for this progressive and benevolent measure. But what about ex-MPs?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI: Sir, I would be looking forward to the hon. Member earning a salary for the next term and not looking forward to a pension!

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): With your permission, Sir, I would like to thank the Prime Minister and the Government for the concessions and the Samman offers they have made today on this sacred day on behalf of the All India Freedom Fighters Organisation and the lakhs of freedom fighters who are fortunately still alive and their wives and dependants.

CONSTITUTION (SIXTY-FOURTH
AMENDMENT) BILL AND CONSTITUTION
(SIXTY-FIFTH AMENDMENT) BILL-
CONTD.

17.40 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Jhunjhunu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mahatma Gandhi provided a model of the nation, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru infused life in it, Shrimati Indira Gandhi nourished it with her blood and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken up the responsibility of realising the dreams of these three leaders. It is a fact that sacrifice never goes unrewarded. The sacrifice made by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi for the unity and integrity of the

country is unparalleled. Such an example of a woman making a sacrifice of this magnitude cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

After this great sacrifice the gracious almighty bestowed us with an angel like successor in Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Keeping in view the aspirations of crores of people of the country and taking their needs into consideration he has fulfilled his duty and translated his dream into action.

Shri Rajiv Gandhi not only fulfilled the expectations which people had from him but did even more. He undertook extensive tour of the country and visited every corner of it including the desert areas, the hill areas and the coastal areas and literally went inside the huts of the poor people to get first hand information of their living conditions. On getting first hand account of their miserable lives he felt the need for bringing some bills for their amelioration, such as the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Nagarpalika Bill which have been introduced in the House.

Nowhere in the world shall we come across the kind of provisions that have been included in the bills under consideration. I would request that some sort of memorial should be erected to commemorate these two Bills and the dates on which they were introduced viz., 15th May and 7th August, on the lines of Ashoka Pillar or the Kutub Minar. This memorial should be erected in Delhi so that people from different parts of the country could come and see it and it could become an everlasting memory for the future generations. While writing the history of the country, the historians should write in golden letters about the period when under the Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, these two bills were brought for the betterment and welfare of the people.

No amount of praise would suffice for these bills. I would like to make an appeal that the facilities which have been provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and women should be extended to the minorities as well. The 15 point pro-

gramme for the minorities should be done away with and facilities provided through this Bill.

My friend, Shri Shahabuddin is not present here, but I want to emphasise that for a true Muslim, his motherland and his integrity are sacred. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has shown that the Shariat will be given due protection in this country. The Muslims should not forget this kindness forever as they would not find this sort of a favour even in Islamic countries. The measures taken by the angel-like Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi for the betterment and progress of the poor in the form of these Bills are laudable and I support them whole-heartedly. It has received appreciation in every corner of the country and it is being felt that the Hon. Prime Minister has not only fulfilled the aspirations of the people but has done even more than what was expected of him.

In the Panchayati Raj Bill, a provision should be made for the participation of the ex-servicemen as well. This is a large community consisting of pensioners of the Defence Services. Reservation should be made for them as well so that after their retirement they can also join the national mainstream in the development effort and participate in activities mean for the betterment of rural and urban areas.

I would like to give one or two more suggestions. The Chairmen of the Nagarpalikas should be elected directly so that there is no discrimination in the matter of their selection. The same process of election should be adopted for both the Nagarpalikas and the Panchayats so that honest people occupy these seats and the shortcomings in the functioning of Nagarpalikas and the Panchayats could be removed. What I mean is that efforts should be made to ensure that the provisions of the Bill are implemented properly.

The existing Nagarpalikas of Jhunjhunu and Sikar in Rajasthan cover a population of 60 to 70 thousand each. If facilities which are available to the Municipal Councils are ex-

[Sh. Mohd. Ayub Khan]

tended to the Nagarpalikas of these two cities, it will be possible to ensure development of those areas. Rajasthan has a common border with Haryana. Shri Devi Lal has given a slogan that if their party is voted to power, they will write off all loans upto Rs. 10 thousand. This sort of illusion must be removed forthwith. This is a hollow slogan and has been raised with an eye on the elections. They should be stopped from doing so.

The Opposition Members are not occupying their seats any more. The way they all resigned on the pretext of the Bofors deal is ridiculous. When Bills are being brought with the intention of upliftment of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in particular and the common man in general, the opposition benches are empty. To resign on the issue of a gun which is meant for defending the borders seems to be ridiculous. Who would be a bigger ** than them? The people who cannot respect their motherland, can do no good to the nation. They cannot be anyone's well-wisher. They work against the interest of the poor people. They are going to make the Bofors gun as the main issue in the coming elections and you can well imagine the detrimental effects such as an act is going to make. The Government should pay attention in this direction.

I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I thank you very much.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonapat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Constitution (Sixty-fourth Amendment) Bill and the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Bill. I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister on behalf of all the citizens of the country. I would like to put forward two or three points in connection with these Bills.

Some people had made efforts to bluff the people by resigning over the issue of Bofors and delude them into thinking that they have made a big sacrifice for the country. But the people have been able to see

through their design. It was a mistake on their part to have thought on these lines. They presumed that as the House would be dissolved within a day or two, they should resign a day or two earlier so that the people are made to think that they have made a great sacrifice and the people would give them accolades for it. But the people were able to see through their designs. The opposition Members feared that once this historic step was taken by Shri Rajiv Gandhi to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by introducing these two Bills which seek decentralisation of power to the grassroot level, the power will actually be transferred into the hands of the 80 per cent population living in the rural areas. They feel that of these two Bills were passed and the Constitution was amended accordingly, the people of India would be very grateful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It goes to his credit that these Bills were introduced paying little heed to the resignations tendered by the opposition Members, because he is committed to work for the welfare of the common man of the country and for which he deserves to be thanked. If we pay attention to the existing system of Panchayats in any part of the country, we shall find that the village panchayats and the Sarpanches do not enjoy and freedom.

17.51 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

The Sarpanch is elected by the people of the village but he remains under constant pressure from the local MLA or the B.D.O., P.O. etc. because they are empowered to suspend him or even dismiss him. I think that after the passage of the Panchayati Raj Bill, the elected Members of the Gram Panchayats and the Sarpanches will no longer be influenced by local politicians or Government functionaries and will be free in the real sense. So far, they have been at their mercy and it has been the root cause of all the corruption prevailing at the grass root level. A major portion of the funds allocated for implementing different development pro-

grammes was being pocketed by the middlemen and the money was not being utilised properly with the result that needed development did not take place. With the implementation of the provision of this Bill, rapid development will take place because funds will no longer be misutilised.

In the gram panchayat elections held in Haryana in 1987 when the B.J.P. and Lok Dal came to power, Rs. 1-2 lakh were spent on electing the gram pradhan of each village whose total Budget for 5 years was Rs. 20 thousand. Thus the official posted there who was responsible for conducting the elections cornered funds because the system was such that the votes of one ballot box could be transferred to another ballot box. The local officials, who have to work under the pressure of the political leaders, i.e. M.L.As. and Ministers, have been exploiting and extorting money from the villagers who have been considering the panchayati raj as the very basis of their existence. Thus when the Election Commission conducts elections they will get huge benefits. In August, 1987, after the present Government came to power in Haryana, the Nagarpalika elections were conducted in that state. I would like to tell, for example, that there is no such nagarpalika where at least 3-4 members have not been ex-stooges of the Chief Ministers or their sons. In their towns, the officials were told that some particular individuals were to be declared elected at any cost. In Panipat it so happened that a person who contested on the Congress ticket for the Nagarpalika elections, was declared elected by 200 votes. Later on, the Chief Minister's son rang up to say that the Lok Dal candidate was to be declared elected. After that, re-counting of votes was done repeatedly and when it was asked as to how many times re-counting had to be done the returning officer replied that it would continue as long as the Congress candidate was not declared defeated. Thus in the said case, re-counting was done 8 times and ultimately the Lok Dal candidate was declared elected. I hope that such problems will be taken care of in this Bill. But I would like to point out one thing to the hon.

Union Minister Shri Bhajan Lal, who is a very influential and seasoned politician and vast political experience in this field right from the level of Sarpunch to the rank of a Cabinet Minister, that the non-Congress ruled states want to frustrate our efforts and with the help of the Deputy Commissioners they are trying to get such guidelines issued that the very purpose of the scheme is not served and the scheme turns out to be a failure.

With these words I would like to thank you for having granted me time to speak. I support both these Bills.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. NAMGYAL): I propose that the time of the House be extended by one and a half hours.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: By one hour.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL: There are many more Members who want to speak. Let it be extended by one and a half hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, the time of the House may be extended by one and a half hours.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended till 7.30 p.m.

Now, Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH (Sarguja): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I heartily support the Constitution (64th and 65th Amendment) Bills presented by the Hon. Prime Minister.

You are aware that numerous revolu-

[Sh. Lal Vijay Pratap Singh]

tionary programmes have been organised under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I personally feel that when the Panchayati Raj Bill becomes operative it will materialise the most cherished objective of the Bill brought forward by Shri Gandhi. Keeping this in view I would like to submit a few points. You know that such an important Bill is pending in the Parliament and as soon as our Opposition Members realised that after the Bill was cleared by the House, the entire credit of it would go to the ruling party and thus they might have to face defeat in the coming elections, they felt it the most opportune moment for gaining cheap popularity. Hence they resigned from the House and tried to create such circumstances as not to allow this Bill to be cleared by the House. In order to lodge their active protest against the Bills by which people were going to be benefited i.e. 70 per cent of them by the Panchayati Raj Bill and 30 per cent by the Nagar Palika Bill, they finally boycotted the proceedings of the House and tendered their resignations.

I would like to humbly submit in the House that regarding the Panchayati Raj Bill it is said that it was introduced in great haste and the members of the opposition took the step of tendering their resignations only because they did not get enough time to study it seriously. This is my humble submission that Panchayati Raj system is not a new thing for this country. It finds a mention even in our Upanishadas, and other religious scripture like Mahabharat and Ramayana and *Panchs* have been termed as *Parmeshwar* (God) in these books. This can be clearly understood that we have been the upholders of Panchayati Raj since ancient times.

18.00 hrs.

Our Constitution framers had made a very good arrangement for giving it a new form. This finds a mention even in Article 40. Mahatma Gandhi had also made a lot of efforts for ushering in the Panchayati Raj system in this country. Unfortunately there is

no other provision except Article 40 in our Constitution to support the cause of Panchayati Raj system to get it uniformly implemented in each state. Probably it is due to these factors that there has been no uniform pattern of Panchayati Raj in our country.

Sir, keeping these things in view, our present leaders made several efforts and appointed a number of commissions in this regard. In this very context the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was also constituted and in accordance with its recommendations a number of states adopted the Panchayati Raj system of their choice to suit their requirements.

Sir, apart from this, a number of other commissions viz. Ashok Mehta Commission, G.V.K. Rao Commissions and L.M. Singhvi Commission were also appointed. Besides, the Sarkaria Commission has also made a mention of it. Thungan committee, which was a sub-committee of the Consultative Committee also studied it in dept. The Hon. Prime Minister also dwelt on it in detail and depth on various occasions and in a number of conferences such as Chief Ministers' Conference, Chief Secretaries' Conference and the Collectors' Conference. He also discussed it in his meetings with all such people who were directly concerned with it. On the basis of the conclusions of all these people, the Hon. Prime Minister has tried to bring about such a system in this country which may be a source of relief for all the people in our country. Only thereafter the Constitutional 64th and the 65th (Amendment) Bills have been introduced in the House.

Sir, even after such an indepth analysis, the Opposition Members say that there are still several drawbacks in it. In this regard I would like to make a point. Recently a seminar was held under the aegis of the Indian Parliamentary Group. Dr. Bal Ram Jakhar and Dr. Kashyap had invited the speakers of all the State Legislative Assemblies besides the various experts on Panchayati Raj. Even in this seminar this subject was discussed in depth.

All these things are worth consideration. Even after all this, I do not think it is right to say that someone was not consulted. It is not possible that even after all these consultations, some lacunae have been left in it. We should contest such a misleading view, no matter what cost we have to pay for it.

The activities of the Opposition to gain cheap popularity are very disgraceful. We should face it boldly. I wanted to make a number of points. Since we are short of time, I would like to conclude with my support to the Panchayati Raj and the Nagarpalika Bills which have been presented here in the House.

SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI (Simla): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said about these Amending Bills, I would also like to say a few things on this subject. I support the 64th Amendment Bill on Panchayati Raj and the 65th Amendment Bill relating to Nagar Palikas presented by the Prime Minister on 15.8.89 and 7.8.89, respectively.

As far as Panchayati Raj is concerned, the real democracy may be found in Gram Panchayats. The Hon. Prime Minister is to be congratulated for granting authority to Panchayats on the pattern of the authority enjoyed by the Parliament, State Assemblies and Zila Parishads. I have had the experience of being Chairman and Member of the Panchayat Samiti and Chairman of the Zila Parishad. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had first called us in Chandigarh and said that there may be possibilities of mistakes in Panchayati Raj but roots of democracy lie in Gram Panchayats. We have to strengthen this system. It is our misfortune that bureaucrats, who did not favour the Panchayati Raj System, created impediments in its implementation thus frustrate the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

The idea of Panchayati Raj has been widely discussed in the country before this issue reached the Parliament. People in the country have understood that power is being transferred to the people living in villages and towns. Some State Governments have

said that their authority is being eroded and their rights are being curtailed by the Central Government. But the letter is only trying to transfer this authority to the villages. Today, the Opposition says that this is not a proper step. The Opposition has always protested against all progressive measures that have been introduced in this House, be it regarding abolition of privy purses, land ceiling or lowering of the voting age to 18 years. In the same way, the present bills on Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas have been countered by the opposition. They have opposed virtually all the revolutionary steps taken by the Government. But, the public is quite alert regarding their designs. As the Hon. Prime Minister has struggled for the cause of the Non-aligned nations, he has taken steps to grant power to backward classes and women who had hitherto been an exploited lot. I expect to hear protests from some State Assemblies also. In fact, they want Door-darshan to stop showing Hon. Rajiv Gandhi on T.V. and start showing those who are virtually critics of our rural folk.

I would like to inform you that the Chief Minister of Haryana brought certain anti-social elements to Himachal Pradesh a few months back. Their sole objective was to create disorder. On the day their rally was to be held there was continuous rainfall which thwarted their attempts. When the Himachal Pradesh police stopped them on the border it was found that all of them were drunk. This incident sparked off a controversy in the country and the Congress Government was branded as undemocratic, which was not. The people of Himachal Pradesh did not join their rally. They say that they want to get the loans of Himachal farmers upto Rs. 10,000 waived. I want the Central Government to keep an eye on such Chief Ministers who talk of waiving the loans of farmers of other states while they do not waive a single penny of farmers in their own States. People who are indulging in such talks do not have the nation's interest in mind. Strict action should be taken against them. The Panchayati Raj Bill provides for a very sound system of releasing funds. The Finance Commission will make such arrangements in the States.

[Sh. K.D. Sultanpuri]

In my States, we have a Cantonment Board which has elected members. But they have to function under bureaucrats. Civil population is also there in the cantonments. The Hon. Prime Minister should see that on the pattern of the rights given under Constitution (65th Amendment) Bill, Cantonment Boards are also given full right. This will enable the effective implementation of the Panchayati Raj system in the entire country. Every strata of society has been taken into the range of Panchayati Raj System to facilitate its operation in the entire country. The Hon. Prime Minister has said that this Bill has been brought to fulfill the dream of Mahatma Gandhi. We are giving respect due to those who have elected us. The British had set up the Municipal Committee and Town Committees where no Indian could get elected. This Bill has been brought to erase that black mark which British had put on our masses. This is a most welcome step. The Opposition has always been against Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and Indira Gandhi, because they do not believe in democracy. There are 12 members in the C.P.I. (M) Politburo of which 10 are 74 years of age and the remaining two Namboodiripad and Shri Jyoti Basu are 80 years of age. Similarly Janata Dal is composed of people who resigned from the Congress (I). They have not done anything for the country. They have no right to talk like this. The public is fully aware that they are exploiters. This is the reason that there is in-fighting in their party. They do not support Panchayati Raj or any other progressive law for that matter. They only want to form a joint front with Devi Lal, V.P. Singh, N.T. Ramarao and the D.M.K. They do not have any programme of action. They cannot preserve the unity and integrity of the country. They cannot decide on a person to lead them. They are interested in power for themselves. They are mistaken if they think that their act of resignation from Parliament has done any good to the nation. The C.A.G. Report has nothing to say about the Prime Minister, instead it has indicated the Opposition. They want to play down whatever the

Congress (I) has done for the welfare of the masses. Their policy is to obstruct national progress. I support the Bills and congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for introducing these Bills.

*SHRI L. BALARAMAN (Vandavasi): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, I have great pleasure in supporting the Constitution Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth amendment Bills.

These Bills have been brought with the avowed objective of strengthening the local administration, the village and town panchayats and to provide for maximum democracy at the grassroot levels.

Through these two Bills, Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has initiated a great revolutionary process of devolving democracy on the villages. Every Indian is full of pride today on account of this step towards social transformation.

But the opposition parties are against these measures. They are today mindlessly attacking the provisions of the Bill. They fail to realise that these two Bills seek to fulfill the dreams of the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. These Bills have, therefore, been brought to strengthen Panchayati Raj.

Ancient Literature and legends speak of the existence of rudimentary village bodies for local administration since a very long time in this sub-continent, in this great nation of ours. As times passed by, particularly during the British Raj, the bodies started decaying. Today, the village administration in different States is in different forms. These two Bills attempt to streamline, rationalise the panchayat administration structure with a view to bringing them on an uniform pattern. The Bills propose to confer upon the Panchayats the miniature status of the Parliament. A link between Panchayats and Parliament is sought to be established. These Bills have to be welcomed. The legislations will boost rural development and will turn the villages as guardians of democracy at the grassroot

level. I hail the provision for reservation of seats for women in the Panchayats at 30% of the total seats. I also hail the provision for reservation of seats for scheduled castes and tribes.

The noteworthy provision is the appointment of Finance Commissions in the States for apportioning revenues between the States and the Panchayats.

The elections to Panchayats in the States are in shambles. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, for the past 15 years elections to Madras Corporation has not been held. For more than 10 years, elections to Panchayats were not held. This Bill provides that it would be mandatory to hold elections to Panchayats periodically for every 5 years. The Bill also provides that the elections to the Panchayats will be held by the Election Commission which is a salutary provision and which should be hailed by all. That would ensure free and fair poll.

The salient features of the Bills are being opposed by the ruling party in Tamil Nadu. The DMK leader, Mr. Karunanidhi has expressed unwarranted fears about the Bills. He fears that the Bills usurp the rights of the States and divest the States of their powers. When Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, Respected leader Kamraj was the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. He brought a Panchayat Act in 1958 and held elections to the Panchayats and Panchayat Union in 1961. He gave vast powers to the local bodies. Agriculture, education, cooperative, health and several other important subjects were under the Panchayat Unions. But the party which succeeded him divested the Panchayat Unions of their powers and thus mutilated the healthy and cohesive functioning of the Panchayats. Today, they are again in rule, but they are opposing the Bills which seek to confer basic democratic rights on the people. The Bills specify that the Panchayats will have powers over some 29 subject matters.

me also made a demand for strengthening Nyaya Panchayats. I endorse their views.

Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has by reorganising Panchayats, introduced Rama Rajya in the villages. By this new Panchayat Raj, there will be Rama Rajya in the villages. Hon. Prime Minister has fulfilled the dreams of Mahatmaji and Jawaharlal Nehru.

75% of India comprises of villages. These Bills build a bridge between the villages and the urban areas and thus making the villages and the urban local bodies function as self-sufficient units. The Bills should, therefore, be welcomed. Those who oppose the Bills will have to be exposed.

Sir, primary education was once with the Panchayat unions. There was a time when standards of primary education were very high and Panchayat unions used to take care of school buildings and the children. Today the primary schools are in shambles. The Government servants entrusted with the job of providing primary education in the panchayats do all other jobs except the job for which they are paid. Take for instance, the agricultural operations in a panchayat. Village bodies are no more in a position to boost agricultural production. Now these Bills will naturally lead to a more cohesive and coordinated functioning of the panchayats. Hon. Prime Minister while introducing the measure rightly remarked that even for providing street lighting or changing an electric bulb, people approach MPs and Prime Minister even. This condition is sought to be changed. A self-reliant self-ruling panchayat administration is sought to be established.

The Central employment scheme, the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being implemented with a view to providing employment to rural masses. But the money does not reach the Panchayat unions. Even sometimes the money is diverted for other purposes. Some allocation is made for road construction. Take the case of my district, roads are constructed in only one particular part of my district, neglecting other areas.

Hon. Members who just spoke before

[Sh. L. Balaraman]

This is the condition of Panchayat administration.

The present Bills seek to strengthen panchayat institutions. They seek to provide a cohesive and coordination administrative system at the village level and above. They make the village, district and as the State as a whole function in a concerted manner toward overall development of the nation. I once again wholeheartedly support both the Bills. I congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for bringing this social revolution.

SHRIMATI USHA RANI TOMAR (Aligarh): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I support the 64th and 65th Amendment Bills introduced in this House by the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Through this Bill hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi has fulfilled the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi.

Sir, this is a revolutionary Bill. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi went around the rural areas and saw the plight of farmers and labourers. He found that Governmental assistance was not reaching them. This is the purpose for which the hon. Prime Minister has introduced the Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palika Bills. For this I thank him and wholeheartedly support both the Bills.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, after 40 years it is only now that people in rural areas have got independence in the real sense. Previously elections to Panchayats and Municipal Bodies were not held regularly. Now a provision has been made to hold elections after every five years. Besides, they have also been given power to develop their Gram Sabhas and towns. The farmers and labourers will be indebted to our hon. Prime Minister. People in rural areas now feel that they have been accorded the honour and respect due to them. Earlier, the Gram Pradhans were neither given that much of respect nor they were consulted by any of the officers in the matter of development. Now the development of village and Gram Sabha will be done by the Gram Pradhan of the village

concerned according to his own schemes. It is a great honour that has been showered on the Gram Pradhans for which they are very much thankful to the Prime Minister.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our Prime Minister has taken a step which has not been hitherto taken by any other leader of this country. Till today women used to think that they were meant only for attending the household work and to bring up children. So far, they have not been given their due regard. But today our Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has proved it by making the provision of reservation of 30 per cent seats for women that women are in no way inferior to men. On behalf of all the women of this country, I myself congratulate, from the core of my heart, our leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi and extend my wholehearted support to him for this work. He has made the women of this country to live and lead their lives with a sense of self respect. It is a great thing the Prime Minister has done for the women.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, any amount of appreciation of the Prime Minister for this Bill will be too little. With these words, I again support both these Bills and resume my seat with the words of congratulations for the Prime Minister.

[English]

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA (Bengaluru): I rise to wholeheartedly support the Constitution Amendment Bills—64th and 65th amendments. It was our pledge to the people to give them more powers, to fulfil their dreams, their wants and to enable them to get rid of their poverty; and through these two Bills we are just going to fulfil those pledges.

It was the call of Garibi Hatao of our late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi which endeared her to the people of India; and she was given the unstinted support by the people of India because of the different enactments, different programmes that she undertook under this Garibi Hatao scheme. After her sad assassination, people wanted that pledge to

be continued, and we are all glad to see that the present Government, in the last 4 1/2 years under the able guidance of our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi is fulfilling and continuing that programme of Garibi Hatao by increasing the allocation for the poverty-alleviation programmes manifold, by different Technology Missions and by various other schemes and by various enactments and by the two amendments to the Constitution. So, the same programme is being continued.

It is very strange that some people of the Opposition who have unfortunately resigned from Lok Sabha are campaigning outside. A false campaign is being made outside this House that these two Bills will change the basic structure of the Constitution. Many of the previous speakers have clearly pointed out that what is being achieved through these two Amendment Bills is not altering the basic structure of the Constitution at all. Many speakers have pointed out that in Part IV 'Directive Principles of State Policy' under Article 40 it is clearly stated—I quote:

"The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-Government."

This is what exactly we are going to do here. We are giving more powers to the people at the grassroots level, so that their poverty, their wants can be alleviated. If the various programmes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojana can be properly implemented at the village level, I am sure they will bring a silent revolution in our country. There is no doubt about it.

When we are trying to take democratic rights to the grassroots level, to the people who live in rural areas, who live in municipal areas, I am very pained to point out that in West Bengal what is taking place is completely undemocratic. In the constituency that I come from, namely, Berhampore in Murshidabad district, there was an elected municipality belonging to the Congress; and

that municipality was doing wonderful work, fulfilling the dreams and aspirations of the people. Just because it was gaining popularity—and that constituency belongs to Congress (I) and the municipality is controlled by Congress (I) people, their chairman belongs to Congress (I)—this municipality was most undemocratically superseded a few days back, on some false allegations. We had raised a hue and cry and other day during the Zero Hour in Parliament; and the Prime Minister also in his speech has indirectly mentioned that such supersessions are taking place in West Bengal. This is completely a political decision on the part of the Left Front Government; and I condemn it wholeheartedly, and I am sure all the Members of the House will condemn such actions on the part of the Left Front Government in West Bengal, which is running the whole administration, the whole panchayats, the whole municipal bodies which are now functioning in West Bengal, in a completely partisan way. In a Gram Panchayat which is controlled by the Left Front people, for example, there are elected representatives of Congress (I). Those elected members in the gram panchayat are not being allowed to work. I have brought this to the notice of the Ministry of Agriculture here.

Shri Poojary is here. I would like to mention this problem again to him that the solution of rural Bengal or rural India will not be solved until and unless we make them function in a proper way, without political affinity. If we look into the political affinity and then go into the rural areas, then many people will not get the benefits of the JRY or similar other programmes that we are trying to take to the rural population. For example, JRY is based on the population. Money is allocated according to the number of people in a particular Gram Panchayat. Supposing a Gram Panchayat has elected 15 members. Out of those 15 members, eight belong to the Left Front and Seven to the Congress I. That means more or less 48 per cent or 49 per cent of the total Gram Panchayat has supported Congress I. But what is happening in West Bengal is that the money under any programme that is going to the Gram

[Sh. Atish Chandra Sinha]

Panchayat is only being distributed among those eight people who are their supporters as a result of which 49 per cent of the population, who have supported Congress, they are not getting any support or any benefit of these central programme that are being instituted from here; and that is a big lacuna that is taking place in West Bengal. Similar things are happening in the Municipalities. Congress-dominated Municipalities are being superseded without any reason. Those Municipalities which are controlled by the Left Front, there the Congress Commissioners are not being allowed to work. So, there must be some provision by which this can be checked. I know that this provision cannot be probably incorporated in this Constitution (Amendment) Bill. But, at the same time, I request the Ministry incharge of the Urban Development to look into this problem. When are are trying to take democracy to the grass-root level, we have to see that 49 per cent of the people, who have not voted for that particular Government, which is in power in a particular State, they do not suffer. Some means will have to be found out by which the rights of those people are not taken away from them.

A very good provision has been made in the 64th (Amendment) Bill that the CAG will look into the audit of the different Gram Panchayats. I would like to mention that there are about 3,500 Gram Panchayats in West Bengal. There are 2,61,051 Gram Panchayats in the whole of India. I do not know how the CAG will audit such a huge number of Gram Panchayats. It is physically not possible because that amount of people are not working under CAG. Therefore, I would like to know from the Minister, when he replies, as to how he proposes to have an audit of the Gram Panchayat bodies, which is very necessary. As you know, the money that they would get would be Rs. 4 lakhs or Rs. 5 lakhs. It is not a small sum of money. If this money is being misused, is being utilised for partisan work, then the people living in the rural areas will not get any benefits. Therefore, it is very important that

the audit is done very strictly. Unfortunately, the audit that is being done in West Bengal or in any other State, is very weak. As you know, the audit work is done even by bribing. Although there is a lacuna in the working of a Gram Panchayat or a Municipality, if you bribe the auditor or if you just manage to show that an auditor has come and has given a very good report, that will do. But, unfortunately, that is not exactly what is happening in the grass-root level. Therefore, this is a very important provision that has been incorporated in the 64th (Amendment) Bill. I would request the hon. Minister to see that it is carried out in practice. I do not know how it will be carried out because the problem is very very large indeed. It may be that like an income tax return, as you know, 5 per cent is selected at random. The returns are scrutinised very thoroughly. I would request the Minister to consider if similar system can be introduced in this audit of the Gram Panchayat Bodies also.

With these words, I wholeheartedly support these two Amendments. I am sure, this Bill will bring in a silent revolution in the rural areas as well as in the Municipalities.

[*Translation*]

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, (Constitution 64th and 65th Amendment) Bills have brought in a new light of freedom and the powers which were hitherto vested in the Central and State Governments, are now, for the first time, going to be devolved to the village level. Thus the vision of Gram Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi is going to be realised. Those, who have gone through the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly, must be aware that some of the framers of our constitution could not comprehend as to what was meant by the word 'Panchayat'. Shri K. Santhanam who was the member of our Constituent Assembly brought it to the notice of Mahatma Gandhi that Panchayat system was kept out of the constitution. Then Mahatma Gandhi said that he would have to do something to get it incorporated in the constitution. It was only there after that it

found a mention in article 40 of the constitution. Gram Swaraj or Panchayati Raj system is one of the gifts Mahatma Gandhi has given to this country, the other one being the path of non-violence, and Satyagraha. Thousands of years ago Mahatma Buddha had uttered these words, "Bahujan Hitaya, Bahujan Sukhay" i.e. good of the majority welfare of the majority. It was a significant step towards the Panchayat system. Vaishali was the very first republic of our country. That republican spirit pervaded each and every village. And now Shri Rajiv Gandhi has taken the opportunity to realise the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and today on the 9th of August, we have been fortunate enough to have an opportunity to express our views on it. The success of Panchayati Raj will be depend on our own cooperation and the devotion and active participation of the members of Panchayats.

Today, in some of our States we have the bi-camera legislature. In these States the members of the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads have the right to elect their representatives to the Legislative Council. It means that there are certain States in our country, where the Panchayati Raj Institutions can send their representatives to the Legislative Councils but in many other States, Panchayati Raj Institutions do not have this right. In my view, this disparity should be removed and in respect of States, where such councils do not exist, they should have the right to send one or two of their members to the Legislative council so that the members of the Panchayat may realise it that they are in the political mainstream of their country. The President has the power to nominate 12 such persons as the members to the Rajya Sabha, who have special knowledge or practical experience in respect Science, Art and Literature. Even the State Assemblies have power to send their elected representatives. At this time when we are going to devolve this constitutional power to the lowest level, will it not be appropriate that it is discussed in the Parliament that at least one member of every Panchayati Raj Institution should be sent as their elected representative to Rajya Sabha. Is the role of Pan-

chayats less significant than that of the Legislative Assembly of a state. How is it that the members of the Legislative Assembly may be elected to the Rajya Sabha but Panchayati Raj Institutions cannot have their elected representatives in the Rajya Sabha. I would like to say that Panchayati Raj Institutions should be linked with the political mainstream of the country. It will strengthen the Panchayati Raj Institutions and people will feel that they have their say and their elected representatives in the Parliament and Legislative Assemblies. It is a commendable step. On the other hand there are some people who vehemently argue that the powers of the State Government have been eroded by this Bill. But it is an argument advanced by those people who are not in favour of devolution of power to anyone. Some of the State Governments though come out to counter the Central Government to assert their rights but when it comes to the devolution of power to the Panchayats, these Governments stand for the concentration of powers in themselves. Therefore, when we have decided for the decentralisation of power it should be done at five levels—i.e. the village panchayati level, panchayat samiti level, zila parishad level, state legislature level and the parliament level. Only then this thing will be finally accomplished. Secondly, the Central Government has given considerable freedom to the State Governments and Legislative Assemblies but it has not been decided as yet that election for the Gram Pradhan will be the direct or the indirect. In some states, there is direct election for Gram Pradhan whereas in some others, it is indirect. But for the proper implementation of the democratic system there should be indirect election for Gram Pradhan. Because the people would be able to elect their Gram Pradhans only when the democracy is successful at the ward level in their own village. If we make the direct appointment of the Gram Pradhan he will not have to seek the cooperation and support of other members of the panchayat and as result he will become a mini dictator. Hence such a procedure should be adopted that he is not easily removed from his office but to remove him from his office, vote of 2/3 majority should be compulsory. He should

[Prof. Narain Chand Parashar]

be elected by the members, as is the practice in some of the states even today. The Central Government has left it to the discretion of State Governments. Appointment of Finance Commission has also been left to the discretion of the State Governments as they propose to strengthen the panchayati raj system. Similar proposal has also been made for the cities or the small towns. Nagar-palika bill, which is in foot the Constitution (65th Amendment) Bill is a right step in this direction. Nowadays the number of small towns is increasing, several new towns have come up. In certain cases, Block Headquarters are functioning in the Municipal cities and therefore, these have also been included in it. It will give some relief to the people living in such towns and democracy will be strengthened there. It is a very good thing. In this way, the base of our democracy would be widened so as to reach each and every village and small cities. It will provide an opportunity to the weaker sections, backward classes and the women to raise their voice. There was a time when their voice was suppressed but now the power is being given to the people by the Government to raise their voice under the Constitution. What can be done if some people have been saying it that there are a number of lacunae in this Bill and this Bill has been brought at the time of elections hence they boycott this Bill. But they should tell whether they have boycotted the budget presented during the election year or they dismiss all the other Government laws or they do not even accept the process of law as such. By creating one or the other new troubles, they are deviating from the main issue. Actually with the introduction of these two Bills Shri Rajiv Gandhi had tried to devolve power of the constitution right from the Centre to the village and village ward. It is diametrically opposite to the Mao theory of China which lays stress on the following principle:—

[English]

Power comes out of the barrel of a gun.

[Translation]

Whereas Shri Rajiv Gandhi is trying to prove that

[English]

As in the thinking of Mahatma Gandhi and other institutions of India

[Translation]

power emanates from wisdom and will-power of the people and it is the main feature of these two Bills that, for the first time, they will find place in the Constitution and also in the heart of the people. Consequent upon the enactment of these Bills, some new schedules would be added to the Constitution.

With these words, I support these two Bills and I would also like to congratulate the Ministry and the concerned Ministers as they get the credit for ushering in a golden era in this country under the leadership of the Prime Minister.

*SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO (Chikkabalapura): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Constitution 64th and 65th Amendment Bills. I fully support the Bills and express my views about them. First of all I heartily congratulate our honourable Prime Minister for bringing such historical and revolutionary Bills in this august House.

The sacrifice of our great freedom fighters liberated the country from the clutches of Britishers. Those great leaders gave us the freedom and wanted to transfer "Grama Rajya into Rama Rajya". Our present Prime Minister is going ahead with this transformation work. The dream of the Father of the nation is becoming reality under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The main objective of these Bills is to bring the down trodden people above the poverty line. Hence they are very good Bills and their objectives are laudable.

Even after 42 years of Independence of

*Translation of the speech delivered in Kannada

substantial number of people in the country are below the poverty line. This was mainly due to the gap that existed between the Centre and the remote villages. The money that was given by the Centre was not all reaching the destiny. The money provided by the Centre did not reach the villages through the States according to our expectations. Therefore our Prime Minister toured the whole country. He visited the villages, tribal areas and other remote place. He talked with the poor people directly. After discussing with these poor masses he realised that there is no way except amending the Constitution to help them. By doing so the centre wanted to handover the financial assistance directly to village Panchayats. Middlemen and other agents are completely avoided. Mahatma Gandhi's dream was Rama Rajya and Indiraji gave us the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao'. These are being achieved by our Prime Minister.

Earlier, there were Panchayats in the country. Unfortunately, these Panchayats could not do much for the upliftment of the poor. Only for the sake of accounts there were Panchayats and they did not help the poor people. The money sanctioned by the Centre for NREP, RLEGP and other programmes was not utilised for the purpose for which it was meant. Village Panchayats were there but they did nothing to help the people. The people living below the poverty line is 37% even after 42 years of independence. Our progress, when compared to foreign nations is not at all satisfactory. Money offered by the Centre was not reaching the destiny directly and hence these historical and revolutionary amendment Bills. Late Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru the architect of modern India rendered yeoman service to root out poverty from the country. Our late lamented leader Indiraji gave us the slogan 'Garibi Hatao' and she dedicated her entire life for the service of the down trodden people. Taking inspiration from Pandit Nehru and Indiraji our Prime Minister has come forward with these Bills to bring the poor people above the poverty line.

In the panchayat Bill the States have

been given the option to nominate the Chairman or it may ask the members of the Panchayat to elect the Chairman. I suggest that the Chairman should be elected directly by the members of the Panchayat. I want to suggest that to remove the Chairman it may not be necessary to have 2/3 majority. 2/3 majority is needed for the removal of Chief Minister and hence the same majority need not be there for the removal of the Chairman or to move no confidence motion against him. Simple majority should be sufficient to move no confidence motion against the Chairman or to remove him. In Karnataka nominations were made in each mandal Panchayat. They had their people nominated and there were quarrels in every village. This stem should be abolished and the Chairman should be elected by the members of the Panchayat directly.

In these Bills 30% of the seats are reserved for women. I welcome this step. Women were neglected by many in this country for decades. We should encourage women to come forward. They should be given equal rights.

Financial Committee would be set up to look into the audit work and therefore there is no chance of any misappropriation of funds.

These are very good Bills with laudable objective. They are historical and revolutionary. I trust that these Bills would help the people of this country to usher into a new era of progress and prosperity and with these words I conclude. I thank you Sir, for giving me opportunity to speak and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI S.B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): Sir, I rise to support this revolutionary Bill on this historical day. Our country is democratic and we have practised it all these forty years. This is one of the instruments through which we have improved so much all these years. But we were not fully democratic because rights were given and they were not enjoy-

[Sh. S.B. Sidnal]

able. Rights should always be enjoyable and their fruits should be enjoyable. It was not at all there. People were only rural and urban. There were two divisions. The urban were benefited and the rural were not benefited. There was lot of ignorance and illiteracy, there were diseases, there was deficit of many nutritious foods, and so many other things were there. But the urban growth was out of proportion in all respects.

19.00 hrs.

So, Sir, this was the dream of our Mahatma Gandhi, Nehruji, Indiraji and now Shri Rajiv Gandhi, which is being practised. Sir, to have a just society. This is one of the best Bills. All these days, we had Panchayats, but they were not practically institutionalised. They were only just for institutions sake and they never created any impact in the villages because powers were not given and equally funding was not there. Now, this Bill has brought a concept of all round development of the country. Therefore, in democratic institutions, the down-below people were totally unattended to and all the programmes were chalked out in the air-conditioned rooms; they never reached the people and except participating in voting, nothing was done and there was no functionary of the democratic institutions. Now, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has made them to be the partners in the progress and they can enjoy all the fruits of the democracy.

Sir, in this Bill, specially in Nagarpalika Bill, there is a little confusion about these Wards and constituencies and the Chair-persons. The distribution of powers has to be clearly laid down and relation between them has to be carefully spelt out by the hon. Minister. I would like this to be enlightened by the hon. Minister.

Sir, the women and the poor people, that too SC and ST had never had any chance to represent. They were totally deprived of the opportunity of representing their community and telling the authority what they want. Democracy should be the

replica of the society. Each and every section should be reflected in Parliament, Assemblies as well as also in these bodies. That is the most important thing which has been totally missing.

Sir, the Bill has highlighted the development in the rural areas but because of funding and powers, this will break down the bureaucratic approach and also have a native plan and native demands could be made by them. Secondly, this will also reduce corruption to a great extent. In democracy we always suffer from two things, one is favouritism and the other is corruption. And here there is no scope left for corruption. The simple reason is that the village is a small unit and people know each other and nobody can cheat anybody. There will be condemnation if a person has a doubtful character. Condemnation is more powerful than the legal punishment and now they cannot do anything to the elected Member. There are critics who will say that absolute power means absolute corruption. It is not so. Because when the area is small, the man is known to them and, when the man is known to them, if his assets are increased to more than his own sources, definitely people will condemn him and will not get him elected. So, in this way also there will not be any corruption. There is another danger of feudal elements coming into power or corrupt elements getting into these bodies. Our beloved Prime Minister has promised that we will plug the loopholes.

Sir, when we go into the texture of the Panchayats, we find that the corrupt elements will rule and the feudal lords will have upper hands because of money power and caste power. So, to do away with this, we have to make the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes more protective. That is to be taken care of by the State Governments by properly extending protection to them.

Sir, the reservation for women is quite welcome because they were also not represented. The feelings of women were not translated into action or any attempts were

made by the legislation. We used only to imagine their demands and do very little for them. There is liberty, as it is. Such equal status is always to be there and we have given them sentimentally but we have never the status practically. There is a statement made by somebody. "Women is not born from the head of a man to sit on his head, not from his foot to be stamped by him, but from his side to be equal to him and below his arms to be protected by him." This is the status described by poets as to how women should be treated. She is equal in status and so far we have never treated them as equal. The society was not that much advanced. We were more conservative and almost hypocritic. We used to tell something. But we have never done that. So, developing womanhood is very important. If one girl is educated, the whole family is educated and if one man is educated, he alone is educated. Therefore, the involvement of women by reservation would definitely take our country in a great way and on a better footing because, when women actually participate in political institutions like this, they would know their aspirations and the crimes would be reduced in future. There will not be any burning; there will not be any suicide. Conservation always brings out sentiments. Sentiments are begotten from emotions and emotions are always out of ignorance. So, this will do away with those things. When they come out and actually participate in the democratic institutions, they will definitely have a better exposure to the world and progress is definite.

Thirdly, this will help the farmer in a greater way. But it should never be called a farmers' Bill because the farmer is in the village and he is very much deprived of so many things. He was never able to make both ends meet because of the droughts and floods. Everyday, he used to run to the city to purchase all his needs or to sell his goods. He was cheated by middlemen and brokers. Now, he can create his own kingdom by creating veterinary hospitals, hospitals for himself, educational institutions, tanks and all other programmes of conservation and afforestation can be envisaged by himself

because he is a participant in the actual progress of his village. So, all this will be brought by this institution to the village whereby he would save a lot of time and all technical applications will also be channelised through a farmer for his all round development. Otherwise, it would have been very difficult for him even to approach anybody. In the villages, still a peon can dictate a big landlord because he is less exposed and he does not know anything. But, in this institution he becomes a practical participant in the proceedings and he would know what amount he has been given by the Centre and how much has to be sent for the programmes on priority basis. Otherwise, all these days, some engineer used to plan, somebody used to come at the fag end of March and spend something. When a road was there, some mud was thrown. Again, the road was repaired. After that, the record was that heavy rain came and flooded everything. This was the development during all these days. Now, no such thing will happen. So, this would be definitely helping the farmer of this country in a greater way because he is in a majority in the village.

Political institutions are always helping social justice and social justice will be made by these institutions because there is a compulsory reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. All these days, even when they were at the outskirts of the villages, they were begging for some mercy with the officials or with the elected representatives. Now, he can actually participate in these institutions and tell that this is our share and it should be given. Therefore, this is a historical Bill and there may be some lacunae. But they can be amended and they are not so important. The concept is very good and it is revolutionary. Hence, I support the Bill.

[Translations]

SHRI RAM SHRESTA KHIRHAR (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome and support the Constitution (64th and 65th Amendment) Bills being discussed in the House now. Through these

[Sh. Ram Shresta Khirhar]

Bills, our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has done his best to revitalise Nagar-palikas and Panchayati Raj institutions so as to strengthen the roots of socialism in the country. If we go through the past history of the Congress Party and for that matter the Government of the Congress Party, we will find that a number of effective measures have been taken by the Government. Zamindari abolition, abolition of privy purses and bonded labour system are some of the concrete steps taken by this Government. These steps are indicative of the fact that our party and the Government are heading towards socialism. But through these Bills efforts have been made to bring something new. It is true that the Gram Panchayats were already there and they were working in the villages in several states including my own State, Bihar. But in our State, it was almost a dead institution. They have no funds, no development project to execute and even their tenure was not fixed. Elections were not held on regular intervals. It purely depends on the State Governments to conduct the elections or not. Through this amending Bill, efforts have been made to rejuvenate the institution of Panchayati Raj. Some new points have been mentioned in it. The Bill provides for fixed tenure for the institution of Panchayats and the Election Commission has been empowered to hold elections of Panchayats on the line of elections to Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies. Another new feature of the Bill is the reservation provided for women, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the village level. This is a very commendable step. It is being welcomed everywhere. Another thing that I would like to submit is this that the Opposition has tried to gain cheap popularity by raising a particular issue. I belong to a rural area. I undertook tour of my constituency where I saw that the steps taken by us with regard to the Gram Panchayats and Nagar Palikas were being praised by the masses everywhere. A new ray of hope has been aroused among the masses who now consider that the Gram Panchayats will no longer be an institution for name sake only. They will have

their own funds and the plan for development of the village will be made with the consent of this Gram Sabha. This historic Bill is the greatest achievement of the present day. With the powers given to the people hitherto having no participation in the development process of the country, whose villages are totally neglected, it is a new ray of hope for them. It is yet another giant step taken by the Hon. Prime Minister in strengthening the root of socialism in the country. In order to rejuvenate the Panchayats and the Nagarpalikas, the people and the political parties, irrespective of their ideologies, should lend a helping hand in this important work. Seeing the attitude of the opposition to wards these Bills, it is apprehended that our opposition brethren will try to create impediments in the implementation of these measures. In order to avoid this situation, it is essential to make the people aware of the facts through mass-media. We should also place the facts before the public so that stand taken by the opposition in the Lok Sabha could be exposed before the people. Provisions made in the Nagarpalika and Gram Panchayats Bills will not only ensure development of rural and urban areas but a co-ordination committee will be set up for maintaining co-ordination between both the units, though they will function separately. This committee will facilitate free flow of information with regard to development taking place in urban and rural areas. This system is supplementary to each other. It will expedite the progress of rural well as urban areas and the country will develop with full pace.

With these words, I heartily welcome and support both the Bills moved by the Hon. Prime Minister.

BHARAT SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, discussion is being held in the House on the Constitution (64th and 65th Amendment) Bills. The Panchayats have already been in existence in our country but they have no powers. Panchayati Raj Bill and Nagarpalika Bill have evoked widespread public sympathy throughout the country and the people are highly thankful to Shri Rajiv Gandhi for paying attention to-

wards the development of villages. Earlier the Panchayats were totally powerless, no one in the Government paid heed to their complaints. Even land belonging to the Gram Sabha was forcibly occupied by some people and if the matter was reported to the police by the gram panchayats, they did not take any action on it, rather complainants were taken to task by the police. That is why the incidents of illegal occupation of land belonging to the Gram Sabhas were on the rise. Through these Constitution Amendment Bills, we are going to provide lot of powers to the Gram Panchayats. They will get police protection when demanded in matter of vacation of unauthorised occupation of land belonging to Gram Sabha. Now development works such as construction of roads, providing of sewerage facilities and drinking water for the villages will be done by the Gram Panchayats themselves. Besides, the Panchayats will get many other facilities. Now the elected representatives of Gram Sabha will prepare the estimates for different projects themselves and the Government officials will have to go to them. Earlier, estimates were sent to the officers sitting in the cities for their approval. But now the situation has changed. The work, which used to be completed in 6 months, will now take not more 6 to 12 days. As a result thereof, people will feel lot of relief. At the initiative of our Hon. Prime Minister, 30 per cent seats have been reserved for women in the Panchayati Rajs institutions. Similarly, some percentage of seats have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Now the grievances of those poor people will also be looked into as they have their representatives in the Gram Panchayats as Panches and thus they will be able to protect themselves. This will help in speedy development of the villages. The greatest benefit to accrue from these Bills will be that now only standard material will be used in construction work in the villages by the Pradhan of the Gram Panchayat and the members of the Gram Sabha. Earlier sub-standard material was used by the municipalities and other departments. Now entire funds released by the Government will be

utilised in the villages as there will be no middlemen who used to swindle the amount earlier.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to make yet another point. In Nagarpalika areas also, people belonging to weaker sections live in Jhuggi-Jhonpari dusters as well as in the regularised colonies. They should also have the right to elect their panches, so that they can make arrangements for drinking water, electricity and 'Baratghar' for themselves and can avail of these facilities. Today they know that the Government is paying attention to them and they will make much progress.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Panches are elected by the Gram Sabha and Panches of Gram Sabha elect one sarpanch from among themselves. Problem concerning the village are discussed by them in the meetings and they arrive at good decisions. Our Hon. Prime Minister is going to fulfil the dreams of Mahatma Gandhi and Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. When the House is engaged on such an important discussion, entire opposition chose to resign from the House. They resigned their seats because they did not want the public to be benefited from the measures to be taken by the Government. But these Bills are in the interest of the poor, the common man and the people living in Jhuggi-Jhonparies and unauthorised colonies. More the population of the villages, more will be the allocation of funds. Recently, I visited my constituency and found that the Pradhans of the Panchayats have been given amounts ranging from Rs. 60 thousand to Rs. 80 thousand as first instalment. Out of a total number of 1600 Panchayats in Delhi, 25 Panchayats have not been provided funds. They should also be provided funds so that they can work efficiently for their villages and the villagers may get the facilities. The Pradhan will make all the efforts for the development of his village, for primary school, for cleanliness and everything. In this way the villagers will get lot of facilities.

[English]

PROF. MEJINLUNG KAMSON (Outer Manipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome these two Bills—the 64th and 65th Constitution (Amendment) Bills which are generally referred to as the Panchayati Raj Bill and the Nagarpalika Bill. The Bills have all the provisions like reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, reservation of 30 per cent for women and special provision for democratic decentralisation which means power to the people and special financial power with power to levy taxes on the principle of local taxation for local affairs and most of all the constitutional safeguard. With all these measures, I think, the Bills are the best possible that we can imagine in a democratic society.

Since Rajivji has become again the Prime Minister after the election of 1984, he introduced the first historic Bill called Anti-Defection Bill which has made a very important landmark the constitutional history of India, that means, it has guided the political behaviour of the elected representatives. That was in the beginning of this Eighth Lok Sabha. Now at the closing session of this Lok Sabha we have another Bill which is really a very important landmark in the democratic history of India.

It has given power to the people as many Members have already said. Really it is the materialisation of Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of Ram Rajya through Gram Swaraj. If there is anybody who is responsible for materialisation of this ideal, I think it is Rajivji. We are really thankful to him and we congratulate him. At the same time the Ministry concerned which brought forth these Bills also deserve our congratulations.

In spite of these beautiful things, the running away of Opposition Members is really very regretful, to say that least. The Opposition Members had no other alternative except running away because if they faced these Bills in this very House, definitely they would have been in a very awkward position in the eyes of the public. Therefore they had

to run away from these Bills. Even if the Bills are not accepted in this House or in the Rajya Sabha still people will be defeating those who opposed these Bills. So, just to save their faces they had to resign. Outside this House also they cannot oppose these Bills. If they oppose, the people will give them a good lesson in the next elections. Definitely these Bills are killing the Opposition this time. They cannot escape. Therefore I would like to thank these Bills as the Opposition-killing Bills. If only they support the ruling party on this issue, somehow they can have a small number of seats in the next Lok Sabha. But if they oppose, as they are doing today, definitely they are going to be defeated in the next elections. However, we are sorry to say that, in spite of their sad plight, we cannot help them because being an elected representative no one is supposed to run away like this. It is something an insult to the electorate who elected them. Also it is a manner of irresponsibility on the part of those elected members.

In spite of many beautiful things in these Bills, I want to point out through you, Sir, and remind the Home Ministry some points though they are a little diversion from the Bills; yet are very much connected to them. Because of the non-extension of the Sixth Schedule to the hill districts of Manipur which is the counterpart of Panchayats in the hill areas of the North East, I feel it is an incomplete Bill. I am not opposing the Bill as such; but indirectly I want to express that, in Manipur where there are District Councils, there is no Panchayat, nor Municipality. Under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, these hill District Councils should function as this Bill is now proposing for all the Panchayats. As soon as these Bills are passed, the entire country will be covered either by rural bodies which are called Panchayats or the urban bodies which are called Municipalities or Metropolitan Councils or Small Town Committees. The entire country will be covered by this. Only the Six Hill District of Manipur will be left out. It is neither covered by the Panchayats, nor covered by urban bodies, nor by the Sixth Schedule. It will be left out without any power to the local bodies, with-

out any power of democracy which is the best thing that can be aspired in the democratic history of India.

I am very sorry to tell you that I being the representative of the Hill District of Manipur where neither you will have Panchayats, nor the urban body nor the Sixth Schedule, the people will be left out, they will have no participation in the democratic process of the country. I have already requested the Home Ministry and also the Prime Minister. I once again request that another Bill be introduced in this Session itself to the effect that the Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution be introduced to the six hill districts of Manipur. Then only, I think, the concept of democratic decentralisation is complete. This is my request. You kindly remind the Home Ministry as well as the Prime Minister, in this regard.

Many Members including Shri Janardhana Poojary have mentioned about the basic structure of the Constitution. Of course, I do not like to go into these things, because it is too conceptual and not very much concerned with this Bill. But, one of the Members from Opposition—to mention the name, Shri Shahabuddin—was saying that this Bill will affect the basic structure of the Constitution. Now, my point is this. There are two aspects in my view. One is, whether this will really affect the basic structure and the other is, whether there is really a basic structure or not. This is the important point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry, through you, Sir, because this is the conceptual doctrine of Supreme Court, which I do not like to accept as a Member of this august House.

As far as this Bill is concerned, I think, it does not affect the basic structure because this Bill, as it is mentioned in the Objects and Reasons, is an extension of Article 40 under the Directive Principles of the Indian Constitution. If you accept the Directive Principles of Indian Constitution as a basic structure, as a basic feature, then, definitely, this Bill is a part of that structure. This Bill is not going away from it. It is just an extension, elabora-

tion and giving more effect to the Directive Principles. So, there is no question of this Bill, affecting the basic structure.

The second aspect which I would like to make is this. The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution was framed by the Fathers of the Constitution themselves. It is exactly what the present Bill propose to do, that is, to give more powers to the local bodies. District Council in hilly areas is nothing but a counter part of Panchayat in the valley areas. There is a difference in name only. At the time of framing the Constitution, the Fathers of the Constitution had discussed elaborately, taking so many hours and so many days, and have come to the conclusion that powers should be given to the people. So, they have included in the Sixth Schedule. By the present Bill, we are adding the Eleventh and the Twelfth Schedules. So, the nature of this Bill is exactly the same as the Sixth Schedule. If the Sixth Schedule is not against the basic structure, then, how can this Bill be against the basic structure? So there is a contradiction. That is not acceptable.

The last point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry is this. This debate should be taken as a good occasion to discuss the basic structure theory of the Supreme Court I do not like it. It is my opinion. The supreme Court of India is bringing out some conceptual doctrine which is not consistent with our Constitution. They are adopting the U.S. Supreme Court style. Of course, the Fathers of the Constitution had earlier discussed whether we should give Supreme Court of India, the power of the American Supreme Court. The phrase 'due to process of law' was proposed for incorporation but rejected. They discussed in detail and ultimately the Fathers of our Constitution came to the conclusion that Indian Supreme Court should work according to the "procedure established by law." So, they are limited by certain law. But our Supreme Court is always putting obstructions to the power of the Parliament. Parliament itself is Supreme in India. If Parliament decides something, the Supreme Court

[Prof. Meijinlung Kamson]

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

should not be an obstruction. The Supreme Court comes as an obstruction, as a hindrance, as a hurdle in every social legislation in India. For example, it obstructed in the Nationalisation of Banks. In the Golaknath case also they decided that the fundamental rights should not be amended. But, somehow, we have changed this by the 24th and 25th Amendments. In the Kesavanand Bharati case, again they said that there were basic structures of the Constitution. But they did not point out what were the specific articles which should be considered as basic structure. There is nothing like that. Only in their imagination they have got the basic structure. Whenever laws come from Parliament they apply their imagination on that piece of legislation and try to obstruct. They are trying to wrest power from Parliament which is against democracy

So, Sir, through you I draw the attention of the House that tomorrow when the leader answers to this question, he should not forget to answer this point. He must clarify on this point and make Parliament supreme and only then our democracy will be meaningful.

[English]

Seventy-fourth Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETRO-CHEMICALS IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIP. NAMGYAL): Sir, I beg to present the Seventy-fourth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

19.35 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 10 1989/ Sravana 19, 1911 (Saka)

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**Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Sixth Edition) and printed by
S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-6**
