

Ninth Series, Vol. XIII No. 3

Wednesday, January 02, 1991
Pausa 12, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Sixth Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIII contains No. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI
Price: Rs., 06.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, January 2, 1991/Pausa
12, 1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at

Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

OBITUARY REFERENCES

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, Sarvashri P.R. Thakur and A. Kevichusa.

Shri P.R. Thakur was a Member of the Fourth Lok Sabha during 1967-70, representing Nabadwip constituency of West Bengal. Earlier he had been a Member of the Constituent Assembly during 1946-50. He was elected to the West Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1957 and again in 1962. Prior to the partition, he was elected to the then Bengal Legislative Assembly in 1937 and again in 1945.

An able administrator, Shri Thakur served as a Member of the State Council of Ministers in 1962-63.

He devoted himself to the development of rural areas and upliftment of depressed classes and other backward sections of the

society. He founded a colony for the resettlement of refugees from East Bengal. He was President of the Bengal Relief Society.

A widely travelled person, Shri Thakur took special interest in spreading education among the weaker sections of society, particularly in rural areas.

Shri P.R. Thakur passed away on 28th December, 1990, at the age of 86.

Shri A. Kevichusa was a Member of the Fifth Lok Sabha during 1971-77 representing the State of Nagaland.

An agriculturist and social worker, he took keen interest in the developmental activities of the State and highlighted in the House, the problems faced by the people of his State.

Prior to his election to Lok Sabha, he served in the Indian Administrative Service.

Shri Kevichusa passed away at Dimapur after prolonged illness on 28th December, 1990 at the age of 87.

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

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please resume your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

(Dum dum): Sir, can there be Question Hour today? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now it is question hour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the question hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: How can we proceed with the question hour. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will request you to take your seats. Let us proceed with the question hour.

(*Interruptions*)

11.06 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED THREAT OF ARREST TO THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA BY SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY, A UNION MINISTER

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is it a parliamentary democracy? (*Interruptions*) The Minister has threatened the Speaker.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Lok Sabha Speaker, has been threatened. How can we proceed with question hour in such a situation.

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

[*English*]

Let us proceed with the question hour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He should submit his resignation... (*Interruptions*)... How can there be question hour... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): What happened to the privilege motion that I had given? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let me proceed with the question hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The Prime Minister has to explain. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tyagi, you please go back to your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We want that the Prime Minister should come and explain. How can such a Minister remain in the Cabinet? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us proceed with the question hour.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[English]

I am on my legs. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The Speaker is on his legs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you all please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Rameshwar Prasadji, please take your seat. Mr. Acharia, take your seat. I am on my legs.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Tyagi why are you standing when the Speaker is on his legs?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Honourable Members, I have disallowed all the Adjournment Motion and the Privilege Motion in this regard.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not finished.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He has insulted the entire House and the entire country. He should submit his resignation. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Since it involves me, I would request the Members not to press the issue.

(Interruptions)

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I request the Members not to press the issue. I have disallowed all motions in this regard.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He cannot be allowed to be in the Cabinet. (Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, not only the Opposition but I am sure that all sections of the House have felt extremely disturbed by the news that appeared this morning in which an hon. Member of Parliament and a Member of the Council of Ministers is reported to have threatened having the Speaker arrested... (Interruptions) ... Now, this is not a party issue at all and this is not an issue between the Opposition and the Government also. It is an issue which cuts across all party lines and I am sure that if there is an iota of truth in this report, then this House has reason to feel agitated about it. It is not a personal matter concerning Mr. Rabi Ray. It is a matter concerning the honour of the whole House and the honour of the Speaker is the honour of the whole House. The report also said that the Prime Minister also came to you or saw you and tendered apology, etc. which is befitting for the Prime Minister. But I would plead with you and I would beg of you not to close the chapter until the full facts are told to the House. It may be that the report is not correct. There are variations in it. The facts, as they are, should be known and proper action should be taken. This is my view Sir. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, rest assured, none on the side of the Opposition wants to make it an issue of confrontation with the Government. The question is not just to pass remark that since you are involved, you do not want us to raise the issue. Sir, you are right in your sensitivity to it. Since you are the Speaker and you are occupying the Chair,

you are not to be put in an embarrassing position. I have given a notice of privilege under Rule 222 against Dr. Swamy and I have said that it is not your behaviour that is being discussed. We cannot discuss the conduct of the Speaker in the House. It is likely that the report is wrong also and I have said that you would be the first person to verify the report that has appeared whether it is correct or not. There are three aspects that I would like to point out. It is learnt from the report that he came to yours saying that extension should be given to those who had to reply to the notices regarding disqualification and you have said that it cannot be done. Further three issues are involved in this matter. Firstly, disqualification does not concern the Speaker. As far as disqualification is concerned, if we go to Tenth Schedule of the Constitution, paragraphs 6 and 7 very clearly say that the ruling, regarding disqualification, by the Speaker is final.

Secondly, in para 7 it is stated that no court has jurisdiction as far as the issue of disqualification is concerned. So your decision is final. The Constitution is being violated and it is an affront to the Constitution. The provisions of the Anti-Defection Law are also being violated. If, in your wisdom, you have decided to give extension, it is different. But nobody can threaten you. Everybody has a right to request. The Leader of the House can request you to extend the time because some members have yet to give explanation. It is not the question of your conduct that we seek to discuss through the privilege motion. I said that very clearly.

As far as Dr. Swamy is concerned, first of all it is a deliberate contempt of the House, of the Speaker and also an affront to the Constitution. As far as Scheduled 10 is concerned, it is completely violated. Therefore, at whatever time you want it, you should allow our privilege motion to be heard and then you should decide. I do not think there is any other case. I will sit down by quoting just this.

In the regime of Charles I, the King came to the House of Commons to arrest

certain members and said, "Mr. Speaker Sir, I want to arrest these four persons." The Speaker said, "Your Majesty. I am the servant of this House. I see with the eyes of this House, I hear with the ears of this House and I am the servant of this House. Your Majesty, I cannot oblige you." He went away and all the members on both the sides of the House of Commons shouted against His Majesty, "Your Majesty, breach of privilege, breach of privilege." The King came with the army but he had to walk out. That was how the Speaker showed dignity.

It is not the question of Mr. Rabi Ray. It is the question of the seat that you are occupying and it is the dignity of the House. No member can threaten you. Even when the King challenged the Speaker, he was driven out of the House. I would like you to take that position and allow our privilege motion to be heard at the appropriate time. (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We do not know what the press has reported. We do not know whether they have reported correctly or not. But it is obvious, and it is true that the entire House is agitated over what has appeared in the press. If it is true, the gravity of the crime is all the more. Therefore we feel that this is not merely an insult to the Chair. The Chair represents the House and this is an indignity heaped on the entire House and through the House on the entire country... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I am on another matter.

11.18 hrs.

WELCOME TO THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF NAURU

MR. SPEAKER: Hon'ble Members, I have to make an announcement.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, His Excellency Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo, President

of the Republic of Nauru is currently on a state visit to India.

I am glad to inform the House that his Excellency Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo, President of the Republic of Nauru is now seated in the special box to watch the proceedings of this Honourable House.

On my own behalf and on behalf of the Honourable Members of the House, we extend a warm welcome to His Excellency Mr. Bernard Dowiyogo. We wish him a happy and fruitful sojourn in our country. We also wish to convey our greeting to the Parliament and the friendly people of the Republic of Nauru.

11.19 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED THREAT OF ARREST TO THE SPEAKER, LOK SABHA BY SHRI SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY, A UNION MINISTER—CONTD.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dum Dum): Any person in this country who threatens the Speaker with arrest is not fit to be a citizen of the country. A person can be arrested for burning the Constitution. This is worse than burning the Constitution. Thus, the matter of threatening the Speaker is very serious. It is an insult to the country that such a person—if the report is true—has been inducted into the Cabinet. In this case, the minimum sanction is that he is liable to be arrested without any delay. If the Prime Minister does not come out either with the facts or with an explanation of the facts, we cannot allow this House to continue in this fashion. This is our birth right. We have come here to revive the Parliamentary democracy. We cannot allow anyone to thwart the Parliamentary democracy and subvert the Constitution. We, therefore, request you for a full discussion and all the reports must be

immediately placed by the Prime Minister so that we can be taken into confidence and we can take a decision as to what should be done with that particular individual.

This is my request to you. I wish that you would request the Prime Minister to immediately come forth with the facts and explain them.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY
(Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not only the question of Speaker, but it is the question of the House. The issue involves the question of the Constitution also. The way the news has come, whether it is true or not is not known to us. But the whole country is disturbed. Even, Charles the I, did not care to arrest the Speaker, who was beheaded.

So, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy's the remark he has made against the Speaker, if it is true—conduct is under question. We want the Prime Minister to make a statement not only to get him dismissed from the Cabinet but also arrest him. It is not only in the interest of the Speaker Rabi Ray but it is also in the interest of the Parliamentary democracy and the Constitution.

[Translation]

SHRI K.C. TYAGI (Hapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to raise a basic issue. Since it is an issue which concerns the decorum of this House and you are holding the top most position in this august House, I request you kindly to enlighten us with the entire details of the conversation you had with Dr. Subramaniam Swamy in your chamber and Shri Satya Prakash Malviya in this regard.

Before the Prime Minister gives a statement in this regard, I would like that the conversation between these three people should go on record.

I had already objected that a person who has links and loyalties outside the country, had no right to be a Minister

He should be arrested.

[English]

He should be arrested on question of treason and on the question of causing insult to the Speaker.

[Translation]

Keeping in view this fact that he has links with Israel and America, he should be arrested and dismissed from the Cabinet.
... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He should be arrested.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA): It is an allegation. He should withdraw it. It should not be there in the records. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Chitta Basu. Maliniji, you please take your seat. Now I shall call Shri Harish Rawat... (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): We want to know the truth.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we were feeling embarrassed. It is not the question of Mr. Rabi Ray or anybody, but it is the question of Speaker.

Sir, you, as the Speaker of the House, represent the dignity of the House. The remarks which have appeared in the press, which were made by Mr. Swamy, are a direct assault on the office of the Speaker. No Member of the House, what to speak of a Member of the Cabinet, has got the right to assault on the office of the Speaker. Therefore, he has violated the fundamental conduct, as a Member of the House.

Secondly, you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House. I am an

ordinary and a private member of the House. My rights and privileges are always safeguarded by you. Therefore, an assault on the Speaker means a contempt of the House. It is a clear case of the breach of privilege. Therefore, a Motion has been moved and you should follow the procedure in that regard.

Lastly, we have got a Cabinet, a Cabinet of defectors. In that Cabinet, we find many personalities whose conduct is against the basic principles of this House. The Prime Minister, I hope, will make a statement. (Interruptions) Sir, it is quite pertinent that we know what transpired between you, Mr. Satya Prakash Malviya who happens to be the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, an Hon. Minister...

SHRIMATI SUBHASINI ALI (Kanpur): Dishonourable, not honourable.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: For the time being, he is honourable. (Interruptions) Even now, he is an hon. Member of the House. What transpired between the three should be made known to the House, because this is the highest representative forum of the people. I think it involves the conduct of the Minister, it involves the rights and privileges of the House, it involves the prestige and the authority of the Speaker. Therefore, I want that those details should be made known to the House.

Lastly, a person of that nature should not adorn the benches of the Cabinet. He should be immediately sacked, because he has committed a crime, not against anybody but against the House as a whole. Therefore, the Prime Minister should decide what he should do in this matter. (Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): There is lot of heat being generated on this, and Mr. Subramaniam Swamy and Mr. Malviya, both are here including the Prime Minister. I think you should give them a chance, Sir for us to hear. (Interruptions) You can, thereafter, call all the heads of the parties to your Chamber.

I have a very important question also. So, after giving them a chance, call them to your Chamber. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kamal Nath, will you please take your seat?

[*Translation*]

HON. MEMBER: Don't try to protect the guilty person. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): The report in the 'Hindustan Times' today raises issues of great importance to the functioning of our Parliament, as also to the future of our democracy. It is very difficult to believe that any responsible Member of the Council of Ministers could possibly make a statement, as he is reported to have made. It is equally difficult to believe that a newspaper of the standing of the 'Hindustan Times' could publish a report of this kind. The House Mr. Speaker, is entitled to know the truth. It is not enough if the Prime Minister speaks. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy is here. I think he should speak, as also the Prime Minister.

Lastly, I would like to make one point. The Speaker, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said, represents the dignity of the House, and indeed the dignity of the nation. Any assault on this office is an assault of very grave consequences. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would urge that the House should first know the truth before we sit in judgement over the matter. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, when we saw the news item, we were really shocked in one sense of the term, because the news item starts with bold headlines, speaking of a cabinet Minister having threatened to have you arrested, etc. We do not really know exactly how far this

news item is correct; and it almost quotes you, then it quotes Dr. Swamy and then it quotes Mr. Malviya; how far it is correct and how a it is wrong, is to be known. You in your best judgement, having received a Privilege Motion and knowing the facts—I think this is a matter where you yourself was present—took a decision not to admit the Privilege Motion. (*Interruptions*) It indicates the veracity of this report. That decision itself indicates that whatever is in this report is not exactly correct. Mr. Malviya and Dr. Subramaniam Swamy are both present here. You yourself are also present. If it is necessary, it could be looked into. But, I think it is in the interest of the House—when the Speaker says that no further probe is required—not to go into it further. (*Interruptions*) It is the prestige of the House not to go into it and spoil the matter further. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): I am on a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order? What rule has been violated?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: My humble submission is that I have given a notice of the Privilege Motion today. If it is true—Mr. Kumaramangalam has said here—and he has said that that he has decided about it with the Prime Minister—then you being a party, Sir, you should not take any decision on this Privilege Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: There is no point of order.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: First of all, with all respect, you are not only supposed to be the custodian of the rights and privileges of the Members but also to guarantee the dignity of this House. This atrocious behaviour of this Minister... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Please don't take any decision yourself on this; somebody else should take a decision on this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is the Leader of the House. I now call upon the Leader of the House, the Prime Minister to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Basudeb Acharia, please take your seat. I have called upon the Prime Minister to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI CHANDRASHEKHAR): Mr. Speaker, I share the views expressed by the Leader of the Opposition. I know that if you have to function in a parliamentary democracy, the dignity of this Chair should be maintained. I want to assure the members and the people of this country that there is no King; even if the King was beheaded, no Minister can dare to threaten the Chair in any way. No sooner was this brought to my notice by somebody... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBASHINI ALI: Who was that? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You admit that this is true. If this is true, then why do you retain him in the Council of Ministers. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, let him speak. The Prime Minister is on his legs. You are an experienced Parliamentarian, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Basudebji, when the Prime Minister is speaking let us listen to him.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I assure the hon. Members, when they demand some statement from the Prime Minister, they should know my limitation. I was not present there. How can I say whether it is true or not? (*Interruptions*) I am giving what I know. I cannot give what I do not know. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Is it true that you apologised? Why did you apologise? What did you apologise for? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, at least I enjoy that much right which the hon. Members enjoy. I am also a member of this House and I have also a right to speak.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anadi Charan Das, please sit down. The Prime Minister is on his legs. Will you please give him a patient hearing? Nirmal Babu, please sit down.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Tell us what has happened. Otherwise why did you apologise to the Speaker? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He says he was also present. Has he not got time to talk to his Minister? Why did he apologise.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Please tell us as to what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has told you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are satisfied with the reply of the Prime Minister but whatever transpired between three of you should go on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Subhashiniji, you please take your seat. The Prime Minister has noted what you have said. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, may I request the hon. Members to listen to me? I shall not take more time. What I know I shall say.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, please, you allow him to speak.

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no sooner I came to know that... (*Interruptions*)

Please hear me. Let me complete my sentence. This is not the way I can also make noise. But it is not the way. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, I tried to contact you, I got in touch with you and I asked and specifically if anything of this sort has happened and I was assured by you that nothing serious has happened and I should not take notice of it. (*Interruptions*) Yes, I requested the Speaker, that anything which is insulting to the Speaker is insulting to the House and if the Speaker feels in any way aggrieved, I am ready to take any action, at the moment. When I was assured by the Speaker that nothing of this sort has happened, I thought that nothing happened. Even then I said, "Mr. Speaker, nothing of this sort should have ever been rumoured about. I apologise to you if something like this happened." And Mr. Speaker, you were kind enough to say that there is no question of apology, that this matter should not be taken seriously. This is what has happened. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is not just a matter of apology. (*Interruptions*) He has to say how he continues to be a member of his Council. How does he continue to be a member of your Council? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Nirmal Da, take your seat please.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Ask him to stand up and say whether it is true or not... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASINI ALI: Malviyaji will have to speak. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Mr. Malviya stood up. Please ask him to give the facts... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: When Shri Malviyaji is going to speak, I want that he should contradict this news and should say that the report is not correct. It is the opinion of all of us that the talks held among the three should form part of the proceedings of the House, because this was not a private conversation. We would like to know whether this reported news is correct or incorrect? Malviyaji should throw light on this news here in the House... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: You are generous... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu go back to your seat please.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: It is the property of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Go back to your seat please.

[*English*]

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: There cannot be any compromise on the dignity of the House. He wanted to arrest you. He wanted to show his authority... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What did the Hon. Prime Minister apologise for? If a man, who has committed murder, apologies can he be acquitted? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB BACHARIA: You should tell us whether it is a fact or not?

MR. SPEAKER: Resume your seat please... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.C. TYAGI: We hope that he will throw light on truth.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: I was very much surprised to read the news in the Hindustan Times, because the news which appeared in it is not true. After the Hon. Prime Minister's statement on this matter, there is no need to pursue it further... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Why did the Prime Minister apologise? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to make it clear that the news that has appeared in the Hindustan Times is not true. It is far from truth... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You may please resume your seat, now. I am now calling Shri Ram Vilas Paswan to speak... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rarely speak here as you

hardly permit me to speak... (*Interruptions*) ... Sir, just now, the Prime Minister and the Minister of the Parliamentary Affairs respectively made their statements here in the House. The Prime Minister in his statement said here that he asked the Speaker whether he was hurt by Shri Swamy's behaviour or not and whether he was pained by his statement? But we want to know whether such words which lowered the dignity of the Chair were used or not? Even Malviyaji did not throw any light on this. I think that this issue should be straight away sent to the Privilege Committee and only there after any further action in this regard should be taken. It must be clearly denied, if such incident has not really taken place. A Member threatens the Chair and an attack is made on the dignity of the office of the Speaker, thereupon he is asked by the Prime Minister whether he has been hurt or not and if he has any grievance against that or not? Despite all these happenings, the Minister of the Parliamentary Affairs claims that the news which has appeared in a newspaper is incorrect. So, we would like to know as to what is truth after all?... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, even before the Press reported, it reached the ears of the Prime Minister. Let us get the facts. If he denies that whatever has come out in the Press is untrue, then there will be breach of privilege against the Paper. You must remember that even before the Press report came out, it reached the ears of the Prime Minister and you are denying that... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Malviya, a poor Minister, a good friend of mine, has already added fuel to the fire by saying that what has appeared in the Press is not true. This has made the matter much more complicated. He is a Minister. Now the question is your honour and your dignity is not yours; it is ours, of all of us. There are no two opinions about it. Now, after all the things that have been said, he has brought about a change. The Prime Minister has brought some conciliatory note,

I must say, whatever it may be. But now our Minister has completely changed it saying that it is not true. The Parliamentary Committee must examine it... (Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He denies even the fact that the Prime Minister has met you. *Hindustan Times* has reported that also. The Prime Minister has admittedly met you and he wanted to apologies before you. He denies even that. There should be a privilege motion against him also... (Interruptions)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The Parliamentary Affairs Minister has contradicted what the Prime Minister has said... (Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit that a gross contempt of the House has been committed. It is either the Minister, Mr. Subramaniam Swamy or then the *Hindustan Times* who has been guilty of contempt of this House. I am surprised that no one from the ruling party or from the Council of Ministers has denied it. Shri Satya Prakash Malviya has suggested that the report is not quite correct. That is what he suggested. I would think that if what he says is true, then the *Hindustan Times* has been guilty of contempt of this particular Member concerned. The Prime Minister tendering an apology to you, if you feel aggrieved about it, cannot close an issue of this kind. This is an issue involving the dignity of the House and, therefore, I would plead with you to review, reconsider your decisions on the various Privilege Motions moved by my colleague from this side and refer all those Motions to the Privileges Committee either on their instance or *suo motu* so that even if the *Hindustan Times* is found guilty, it can be taken to task. Otherwise the Members of this House concerned can be taken to task. But this matter cannot be closed with an apology from the Prime Minister if you feel

aggrieved. You may be very generous and, therefore, you can say that you are willing to overlook this worst amount of insult made to you.

But this House and Parliament cannot condone insult to the dignity of the House. This is my submission.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: When did the Prime Minister tender his apology to you. I would like to know whether the Prime Minister had apologised to you after the news was published in the newspaper or before the news had appeared in the Paper?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, you can hear me also.

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What decision has been taken about this after all?

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, this is a very peculiar situation. The Prime Minister makes one kind of statement and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister makes another kind of statement. We are in a fix now. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs denies what the Prime Minister said. Here is a very peculiar situation, Sir.

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, a privilege motion should be moved against

Malviyaji for misleading the House, as has stated in his speech that no such incident has taken place and in contrary to his statement, the Hon. Prime Minister is apologising to you.

SHRIMATI SUBHASINI ALI: If that News is not correct, what is truth then... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: If what has appeared in *The Hindustan Times* is not true, why then the Prime Minister apologised for what has happened? (Interruptions) This is the dignity of the House that is affected. You cannot rule it out saying that it is not a privilege case. (Interruptions) If it is not correct, if it not true, then this should also be referred to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you should kindly state as to what had happened on that day. You should also revise that decision.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Sir, what Shri Malviyaji has stated is not correct. If you say, I will not refer to the name, but what has appeared in the *Hindustan Times* is correct and the incident has actually taken place. The incident mentioned in the News is true as I have come to know all about that from your own office. I can mention the name of that official in your chamber. This incident has, therefore, actually taken place. I would like to challenge what Shri Malviya has said. Shri Malviya is trying to mislead the House about this incident which has actually taken place. I would, therefore, like to submit that the Privilege Motion should be moved not only against Shri Subramaniam Swamy, but also against Shri Malviya for misleading the House.

SHRIMATI SUBHASINI ALI: What had the Hon. Prime Minister apologised to you for? Does he daily apologise to you as his Ministers often indulge in such acts?

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Sir, we want full discussion on this, because the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has confused what the Prime Minister has said. He has contradicted it. We want full discussion just now. We want to know, the House wants to know how can a Minister can say like this. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He denies that even the Prime Minister met you. That is the kind of denial that he is making. That is what he said. He says, according to the report in *The Hindustan Times*... (Interruptions) The Prime Minister has said that he has met you and apologised to you and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister denies everything. We want a discussion on this right now, Sir... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the press reports, all this took place between you and an honourable Minister.

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: How can he be called honourable? One, who indulges in criminal acts, can't be called honourable.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, other honourable Ministers were also present at that time. I don't see any reason in asking anybody or in appointing any Committee to look into the matter because it all happened with you. You can take the house into confidence.

MR. SPEAKER: I am already doing this. House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN: Sir, whatever happened in your Chamber, whatever was said there, you know better, then what is the need of appointing any Committee. Sir, you are the Honorable Speaker of this House and so cannot be asked to stand witness before any Committee of this House. Even if you provide the complete detail of the incident that took place, it will help the House in arriving at a conclusion. If all that has appeared in the press is correct, then it definitely amounts to Contempt of the House and breach of privilege. And in these circumstances action must be taken against the person, whosoever he may be, as per the Rules of the House for using threatening language.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I once again appeal to hon. Members, after hearing both the Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition and the hon. Members, not to press the matter and let us proceed with the business of the House.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, you may please call these people in your Chamber and sort out the matter there because it involves the dignity of the House.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: We should discuss the conduct of the Minister. And we should also discuss the conduct of the Parliamentary Affairs' Minister. The Prime Minister has acknowledged that he has met you. But had denies everything in his statement. He is guilty of misleading the

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: I am on a point of order. In this letter there is a basic fundamental difference. We are here to have protection from you for the dignity of the House. But here you yourself are involved in this matter because as per press reports when you said something, Mr. Swamy emphasised something. So you are a party to this.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point of order?

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: My point of order is, as many hon. Members have suggested, you are feeling embarrassed in this matter. If it is so, kindly step down; let the Deputy Speaker come and decide. You cannot become a judge in your own case. So, kindly allow this matter to be decided by the Deputy Speaker.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Shifting of Offices of Government/ Public Sector Undertakings Outside Delhi

*82. SHRI K.C. TYAGI:
SHRI M.S. PAL:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift some of the offices of Government/Public Sector Undertakings from Delhi/New Delhi to the neighbouring towns like Ghaziabad etc. to avoid congestion in the Capital city of Delhi;

(b) whether the Union Government have acquired land at Ghaziabad for the purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). 1012 acres of land have been acquired in Sector 19 of Ghaziabad for shifting of offices from Delhi as well as for establishment of new offices. Details of the land acquired and its distribution and utilization are indicated in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Details of land acquired by the Ministry of Urban Development in Sector 19, Ghaziabad and its distribution/utilisation

Total land area measuring 1012.61 acres acquired in Sector 19 at Ghaziabad stands allotted and under utilisation as per details furnished below:—

Area where construction has been done fully or partly

(a) Fully constructed

1.	Tele-communication Training Centre.	89.30 acres	Area constructed.
2.	Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya	5.90 acres	Building already constructed.
3.	National Test House	12.59 acres	Already constructed.
4.	National Test House	10.00 acres	Quarters constructed.
			<i>Partly constructed or work in progress</i>
1.	Central Govt. Offices	35.00 acres	2 blocks already constructed out of 12 Nos.
2.	CPWD Training Institute	30.00 acres	Work in progress

3.	Structural Engineering Research Centre.	40.00 acres	Construction in progress.
4.	Postal Staff College	20.10 acres	Construction in progress.
5.	General Pool houses	94.60 acres	Partly constructed
6.	Structural Engineering Research Centre residential area.	20.00 acres	Boundary wall constructed.

Allotment made but construction not yet started

1.	Hospital	20.70 acres	Land is vacant
2.	Pharma Copocial Lab. of Indian Medicinian.	6.50 acres	Allotment made physical possession not yet handed over.
3.	Community Centre	11.00 acres	Land is vacant
4.	Lal Bahadur Shastri National Academy of Administration.	450.00 acres	Vacant

Apart from the above, the balance area about 167 acres are kept for utilisation by services like internal roads, etc., green belt, canal etc.

[Translation]

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

Funds for Promotion of Education

*83. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to allocate some more funds to Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh for promotion of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Funds for promotion of education are included in the broad allocations made by the Central Government to the State Governments as a part of the Five Year Plan and Annual Plan outlays. The Seventh Plan and Annual Plan 1990-91 outlays for education, including Culture and Sports, for the States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh are as indicated below:

(Rs. in crores)

	<i>Seventh Plan outlay</i>	<i>Annual Plan 1990-91 outlay</i>
1	2	3
Maharashtra	324.38	60.60
Madhya Pradesh	212.51	165.37

Eighth Five Year Plan and 1991-92 Annual Plan outlays are yet to be finalised.

In addition, funds are allocated to State Governments under the various Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. The States of Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh receive allocation under such Schemes in accordance with the provisions thereof. There is no proposal to allocate any special funds to these States.

[English]

Review of New Education Policy

*84. SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) when was a decision taken to review the New Education Policy;

(b) the reasons for deciding to review the policy;

(c) mechanism and modalities devised to review the policy; and

(d) the progress made so far in this matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). On 7.5.1990, the Government set up a Committee to review the National Policy on Education, 1986. A copy of the Government Resolution which contains necessary details in this regard is attached as statement.

(d) The Committee has submitted its report on 26.12.1990.

STATEMENT

No. F.1-6/90-PN (D.I)
Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development
(Department of Education)

.....

New Delhi, dated the 7th May, 1990.

RESOLUTION

Subject: Appointment of a Committee to review the National Policy on Education, 1986.

.....

Despite efforts at social and economic development since attainment of Independence, a majority of our people continue to remain deprived of education, which is one of the basic needs for human development. It is also a matter of grave concern that our people comprise 50 per cent of the world's illiterate, and large sections of children have to go without acceptable level of primary

education. Government accords the highest priority to education—both as human right and as the means for bringing about a transformation towards a more humane and enlightened society. There is need to make education an effective instrument for securing a status of equality for women, and persons belonging to the backward classes and minorities. Moreover, it is essential to give a work and employment orientation to education and to exclude from it the elitist aberrations which have become the glaring characteristic of the educational scene. Educational institutions are increasingly being influenced by casteism, communalism and obscurantism and it is necessary to lay special emphasis on struggle against this phenomenon and to move towards a genuinely egalitarian and secular social order. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE), needs to be reviewed to evolve a framework which would enable the country to move towards this perspective of education.

2. Government have, therefore, decided to set up NPE Review with the following composition:

1. Acharya Ramamurti, Khodigram, District Munger	Chairman
2. Professor C.N.R. Rao, Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.	Member
3. Dr. Sukhdev Singh, Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Punjab and MP Agricultural Universities.	"
4. Dr. M. Santappa, Formerly Vice-Chancellor, Madras University	"

5	Dr Obaid Siddiqui, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay	Member
6	Dr Bhaskar Roy Chaudhary, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, Calcutta	"
7	Shri M G Bhativadekar, Formerly Principal, Maharaja College, Jaipur	"
8	Professor Usha Mehta, Political Scientist and Teacher Bombay	"
9	Professor Sachidanand Murthy, Sangam Jagarlamudi, Guntur	"
10	Dr Anil Sadgopal, Kishore Bharati, Hoshangabad	"
11	Father T V Kunnunkal, Chairman, National Open School, New Delhi	"
12	Professor Mrinal Miri, Professor of Philosophy, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	"
13	Dr Vidya Niwas Mishra, Vice-Chancellor, Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi	"
14	Shri S Z Quasim, Vice Chancellor, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	"
15	Shri Veda Vyasa, Chairman, DAV College Management Committee, New Delhi	"

16. Shri Manubhai Pancholi,
Lok Bharati Sanosara,
District Bhavnagar. Member

17. Shri S. Gopalan,
Additional Secretary,
Ministry of Human Resource Development,
Department of Education,
New Delhi. Member Secretary

3. The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

- (a) to review the National Policy on Education, 1986 and its implementation;
- (b) to make recommendations regarding revision of the Policy; and
- (c) to recommend action necessary for implementation of the revised Policy within a time-frame.

4. The Committee will devise its own procedure of work and submit its report as soon as possible, but not later than six months from the date of issue of order. It may submit interim reports as may be considered appropriate.

Sd/-
(S.P. Tuli)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Also ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all the Ministries/De-

partments of the Government of India, all State Governments/Union Territory Administration, Universities, Institutions/Organisations of the Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, etc. for information.

Sd/-
(S.P. Tuli)
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Companies Manufacturing Spurious and Sub-Standard Drugs

185. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4673 on 5 September, 1990 and state:

(a) the names of companies in Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh whose drugs have been found to be spurious and of sub-standard quality during the last three years;

(b) whether any penal action has been taken against them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) to (c). The State Drugs

Controllers are the licensing authorities under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act for manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the States. As such, action on sub-standard and spurious drugs is taken by them whenever samples of drugs are found not of standard quality/spurious, on test. The State drugs Controller takes necessary action against the firm, like withdrawal of batch from the mar-

ket, suspension/cancellation of manufacturing licence or prosecution depending upon the nature of offence.

The information received from the States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh on spurious and substandard drugs and the action taken is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Name of the State Himachal Pradesh

(a) Name of Companies manufacturing spurious drugs & action taken against them

No manufacturer of drugs in Himachal Pradesh has been reported to have manufactured spurious drugs during the last three years

(b)

Name of the companies manufacturing substandard drugs during last three years		Action Taken	
		1	2
1	M/s Shivachem Pvt Ltd , 28,29 Indus, Area Barotiwala		Prosecution was launched against M/s Remedies and Chemical, Solan which has resulted in conviction
2	M/s Remedies & Chemicals, National High Way 22 Solan		Most of the drugs which were declared substandard failed due to minor defects. The drugs which were declared Substandard were withdrawn from the market/ institutions
3	M/s Easter Drugs & Pharm (Loan Lic) Gagret Distt Una		In some cases, permission to manufacture the drugs was also withdrawn
4	M/s Surya Lab Parwanoo Distt , Solan		
5	M/s Deep Sons Pharma (India) Dharm Sala (Loan Lic)		
6	M/s Leo Pharm (India) Dharm Sala (Loan Lic)		
7	M/s Manson (India) Pvt Ltd , Plot No 10 Sector-5, Parwanoo		
8	M/s Avni Pharm Parwanoo (Loan Lic), Distt Solan		

<i>Name of the companies manufacturing substandard drugs during last three years</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>	
	1	2
9. M/s. Mex Lab. Post Box No. 24, Solan.		
10. M/s. Cox & Webrouney Pharm. Pvt. Ltd., Sector-2, Panwanoo.		
11. M/s. Pharma Checici Lab. Ltd., PO Sapron Distt. Solan.		
12. M/s. H.D.P.L. Devghat, Solan.		
13. M/s. Panacea Drugs & Pharm, Jasoor, Kangra, H.P.		
14. M/s. Dowells Pharm (Loan Lic.), Gagret Distt. Una.		
15. M/s. Remnice Drugs House, Solan.		
16. M/s. Essko Pharm, Solan (Loan Lic.)		
17. Helex Pharm. Mandi.		
18. M/s. Newton Pharm, Subathu (Repacking Lic.), Distt. Solan.		
19. M/s. Tulip Lab., Mehatpur Distt. Una.		

Name of the companies manufacturing substandard drugs during last three years	Action Taken	
	1	2
20. M/s. Relief Enterprises Geetanagar, Shimla.		
21. M/s. Jaysons Lab. Parwanoo, Distt. Solan.		
22. M/s. Saichem Lab. (P) Ltd., Gagat, Distt. Una.		
23. M/s. Pharma Grafts Gagret (Loan Lic.), Distt. Una.		
24. M/s. Hima Research Lab., Solan.		
25. M/s. Raimon & Pharma (P) Ltd., Dharamsala.		
26. M/s. Karan Indus., Nalagarh, Distt. Solan.		
27. M/s. Roma Pharm. (P) Ltd., The Mall, Solan.		
28. M/s. Curefast & Intermediates Mohila, Kangra.		
29. M/s. Aarge Drugs (P), Parwanoo.		

		Action Taken	
		1	2
(a)	Name of the companies manufacturing spurious drugs & Action taken against them		
1.	M/s. Amco Laboratories, Jandials Guru, Distt. Amritsar	1. Prosecution has since been launched in the Court of law and final decision pending.	
2.	M/s. Auric Pharms, SAS Nagar.	2. Prosecution against the dealer from where the sample was seized has been launched in the Court.	
3.	M/s. Sabala Laboratories, Chhehrata (Amritsar).	3. The matter is under investigation and legal action will be taken on its finalisation.	
(b)	Name of Companies manufacturing substandard drugs during last three years and Action taken on them:		

The State Drugs Controller of Punjab has stated that samples of drugs in respect of almost all the manufacturing firms located in Punjab have been declared as not of standard quality and action is taken against them as per guidelines received from Government of India.

<i>(a) Name of the Companies manufacturing spurious drugs during last three years</i>		<i>Action Taken</i>
1	2	
1.	M/s. Chemicure India, Gurgaon (Oxteetracycline Capsules B. No. OT-10)	Prosecution has been launched against the firm on 31.10.90.
2.	M/s. Eastern Laboratory, Bahadurgarh.	Prosecution has been launched against the firm on 15.6.89.
<i>(b) Name of the Companies manufacturing substandard drugs during last three years</i>		<i>Action Taken</i>
		As per list appended.

APPENDIX

(From 1987-88 to 1989-90)

List of the sub-standard drugs detected during the last 3 years

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Growell Pharmaceuticals MIE, Bahadurgarh	1. Analgin Injection AI-0186 2. B. Sola" yo/Ear Drop 104 86 3. Oxytacin Injection B Vet. C. BG. 101 & DO-102 4. Dexamethasons & Neomycin Eye/ Ear Crop ND-10186 5. Gentamycin Eye/Ear Drop GD-0687, 1187 6. Chloramphenicol Eye/ Ear Drop-0186, 487, 186 & 0286	Yes : Warning issued on 5.7.88. Yes : Warning issued on 27.10.87. Yes : Licence was suspended till further orders. Yes : Permission cancelled on 9.5.89. Yes : Permission cancelled on 30.4.90. Yes : Permission cancelled on 30.4.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		7. Dexacol Eye Drop DX-10386	Yes : Permission cancelled on 30.4.90.
		8. Batacin Eye/Ear Drop 800-187	Permission cancelled on 20.9.90. —do—
		9. Sulphacetamid Eye Drop SD-0287	Yes : Warning issued on 1.2.88.
2	Care & Curo Pharmaceuticals M.I.E., Bahadurgarh.	1 Dentonic Gum Paint C-1002	Yes : Warning issued on 13.7.88.
		2 Flash-E-123	Yes : Permission cancelled on 8.2.89.
		3 Dentonic Gum Paint C-1004	Yes : Permission cancelled for three months on 13.9.89.
		4. Phenpar Syrup C 120	Yes : Warning issued on 4.1.90.
		5. Bron Cure Expectorant C-110	Permission cancelled on 29.10.90
3	M/s. Paras Laboratories M.I.E. Bahadurgarh	1 Ampicillin Oral suspension PA-005	

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Chloramphenical Palmitate Oral suspension-001 PL-007	Permission cancelled for one month on 3.10.89.
		3. Ampicillin Dry Syrup. PA-003	Permission cancelled on 29.10.90
		4. Paediatric Sulphamethaxazole-PT-002	—do—
		5. Paraplex Syrup-PT-014	—do—
4.	M/s. Kali Keya, Gohana	1 Kacipen Cap-8311	—do— under action.
		2 Ketiklor-87077	Under Action
		3. Vigraphas V syrup-88053	Yes Warning issued on 26.3.90
		4 Chloromphenical Palmitate Oral suspension-87081	Item cancelled on 19.11.90
5	M/s Kylson Lab., Gohana	1 B Complex Fort Cap 86101	Yes Permission cancelled on 15.11.88.

S.No	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
6.	M/s. Gaylord Pharmaceuticals Rohtak.	2. Paracetamol Tab. 88416. 3. Paracetamol-88471 & 88466. 4. Acetylsalicylic Acid Tab. 88552	Yes. Warning issued on 26.10.88. Action under consideration. Item cancelled on 17.10.90. —do— under action.
6.	M/s. Gaylord Pharmaceuticals Rohtak.	1. B.P. Tonic-357-B 2. Kufex Expectorant-379	Permission cancelled on 7.7.88.
7.	M/s. Dua Pharmaceuticals Bahadurgath.	3. Neozyme-446 4. Cethox Paediatric suspension-274 5. Concl Expectorant-472 1. Dicillin-500 Ampicillin Cap. 500 mg -C-18	Warning issued on 24.9.90. Yes . Warning issued on 27.6.89. Yes . Warning issued on 18.4.90. Yes : Permission cancelled on 26.12.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
8	M/s Meedin Lab , MIE Bahadurgarh	2 Paracetamol-79 3 Ceniflam Tab -51 1 Chloramphenicol palmitate Oral suspension-0130 2 Tetracycline Cap 0133 3 Chloramphenical Cap 0132 4 Oxy Phenbutazone-116 5 Tree Methoprim-760 6 Chloramphenicol Parmitate Oral Suspension-0130 7 Analgin Tab BN-775	Warning issued on 5 1 90 Item cancelled for two months on 5 10 90 Yes Warning issued on 14 9 87 Misbranded action taken Warning issued Warning issued on 14 9 87 Yes Permission cancelled on 27 1 89 —do— Yes Warning issued on 14 9 87 Yes Permission cancelled on 27 1 89

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		8. Kecon Tab. BN-778	Yes : Warning issued on 29.1.88.
		9. Weldom Tab. BN 807	Yes : Permission cancelled on 27.1.89.
		10. Chloramphenicol Palmitate Oral Suspension BN. D.146 & D.140	Permission cancelled on 18.12.89 for one month
9.	M/s. Ethic Lab , Rohtak	1. Diazepam Tab.-726	Yes : Permission cancelled on 4.4.88
10.	M/s. Saikha Pharmaceuticals, Rohtak.	1 Saillex Ointment-8-13 & B-16	Action under consideration
11.	Unimark Pharma, Bahadurgarh	1. Cozymin Tab M-058	Item cancelled for one month on 16.10.90.
		2. Femark Cap M-070 & M085	Warning issued on 10.10.90.
		3. Amoxycillin Oral Susp. M-039	Yes, Permission cancelled on 11.5.88.
		4 Victim Paediatric suspension-M040	Yes, Permission cancelled on 11.5.88.

S.No.	Name of the manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1			
2			
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4			
12.	M/s. T P Pharmaceutical, Rohtak	1. Chloramphenicol Palmitate Oral Susp. CI-10 2. Neoplex NF-09 3. Chlopromphenicol Oral Suspension CI-22 4. Trimethoprim & Sulphha Methaxazole-NT. 32 5. Enplex Syrup EP-23	Yes, Permission cancelled on 5.7.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 16.8.89. Yes, permission cancelled on 5.7.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 16.8.89. Yes, permission cancelled on 16.8.89.
13.	M/s. f India) products, Rohtak	Chloramphenical Palmitate suspension B-011	Yes, lincence cancelled on 4.5.88.
14.	M/s. A	Pharm	Fractyl Expectorant-G1135 Murelax B. Complex-458 Modex Ointment-214

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
15.	M/s. Macknoll Lab., Bahadurgarh.	Oxytetracycline Cap 146 Chlorastrip noll Cap BM-1548	Yes, Warning issued on 19.88 Yes, Warning issued on 6.10.89
16.	M/s. Eastern Lab. Bahadurgarh	Analgin Tab 822 Diazepam Tab 030	Yes, Warning issued on 22.2.89 Yes, licence cancelled Analgin Tab -827 —do—
17.	M/s. Paras Pharmaceuticals Bahadurgarh.	1 Analgin Inj -043-4 2 PP Chloromphenoxy Ear Drop-027 & 045 3. Oxytacin BVC Inj. 025 031 & 032 4. Chloroquine Phosphate Inj -037	Licence suspended Yes, warning issued on 28.7.88 & 29.7.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 3.11.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 28.2.89.
18.	M/s. Authantic Drug, Rohtak	1 Galron-109	Yes, Warning issued on 11.9.89

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
19.	M/s. G lawn (India) M.I.E. Bahadurgarh.	2. Phon-Pham Tab.-0611	Yes : Warning issued on 5.7.88.
20.	M/s. Quality Pharmaceutical, Rohilk.	1. Furazolidone sus. 1078 & 1079 2. Keyfurazone Susp.-1062 3. S.K. Trim Sus-1089	Action under consideration. Yes : Permission cancelled on 1.2.89. —do— Yes : Warning issued on 6.6.88.
21.	M/s. Hawell Pharmaceuticals, Bahadurgarh.	1. Chloramphenicol Cap. 60 2. Paediatric Co-trimathazole Mixture-38 3. Chloramphnical Palmitate Oral Susp.-44 & 103 4. Trimethoprim & Sulphathoxazole C-4 & 60	Yes : Permission cancelled on 24.10.88. The firm has been closed since 12/88, and licence cancelled. —do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
22.	M/s. Sky Lab., Rohtak	5. Ampicillin 500 mg 100 6. Havequin-63	The firm has been closed since 12/88. & licence cancelled. —do—
		1. Betazoxon-M- Betamethosons Valerate Neomycin Skin Ointment. 06	Yes : Warning issued on 1.2.88.
		2. Neomycin Cream 005	Yes : Warning issued on 1.2.88.
		3. Whit Fields Ointment-01	Yes : Warning issued on 14.3.88.
		4. Nitrofurazone Cream-004	Yes : Permission cancelled on 29.3.89.
		5. Neomycin Cream-003 & 005.	Yes : Permission cancelled on 29.3.89.
		6. Tetracycline Eye ointment-071	Action under consideration.
		7. Betnosone C 80	Yes : Warning issued on 30.6.89.
		8. Ringoure-02	—CO—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the P.L. and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
23.	M/s. Belco Pharma, Bahadurgarh.	9. Tetracycline Eye Ointment-15 10. Betmaxons-N Crea.-333 1. Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Inj. 560, 643, 205, 616, 467. 2. Betaplex Inj. 622, 618, 528, 600, 518. 3. Cyno Caialomins Inj. 615, 423, 533. 4 Oxytetracycline Inj. 555, 681 & 414. 5. Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. 597, 502 6 Analgin Inj. 496, 429, 571 & 628 7 Water for Inj. 696 8 Nitro Furazone 952	Action under consideration. Yes : Warning issued on 16.4.90. Action under consideration. Action under consideration. —do— —do— —do— —do— Action under consideration.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
9.	Balcid Eye/Ear Drop-E-1	Action under consideration.	
10.	Oxytetracycline Inj. 359, 437 & 701	—do—	
11.	Gentamycin Inj. 620	—do—	
12.	Beteplex Inj.	—do—	
13.	Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Inj. 508	—do—	
14.	Beteplex Inj. 693	Yes : Warning issued on 19.2.90.	
15.	Gentamycine Eye Drop. 730	—do—	
16.	Glyanocobalamina 664	Yes : Warning issued on 7.2.90	
17.	Analgin Inj. 717	—do—	
18.	Dexamethasone-560	Action under consideration.	

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		19. Analgin Inj. 636, 820 & 742	Action under consideration.
		20. Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. 597	—do—
24.	M/s. Carewell Pharmaceutical, Rohtak.	1. Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole 301 2. Chloramphenical Oral Suspension-304	Yes : Permission cancelled on 16.8.88. Permission cancelled.
		3. Guffin Expectorant-252	Permission cancelled on 16.10.90.
25.	M/s. D.P. Pharma, Panipat.	1. Komplex-135 2. Chloramphenicol Phimitate-Oral Sus. 149 3. Kapimycetin-145	—do— Items withdrawn on 14.11.90 till further orders. —do—
26.	M/s. Maxwell Pharmaceuticals Panipat.	1. Maxprim Tab. 16, MXN-19 MAX-18	Yes : Permission cancelled on 27.6.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Paracetamol Tab. MPT-42	Yes: Permission cancelled on 27.6.90
		3. Maxcold Tab. MAX-24	—do—
		4. Chloramphenicol Cap. CPC-11	Action under consideration.
27.	M/s. D P Pharma, Panipat	1. D.P. Gripe Water-109	Item withdraw on 14.11.90. till further order.
		2. Chloramphenicol & Benzocaine Ear drop-119	Yes warning issued on 2.11.88.
		3. Komplex B Complex Syrup-126	Yes Warning issued on 1.12.88.
		4. Kapituron susp -116	Item withdrawn on 14.11.90. till further orders.
		5. Kapimyterrin (Chloramphenicol Ear Drop)-145	—do—
		6. Kepimet in D P Gripe water & Chloramphenicol Oral Susp	—do—
		110 133 125	

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
28.	M/s. Ultracham Lab. Panipat	Gastacid MPD Antacid Liq. CD-71006	Action under consideration.
29.	M/s. Laborate Pharmaceuticals, Panipat.	1. B-Plex Inj. L.B. 4 & 5 2. Gentamycin Ear Drop LAE-2 3. Neurovit Inj. LN-6 4. Dexamathasons Sodium Phosphate Inj. LD-2 & Yes : Permission cancelled on 1.5.90. LD-12	Yes, Permission cancelled on 28.2.89. —do— Yes, Warning issued on 15.11.88. Item cancelled on 23.11.90 for one month.
29.	M/s. Laborate Pharmaceuticals, Panipat.	5. Anapam Inj. LP-2 6. Dexa Cort Eye Drop LHN-4 7. Primazole C. Paediatric Syrup LPZ-2 8. Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. LD-91	—do— Action under consideration.
30.	M/s Modilife India, Panipat	1. Sulphaprim-11 & SP -06	Yes . Permission cancelled on 31.8.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1			
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31.	M/s Ganga Pharmacy, Sirsa	2. Medicof Cough Syrup MO-160 1. Water for Inj-401 2. Analgin Inj. AL-202 3. Gee Neurone-801 4. Gee-Mye-N Dexamethasone & Neomycin Eye/Ear Drop-GE-1 5. Dexamethasone Sodium Phosphate Inj. DM-01	Yes : Permission cancelled. Yes : Permission cancelled on 13.7.87. Yes : Warning issued on 14.10.87. Yes : Warning issued on 14.12.87. Yes : Warning issued on 24.12.88. Yes : Warning issued on 18.7.87.
32.	M/s Ganga Pharmacy, Sirsa	Analgin Inj. 204	Yes, permission cancelled on 10.4.90 for fifteen days.
33.	M/s Mectarine Pharmacy, Faridabad.	1. Nectalox Chocolate Laxative Tab. T-8789 2. Nectamycillin Ear drops 0886	Yes : Warning issued on 21.4.88. Yes : Warning issued on 21.4.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
3.	Cododon Tab. T-4687	Action under consideration.	
4.	Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. 8/84	—do—	
5.	N-Cutter-3587	—do—	
6.	Analgin-3587	Yes : Warning issued on 8.8.88.	
7.	Trimethoprim Sulphameth-8788	Action under consideration.	
8.	Gyphen-butazone B. No. 12586	—do—	
9.	N-Cutter B. No. 2786	—do—	
10.	Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. B. No. 3688	—do—	
11.	Analgin Inj. B. No. 4188	Yes : Warning issued on 25.9.90.	
12.	Tab. Cododon B. No. T-4587	Yes : permission withdrawn for 2 months on 16.8.90.	

S No	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
34	M/s Sanbio, Faridabad	1 Trinethoprim & Sulfamethoxazole B No 253	Yes Warning issued on 25 4 90
		2 Indogesic tab B No C-246	Yes Warning issued on 25 4 90
		3 Indogesic Tab B No C-526	—do—
		4 Chloroquine H No 296	—do—
		5 Indosolone Tab K-42	—do—
		6 Oxyphen Butoazole Tab B No 648	Yes Permission cancelled on 25 4 90
		7 Calmprost Tab H-650	Yes Warning issued on 25 4 90
		8 Analgin Tab D-569	—do—
		9 Paracetamol tab R-587	—do—
		10 Septum DS Tab H 694	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
			Yes : Warning issued on 25.4.90
35.	M/s Snochem Laboratories Faridabad	11. Indohist Tab. 605 12. Indosagic Tab. C-807	Yes : Warning issued on 25.4.90 —do—
36.	M/s. RKG Pharma, Faridabad.	1. Dard Hara Tab. B. No. 173 2. Sulphadiazine Tab. B. No. 110 3. Ampicillin Cap. B. No.158	Yes : Permission cancelled on 5.9.88. —do— Licence suspended on 25.8.89.
		1. Piperazine Tab. B.No.112 2. Hartostat Tab. B. No. 3668 3. Ephedrine Hydrochloride Tab. B. No. 2253 4. Ethambutol B. No. 3559	Yes : Warning issued on 14.7.88. Action under consideration. —do— —do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
37.	M/s. Unimex Laboratories, Faridabad	5. Primaquine tab. B. No.193 1. Ascosin Tab. B. No. 4185 2. Haemosules Cap. B. No. 1020 3. Chloroquine Tab. B.No. 340 4. Ascolin Tab. B.No. 4930 & 4587	Action under consideration. —do— —do— —do— —do—
38.	M/s Callet Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad	Furazolidone Tab. B No. 3076	Yes : Warning issued on 25.10.89
39.	M/s Suprachem Lab., Faridabad	1. Nitroturazone Ointment B.No. 952 2. T-Red-Fort Tab. B. No. 605 3. Supplex Cap. B. No. 823	Action under consideration. Yes : Warning issued on 20.12.88. Yes, Warning issued on 24.10.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
40.	M/s Walbro Pharmaceuticals	1. Trimathoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Mixture Paad. B. No. 03602 2. Chloramphenicol Oral Swap. B. No. 08715 3. Trimethoprim & Sulphen methoxazole Mixture B. No. 08720 4. Dyscur-M-Suspension B. No. 08711	Licence cancelled. —do— —do— —do—
41.	M/s Axis Chsmedical Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad.	1. Axisrop Suspension B. No. 322	Yes, strict warning issued on 16.8.89.
42.	M/s National Labs., Faridabad.	2. Axis Suspension B. No. 322 1. Paracetamol Tab. B. No. 15011	Yes : Strict Warning issued on 6.7.90. Yes : Warning issued on 27.1.88.
43.	M/s Sledchem of India, Faridabad.	2. Furoprroxone Susp. B. No. 984 1. Paralgin Tab. B. No. 584	Yes : Warning issued on 16.12.87. Yes : Warning issued on 21.2.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
2.	Bioguin Fort. B.No. 423	Yes : Permission cancelled on 8.8.89.	
3.	Prestigin B.No. 507	Yes : Warning issued on 3.10.89.	
4.	Analgin Tab. B. No. 411	Yes : Warning issued on 8.8.89.	
44.	M/s Mayur Pharmaceuticals.	1. Malco-Syrup B.No. 05 2. Ibumol 400 Tablet B. No. 166 —do—	Yes : Warning issued on 18.9.89. Licence has been cancelled.
45.	M/s Uttar Pradesh Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd. Faridabad.	Dextrose Inj. B. No. 9987	
46.	M/s Shivchem Pharma, Faridabad.	Asprin Tab. B. No. 673	Yes : Warning issued on 19.4.89.
47.	M/s Mangia Pharmaceuticals, Pawal (Faridabad)	Dextrose Inj. B.No. 2759	Yes, Warning issued on 28.8.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
48.	M/s Jagson Paul, Faizabad.	1. Phenorin Tab. B. No. 6003 2. Ergo Tab with Harmones B. No. 5007 3. Diarlap Cap. B. No. 5005 4. Oxytracydin Inj. B.No. 8073 5. Chloramphenical Cap. B. No. 7028 & 8007 6. Parvon-N-Cap. B.No. 8001	Action under consideration. —do— —do— —do— Yes, Warning issued on 30.4.90. Action under consideration. —do—
49.	M/s Jain Chemicals, Jind.	1. Gentamycin Eye/Ear drops. B.No. 2151, 215, 0204, 228, 0531 & DX.10. 2. Dexamethasone Inj. 531, DX10 3. Jalgan Fort Inj. B.No. 0452, 041	Yes, permission cancelled on 28.3.89. —do— —do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		4. Chloranphenicol eye/ear drop B. No. 2051, 061, 062, 202, 104, 105, 298	Yes, permission cancelled on 28.3.89
5.	Cyanonohrolamine Inj. B.No. 143, 144, 147, 145.	—do—	—do—
6.	Lignocane Inj. B.No. L-33, 301	—do—	—do—
7.	Dexamethosone Tab. 262, Y-487	—do—	—do—
8.	Alangin Inj. B. No. 56, A-85	—do—	—do—
9.	Corigescic Microfinid Tab. B.No. 415, 014, 419, 018, 015.	—do—	—do—
10.	Sulphaoetamide Eye/Ear drop. B.No. 22, 39, 272, 273.	—do—	—do—
11.	Ampicillin Dry Syrup B.No. 564, 562	—do—	—do—
12.	Gentamycin Inj. B.No. CT-11, 298	—do—	—do—

<i>S No</i>	<i>Name of the Manufacturer</i>	<i>Name of the Product and batch No</i>	<i>Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof</i>
1	2	3	4
13	B Plex-Inj B No D 40, 285, 2212, 283	Yes, permission cancelled on 28-3-1989	
14	Diazam Inj B No D-40	Licence have been cancelled	
15	Oxyphenbutazone tab 182-E	Licence have been cancelled	
16	Tab Malwin B No 105	Licence have been cancelled	
17	Desamethasone Neomycin Ear Drop B No DN-10	Licence have been cancelled	
18	Cyngocalaline Inj B No 148	Licence have been cancelled	
19	Metoclopramide Inj B No 111	Licence have been cancelled	
20	Elosic Fort Tab B No 591	Licence have been cancelled	
21	Sulphacetamide Eye Drop B No 273	Licence have been cancelled	

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
22.	Adriavine Solution B No. 324		Licence have been cancelled
23	Dexamethosone Tab.		Licence have been cancelled.
24	Oxygine tab. B. No. 503		Licence have been cancelled.
25	Paracetamol Inj PA-7		Licence have been cancelled.
26	Metoclopramide Inj. -117		Licence have been cancelled.
27.	Congesic Tab B No. 025		Licence have been cancelled.
28.	Jalgyn Fort B. No. 49		Licence have been cancelled.
29.	Ampicillin for Inj. B. No. 552		Licence have been cancelled.
50.	M/s Wyleys Pharmaceuticals Fazlabad.	1 Ditol Expectorant B.No. 24	Yes warning issued on 29-3-89
2	Ritaplex Tonic B	No. 41	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer /	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
3.	Chloramphenical Plamitit Oral susp. B. No. 39	Yes, warning issued on 29-3-89.	
4.	B. Complex Liquid B. No. 50	Action under consideration.	
5.	Sepram Paediatric Susp. B. No. 33	Action under consideration.	
6.	Chloramphenical Palmitate Susp. B. No. 49	Action under consideration.	
7.	Paed. Trimethoprim Sulphamethoxazole mixture B. No. B-35	Action under consideration.	
8.	Griposip Grip Water B. No. 37	Action under consideration.	
9.	Wymecetine Oral Suspension B. No. 19	Action under consideration.	
10.	Chloramphenical Palmitat B. No. 53	Action under consideration.	
11.	Trimethoprim & Sulphamethozole B.No. 36240	Action under consideration.	

S No	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
51	M/s Cabossal India, Faizabad	1 Cosi (Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Mix & Paed B No 23 2 Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Mix Paed B No 35 3 Kaffen Exp B No KF-93 4 Kiffen Exp B No 103	Yes Warning issued on 19-10-87 Yes Permission cancelled on 7-7-88 Yes, Permission cancelled on 12-10-89 Yes, Permission cancelled on 12-10-89
52	M/s Sun Pharma Pvt Ltd	1 Urginea Tr B No 22,23,24 2 Amodyne compound Embadgn B No 0368	Reply of the firm found satisfactory and filed The firm has been directed to improve Techniques
53	M/s Panacea Pharmaceuticals Works, Narwana Road, Jind	1 Cardamom Tincture Aromatic B No 8263 2 Ashwagandha Liquid Extract B No 8284	Action under consideration Action under consideration

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
54.	M/s K. Pharmaceuticals Works, Jind.1.	Tincture Catacin B. No. 800 2. Delute Alcohol B.No. 917 3. Denebure Spirit and Tr. Uriginea B. No. 985 & 993	Yes, Warning issued on 14.3.90. Reply found Satisfactory & filed. Action under consideration.
55.	M/s Curewell (India), Faridabad	Sulphaboles Tab. & Gentamcin Injection B.No. 03	Action under consideration.
56.	M/s Dhavsons Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad.	Dextrose Inj. B.No. 328068, 207058, 518078 Destrose Inj. B.No. 318059,413089,107049	Yes, Permission withdrawn from 11.10.89 to 23.11.89. Yes, Warning issued on 15.3.90.
			Destrose Inj. B.No. 514039
			The case is under action. The constitution of the firm has been sent to Dy. D.C. (I) North Zone on 1.8.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
57.	M/s Kribi Lab., Faridabad	Paracetamol Tab. B. No. 187	Action under consideration.
58.	M/s Drug Tech. & Chemicals, Faridabad	1. Electromag BN-DEP04 2. Pamtid Tab. BN DCP-30	Yes, Warning issued on 14-2-89 Action under consideration.
59.	M/s Nestor Pharmaceuticals, Faridabad	1. Chlorphenramide Maleate Tab. BN. 0187. 2. Naslin Cap. B. No. 0188-A	Yes, Warning issued on 23.11.87. Action under consideration.
60.	M/s Uniwai Pharma, Faridabad.	1. Trimathoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Tab. B. No. 124 2. —do— 84 3. Dexamethasone Tab. B. No. AJ-102	Permission of item cancelled. Yes, Permission cancelled on 15-2-1989. —do— Action under consideration.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
61.	M/s Beta Pharmaceuticals 210-R, Model Town, Karnal.	1. Lysovin, Syrup, B. No. 294 2. Histamin X Expectorant B. 1055 3. Efinist Cough Syrup, B.No. 1062	Yes, warning issued on 10.5.88. Yes, warning issued on 24.6.90. —do—
62.	M/s Trimurti Pharmaceuticals	Ashwagendha Liquor Ext. I.P B. No. 110	Yes, permission suspended for 2 month on 27.6.90.
63.	M/s B.K Pharmaceuticals Baldi, Karnal	1. Mabandazole Tab. S.P. B. No. 5106	Yes, Warning issued on 14.3.88.
64.	M/s Indomedics, Karnal	1. Chloramphenical (Audipin) Ear Drops B. No. 52 2. —do— 3. Meditone Family Tonic B. No. 58	Yes, Warning issued on 5.7.88. Yes, permission suspended for 3 months on 22.1.90. —do—
		4. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P.B. No. 11 & 20	Licence to manufacture Ashoka Liq. suspended for 2 months on 9.7.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
65.	M/s Amree Pharmaceuticals Kaithol Raod Karnal.	1. Gripe Water B. No. A-348 2. Marinlek B-Complex Syrup B. No. B-192 3. Mari-Kuf cough Syrup B. No. A 334 4. Ashwagandhana Liq. Ext. I.P. B.No. 328 & 293.	Yes, permission suspended for 15 days on 13.7.90 —do— —do— Yes, permission suspended for 2 months on 17.7.90. 5. Ashokaliquid Ext. I.P. B. No. 319, 253 & 237. —do— 6. Trime-thoprim & sulphamethozazole paed. Suspension B.P.C. Amitrim) B.No. A-338. 7. Cloramphenical Phmitate oral suspension B.P.C. B. No. 205
			Action under consideration.

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Manufacturer</i>	<i>Name of the Product and batch No.</i>	<i>Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof</i>
1	2	3	4
66.	M/s Silchem Laboratories 171-E-Model Town, Karnal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hifanix Capsules B. No. S. 111 2. Orii Paedtic suspension B.No. S-1008 3. Ampicillin Trihydrate I.P. (Acilin) B.No. S-1022 	<p>Yes, warning issued on 28.1.88.</p> <p>Yes, Licence cancelled on 18.1.89.</p> <p>Action under consideration.</p>
67.	M/s Sultanpur Chemical, Karnal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ashoka Liquied Ext. I.P. B.No. 12, 58 & 66 	Action under consideration.
68.	M/s Prim Pharmaceutical Industries, Karnal	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Spirit Ammonia Aromatic B. No. 26 2. Ashoka Liquied Ext. I.P. B.No. 287 	<p>Yes, warning issued on 3.5.88.</p> <p>Yes, permission suspended for 2 months on 7.8.90.</p>
69.	M/s Fobri Laboratories, Karnal.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Zonalgin Tab. B.No. T-20 	Yes, Permission cancelled for 2 months on 9.11.87.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
70.	M/s Welchem Pharma, Karnal	1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. B. No. W-11	Yes, Construction of the firm sent to SDC Rajasthan on 28.8.90 for launchin prosecution against the firm.
71.	M/s Natraj Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals, Karnal	1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. B. No. 222	Yes, permission suspended for 2 months on 16.4.90.
72.	M/s Eagle Chemicals, Karnal	1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. B. No. 10 2. Binatone Liq. B.No. 001	Yes, permission suspended for 2 months on 25.6.90. Yes, permission suspended for 2 months on 1.8.90
73.	M/s Kalayan Laboratories	1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. 203, 227 & 273	for Batch No. 203 permission withdrawn for 2 months. for batch No. 227 & 273 action under consideration.
74.	M/s Bagra Schering	1 Asparmin Tab. B. No 1145	Yes, permission cancelled for 2 months on 19.1.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof	
			1	2
75.	M/s Omegn Remedies, Karnal	2. Bisprin Tab. B. No. 1144 & 1151.	Yes, permission cancelled on 30.5.89.	
		3. Aspamin Tab. B. No. 1140 & 1145	Yes, permission is being cancelled.	
		1. Vitaphos Tonic B. No. 112	Yes, permission cancelled on 12.1.88.	
76.	M/s Bhaskar Pharma, Karnal	2. Suraprime Paediatric B. No. 110	Yes, warning issued on 12.1.88.	
		3. Magetran Dry Syrup B. No. 113	Yes, Permission cancelled on 4.4.88.	
		1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. B. No. 168 & 194	Yes, permission cancelled for 2 months on 26.7.90.	
77.	M/s Cosmic Pharmaceuticals Shanti Nagar, Karnal	1. Ashoka Liquid Ext. I.P. No. 18,29 & 36.	Yes, permission cancelled for 2 months on 25.6.90.	
		2. Ashwa gandha Liquid No. 15	—do— on 20.8.90.	
78.	M/s Alpha Drugs & Pharmaceuticals, Karnal.	1. Aldaphex Tab. B. No. 220	Yes, permission cancelled on 7.3.88.	

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
75.	M/s Noble Remedies Pvt. Ltd., Gurgaon	2. Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Tab. B. No. 314 1. Eaquein Syrup B. No. 115	Yes, warning issued on 21.11.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 14.7.88.
80.	M/s Kumon Laboratories Gurgaon	2. Noble Expectorant B. No. 880 3. Nobeprim Susp. B. No. 1120 1. Saypran Tab. B.No. 006	Yes, permission cancelled on 24.1.89. Yes, warning issued on 26.3.90. Yes, warning issued on 6.11.89.
		2. Vitamin B-Complex Cap. IP (Kueplex) B.No. 101	Action under consideration.
		3. Chloramphenical oral susp. B. No. 006 4. Trimstethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Tab. B. No. T-103	—do— —do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
81.	M/s Drugmik Laboratories	5. Analign Tab. I.P. No. 132 1. Parkmek Tab. B. No. 1329 2. Ibumek Tab. B. No. 1429	Yes, warning issued on 18.7.90. Yes, warning issued on 12.1.88. Yes, warning issued on 24.11.89.
82.	M/s Vasishta Pharmaceuticals Gurgaon	1. Chloramphenical Palmitate suspension I.P.B. No. 108	Yes, warning issued on 27.11.87.
83.	M/s Randial Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon	2. Uriginea Tr. I.P. 66 B. No. 651 1. Dolcin Tab B. No. T-257	Yesm, Licence suspended for 2 months on 23.4.90. Yes, permission cancelled on 28.2.89.
84.	M/s Suneria Pharmaceuticals Gurgaon	2. Paracetamole tab. I.P. B.No. T-152 1. Oxylocin Inj. B. Vat. C. B.No. SP-86	Yes, permission cancelled for 1 month on 27.10.89. Yes, permission was cancelled on 28.2.89. But permission was restored by Govt. on appeal of the firm on 7/8.8.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
85.	M/s Warden Pharmaceuticals Gurgaon	2. Oxytocin Ing. B. Vet. C. B. No. OV-117. 1. Chloramphenical Ear drops B. No. 293	Action under consideration.
86.	M/s Sivonp Pharmaceuticals Co. Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon	2. Chloroquine Syrup B. No. HP-215. 1. Diarasin F. suspension B. No. 38	Yes, permission suspended for 21 days on 17.7.90.
87.	M/s Masmo Pharma Gurgaon	2. Diarasin F. suspension B. No. 228 1. Co. Trimoxazole Mixture Paed. BPC (Tyzole) B.No. KP003.	Yes, warning issued on 7.3.88.
88.	M/s Kaniv Lab. Gurgaon	2. V-Tone-5 Syrup B. No. 005	Yes, Licence cancelled on 11.4.89.
89.	M/s Remis India, Gurgaon	1. Kanifur suspension B.No. KF 044 1. Vine par Tab. B. No. 112	Yes, Warning issued on 30.12.87.
			Yes, warning issued on 2.9.87.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
90.	M/s Mobile Laboratories Pvt. Ltd.	1. Emplex-12 Syrup B. No. 194	Yes, warning issued on 4.11.88.
91.	M/s Adelco Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon.	1. Oxygesics Tab. B. No. 88142	Yes, warning issued on 13.3.90.
92.	M/s Indocan Pharmaceuticals Gurgaon	1. Ampicillin oral suspension (In-docillin) B. No. 050	Yes, warning issued on 6.4.90.
83.	M/s Neditax Pharma Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon	1. Acetyl Salicylic Acid Tab. I.P. B. No. 2524	Yes, warning issued on 11.5.88.
94.	M/s Pharma Labs. Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon	2. Furazoledin Tab. B.No. 2681	Yes, warning issued on 18.10.89.
95.	M/s. Dorex Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd. Gurgaon	1. Chloramphenical Palmitate oral suspension I.P.B. No. 133	Yes, warning issued on 30.11.87.
96.	M/s Jovesons Pharmaceuticals	1. Belladone Plaster BPC B.No. 478.	Yes, permission cancelled on 29.12.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
97.	M/s Getwell Pharmaceuticals	1. Analgin Tab. B. No. AGV-01/85 2. Sulphacetamide Eye drops B.No. SD-2001/86. 3. Garwal Eye/Ear drops B. No.EB/01/86. 4. Sulphacetamide Eye drops B.No. SD-2002/87. 5. Ocuclid (Sulphacetamids) Eye drops B.No. 2004	Yes, warning issued on 26.7.90. Yes, warning issued on 26.7.90. Yes, warning issued on 26.7.90. Yes, warning issued on 26.7.90. Yes, warning issued on 26.7.90.
98.	M/s Elixer Pharmaceuticals	1. Sodium Chloride Dextrose Ing. B. No. 82036	Yes, warning issued on 1.8.89.
		2. 5% Dextrose Ing. I.P. B. No. 910133-A	Yes, warning issued on 22.8.90.
99.	M/s Indian Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Ltd. Bundahera Gurgaon.	1. Sulphacetamide Eye drops B.No. 21682	Yes, strict warning issued on 24.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Chloramphenicals oral susp. B.No. 1484	Yes, strict warning issued on 2.4.90.
		3. Almagin B.No. AGT-1284	Yes, strict warning issued on 2.4.90.
		4. Gencyl B. No. GNV-1083	Yes, strict warning issued on 2.4.90.
		5. Indiglobin Hamaticin Cap. B.No. IDC-4286	Yes, permission suspended for 15 days on 2.4.90.
		6. Polyvitamin Tab. B. No. 2286	—do—
		7. Mabandazole Tabs. (Indizone) B.No. 1486	Yes, warning issued on 7.10.89.
		8. Dexamethasone Tabs. (Indizone) B.No. IZT-3487.	Yes, warning issued on 7.10.89.
		9. —do— B. No. 3187	Yes, warning issued on 7.10.89.
		10. Vitamin Cap. B.No. VTC 0985	Yes, permission cancelled on 16.7.90.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
100.	M/s Sieman Laboratories (India) Gurgaon	11. Idiglobin BN. IGC-3887 1. Biocort Eye drops BN-2675	Yes, warning issued on 16.7.90. Yes, permission suspended for six months on 11.1.90.
		2. Manacied Eye drops BN-29174 2965 3. Promethazine HCL Elixir BN-3219 4. Chloramphenical Palmitate oral susp. BPC BN 3108.	Yes, permission suspended for two months. Warning issued on 6.12.90. Permission withdrawn for one month.
101.	M/s Haryana Biological (India) Gurgaon	1. Cynocobalamin Inj. IP BN-7186	Yes, permission was cancelled on 27.1.89 but on appeal to Govt. permission was restored on 19.5.90.
		2. Dexamethasone Inj. NFI BN-17287 & 20187	—do—
		3. Chloroquine Phosphate Inj. BN. 6989 & 15887	Yes, permission was cancelled on 27.1.88 but on appeal to Govt. Permission was restored on 19.5.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		4 Gentamycin Inj. IP BN-14587 & 37688	Yes, warning issued on 27/6/90
		5 Harydion Inj. BN-31188 BN-33788	Yes, permission suspended for one month on 21/3/90
		6 Dexamethasone Inj. B No 30128	Yes, permission was cancelled on 11/4/90
		7 Cynocobalamin Inj. B No 33788	Action under consideration
102	M/s Bajaj Pharmaceuticals Hissar	1 Pentavit BN 4004	Action under consideration
		2 Trimethoprim & Sulphamethoxazole Paed BPC BN-C1-074	Yes, permission suspended till the firm submit the reply to show cause notice
		3 Chloramphenical Palmitate susp BN CP 4003	Yes, warning issued on 19/7/90
		4 Beccos Cough Exp BN 071	Action under consideration
		5 Anergil-71 BN-6001	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
103.	M/s S.K. Pharmaceuticals, Charkhi Dadri	1. Sulphamethoxazole & Trimethoprim Mixture IP BN-61-431 2. Paracetamol Syrup (Siromol) BN-78-436 3. —do— BN 68-424 4. Sirozolidone susp. BN-7G-451 5. Kestrol-Exp. Cough Syrup BN-BF-474 6. Siromol Syrup Paracetamol BN 71-456 7. Kestrol-E Cough Exp. BN 81-487	Yes, warning issued on 13.1.88. Yes, warning issued on 12.10.88 & 15.2.89. Yes, warning issued on 29.1.90. Yes, warning issued on 7.12.89. Yes, permission suspended for one month on 16.4.90. —do— —do—
104.	M/s Gripo Laboratories Sonipat	Benzyle Benzilate IP	Yes, Licence suspended on 11.4.89 for one month.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
105.	M/s Aegis Formulations Murthal	1. Aedyl Exp. 13-003 2. Paciphen Tab. 9-013	Action under consideration.
106.	Drup Chem Kundli Conipat	1. Tetracycline HCL Cap. IP 867 2. Analgin Tab. B.No. 886 3. Paracetmol Tab. B. No. 897	Action under consideration. Firm surrender the Licence. Hence action under consideration. —do— —do—
107.	M/s Northwest Pharmaceuticals Kundli.	1. Parazive Syrup 0-35 2. Nock Dry Powder 261 3. Seablation No. 083 4. Dilodex K-005	Yes, issued warning on 14.3.88. Yes, issued warning on 10.5.90. Yes, issued warning on 12.12.89. Action under consideration.

S No	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
108	Ego Pharmaceuticals Ambala Cantt	1 Diplona Tonic No 1216 2 Teekof cough syrup No TK	Yes, item cancelled on 28/7/88 Licence on the firm suspended on 29/12/88
109	Mahesh Pharmaceuticals Ambala Cantt	1 Dimospar Cap No 117	Action under consideration
110	Skyla laboratories Ambala Cantt	Trimpophprime & Sulphamethazole Suspension No 102	Yes, issued warning on 14/4/89
111	Jayson Pharmaceuticals Ambala City	1 Orthogin Tab No 340	Action under consideration
112	Optica Pharmaceuticals	2 Paridon Tab B No 319 3 Haemogen-B No 0214 1 Zilmid eye drop B No 8617	Yes, issued warning on 29/1/88 Yes, issued warning on 20/7/88 Yes, permission on this item cancelled on 2/1/89

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Pyromide eye drop B.No. 8611	Yes, permission of this item cancelled on 27.1.89.
		3. Trachol Sterile ophthalmic Solution B.No. 8507, 8735	Action under consideration.
		4. Optica optimox Sterile Ophthalmic suspension B.No. 8804, 8826, 8726	—do—
		5. Trachol sterile ophthalmic B.No. 8724	—do—
		6. Lentisol 8735	—do—
		7. Chloramphenical Ophthalmic, solution IP 8827	—do—
113.	Veniyar Laboratories Ambala Cantt.	1. Xymo Cap. B.No. 251 2. Carmol Tab. B. No. 117	Yes, item cancelled for three months on 6.7.89. Yes, item cancelled on 1.12.88

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof		
1	2	3	4		
114.	M/s Bio-Cars Remedies Ambala Cantt.	3. Venaspin B.No. 143. 1. Dionion Tab. B. No. 022 2. Coldril Tab. B. No. 77 3. Iramex-12 B.No. 110	Action under consideration. Item withdrawn while granting renewal. Yes, warning issued on 6.2.1989. Yes, permission on cancelled on 18.10.1989.		
115.	M/s Kundan Drugs, Punchkula	4. Dexamethosone B.No. 152 5. Sulphamethozole & Trimathoprim paed. BPC B. No. 257	Yes, warning issued on 12.4.90. Yes, permission cancelled for 21 days.	1. Chloraphanicol Palmitate oral susp. B. No. 3486-B & 12586. 2. Kultnil Exp. B. No. 9380	Yes, permission cancelled on 27.1.88. Yes, the licence of the firm has been suspended on 18.11.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		3. Veplex-5 B.No. 1486	—do—
		4. Keptran Paediatric Syrup B.No. Not visible.	—do—
		5. Vimycetin Chloramphenical oral Susp. B.No. 34 868 & 16688.	—do—
116.	M/s Tulas Pharmaceuticals Yamunan agar.	1. Trimethaprim & Sulphazole Mixture B. No. 1107 2. Piprezine citrate Syrup B.No. 1187	Yes, warning issued on 5.6.88. Yes, warning issued on 10.5.88.
		3. Asprin B.No. 13397 4. Glycerin IP B.No. 173	Yes, warning issued on 11.8.88. Yes, item cancelled for one month on 2.1.90.
		5. Headache Powder/Painnil B.No. 1414/1426 & 1398.	—do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	~	2	3
117.	M/s Kim Laboratory Ambala Cantt.	1. Synaprim Paediatric Susp. 2. Dihist Exp. B. No. 7077 3. Syncort B.No. 8226	Firm has been advised to change the label and Sr. D. I. Karnal also directed to check the labels. Action under consideration. Yes, item cancelled on 21.8.90.
118.	M/s Taison Pharmaceuticals Panchkula.	1. Gentamycin Eye Drops BM-TG-9 2. Dexcol Eye drops B.No. TE-1 3. Chloramphenicol BN CP-I 4. Gentamycin Eye drops BN-TG- 1,2, 3 & 6 5. Cyanocobalmine BN. Cy-30 6. Dexcol Eye drops BN T-5, 2 & 4	Yes, launched a prosecution against the firm at Hissar. Yes, warning issued on 6.9.88. Yes, permission cancelled on 6.9.88. Action under consideration. —do— —do—

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
119.	M/s Theramax Laboratory Ambala City.	1. Therazmye Liq. BN 351 2. Almacid Tab. BN. A1-51	Yes, Warning issued on 25.7.90. Yes, Warning issued on 22.3.90.
120.	M/s Syrup India Panchkula	1. Amiron BN-872 2. Raprovik BN-210 3. Malenta High cone Antacid BN-871	Yes, item cancelled on 12.2.89. Yes, item cancelled on 12.2.89. The Licence of the firm has already been cancelled.
121.	M/s Syntho Pharma	4. Pectozol Susp. BN-PL-881 1. Syntho Cough Syrup BN-2177	—do— Yes, Warning issued on 14.3.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Syntho-Plax BN-1232	Yes, Warning issued on 7.11.89.
		3. Triol Fort Tab, BN. 584	Yes, Action under consideration.
122.	M/s Hirico Laboratory Sonepat.	1. Enil BN-1523	Yes, item withdrawn for two months from 1.10.90.
123.	M/s Lily Chemical, Ambala City.	Ammonium Chloride CP BN-954 & 2989	Yes, warning issued on 30.5.89. The renewal of the licence refused & the constitution of the firm has also been sent to SDC, Pb. to launch Prosecution.
124.	M/s Navex Pharmaceuticals Panchkula.	Gentamycin BI-2&5	Item cancelled for six months.
125.	M/s V.K. Pharma Radaur, Kaithal	1. Trimethaprim Sulphemetha zazole BN. 167, 170 to 172. 2. Beramethosons Tab. BN-11	Yes, Drugs Inspector has been directed to launched prosecution against the firm. SDC Goa has requested to transfer the case for launching the case against the firm in the Haryana State.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
126.	M/s Ben Pharmaceuticals Ambala Cantt.	1. Waxain Far drop BN-591 2. Tansil Exp. BN-588 3. Protollex BN-553	Yes, this item has been deleted while granting new licence after change of constitution. —do— Action under consideration.
127.	M/s Unisula Pvt. Ltd, Sonepat.	1. Neogesic Tab. BN. 1120 and 1308 2. Analgyn BN-1646 3. Dragin Tab. BN-1207 4. Dexamethosones Tab. BN 1351 5. Unizine BN 1229 6. Oxagain BN 1266 & 1269	Yes, permission cancelled on 6.10.88. Yes, warning issued on 30.12.88. —do— Action under consideration. Action under consideration. Action under consideration.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		7. Isomiazid BN 106/39	Action under consideration.
		8. Neogenesis Tab BN-2215 & 1834	Action under consideration.
		9. Coldril Tab. BN-2322	Action under consideration.
		10. Decopyrim Tab. BN 2425	Action under consideration.
		11. Diazepam Tab. BN-2046	Action under consideration.
		12. Dyciclof Tab. BN. 2242	Action under consideration.
		13. Dxyphen autone BN-1633	Action under consideration.
		14. Prochlorpereazine BN-1887	Action under consideration.
128.	M/s Shree Shantinath Pharmaceuticals, Sonepat.	1. SS Chloramphenical Ear Drops BN. 22, 25 & 26	Yes, warning issued on 4.10.88.
		2. Espamee Tab. BN-76687	Yes, item cancelled on 5.12.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
129.	M/s Radical Pharma, Ambala Cantt.	1. Realive Tab. BN 61011 2. Gastril MPS BN 1204	Action under consideration. Yes, item cancelled for one month on 12.4.90.
130.	M/s V.S. Pharmaceuticals Yamunanagar	1. Vimel Paracetomol Syrup. 2. Chloramphenico Ear drop BN-VS-58	Action under consideration. Yes, permission cancelled on 6.4.88.
131.	M/s Brossel Pharmaceuticals	1. Dead Cure BN-F-106	Yes, warning is being issued. Yes, licence suspended for this item. Yes, warning issued on 13.9.89. Yes, warning issued on 16.12.89.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Sulphmethazole & Trimethaprim BN-106, 107	Yes, warning issued on 30.12.88. and 9.4.90.
		3. Bruphol BN-A-107	Yes, warning is being issued.
		4. D-Mycetin-P BN-106	Yes, item cancelled for one month.
132.	M/s Crystal Pharmaceuticals Ambala City.	1. Niketamid Inj. BN-NK-55	Action under consideration.
		2. Prednisolone BN 206	Action under consideration.
		3. Aspirin BN AC-55	Action under consideration.
133.	M/s Leikh Pharmaceuticals Fatehpur Pundri	1. Trimethoprim & Suphmethonozola BN-505 2. Chlortamphenicol Palmitate BN-506 3. Lecoplentenic BN 508	Yes, warning issued on 1.4.88. Yes, warning issued on 1.4.88. Action under consideration.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		4. Lekth Grip Water BN 527	Action under consideration.
		5. Lenagole Paed. Susp. BN 590	Yes, item cancelled for 2 months on 10.7.90.
			Yes, permission cancelled on 9.3.88. —do—
134.	Ms Bogs (India) Private Ltd., E-38 Ind. Sonepat.	1. Surmaltab BN-2715 2. Progesic Tab-BN-2756	Chloramphenicol Ear Drop BN-59,79 Yes, permission cancelled on 24.6.97.
135.	Ms Capsil Laboratories Sonepat.		
136.	Ms Ganson Laboratories Sonepat.	1. ASPO Tab. BN-847 2. Tenidril Tab. BN 965 3. Nelgesic BN 892	Yes, warning issued on 12.7.88. Yes licence cancelled on 30.5.89. —do—
137.	Ms Admac Pharma Panchkula	1. Betomethasone C Neomycin with Eye drops BN-B-4	Yes, warning issued on 21.11.88.

S.No.	Name of the Manufacturer	Name of the Product and batch No.	Whether any penal action is taken against them, if so details thereof
1	2	3	4
		2. Gentamycin J-1.3	Yes, warning issued on 5.12.88.
		3. Dexamethazole Sodium BN 689, 103	Yes, warning issued on 21.11.88.
		4. Dexazone Inj. BN-YX-101 & 97	Action under consideration.
		5. D. Chlor Eye Drops BN-DC 2.3	Action under consideration.
		6. Deycmcin BN-5	Action under consideration.
		7. Neurotron Inj. BN	Action under consideration.

**To be Answered on the 2nd January,
1991 Sale of Banned Drugs**

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned "Banned drugs still in market" appearing in 'The Indian Express' dated 21 October, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to look into the matter and make suitable amendments in the relevant Acts to plug the loopholes;

(c) whether decision has since been taken prohibiting thirteen positively hazardous and irrational drugs as recommended by the M.A. Patil Committee a year back; and

(d) if not, the reasons for delay and when a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) to (d). The Government has taken note of the News item.

Fixed dose combination of Corticosteroid with any other drug for internal use has been banned by the Central Government with effect from 3rd November, 1988. It is reported that the popular brands of fixed dose combination of Corticosteroids with other drugs are no longer manufactured. However, some units have obtained stay against the ban order. In all such cases, action has already been initiated to vacate the stay.

The Drugs and Cosmetics (Amendment) Act, 1982 empowers the Central Government to prohibit import, manufacture, sale and distribution of a drug formulation considered ineffective or harmful or irrational in the

context of the present knowledge. As such no further amendment is considered necessary.

The Central Government have initiated action to prohibit manufacture and sale of 15 categories of formulations, on the recommendations of the Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

[*Translation*]

Price Inscription of Goods

*87. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:

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

(a) whether manufacturers are required to write maximum price inclusive of all taxes on each packet and had been allowed a change-over time upto 30 November, 1990;

(b) whether packets with the inscription "local taxes extra" are still being sold even after 30 November, 1990 and the consumers are forced to pay these taxes in contravention of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977;

(c) if so, the corrective steps taken in the matter; and

(d) whether the Government also propose to ask industrialists to print cost of production on packets?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDER SINGH):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As the manufacturers/packers had been allowed a change-over time upto 30 November 1990, the packages

made on or before this date carrying the sale price declaration according to the earlier forms are likely to be available for sale in the market for some time. States/UTs who are the enforcement agencies have been requested to ensure that retail dealers do not realise extra amounts from consumers over and above local taxes.

(d) The declaration of cost of production on packages is outside the scope of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 as well as the Act under which these Rules have been framed.

[English]

Assistance to Karnataka for Removing Traffic Congestion In Bangalore

88. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRIYAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have recently requested the Union Government to provide Central assistance for easing the traffic congestion in Bangalore city; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). The Bangalore Metropolitan Regional Development Authority had entrusted to Rail India Technical and Economic Services Ltd., (RITES) in May 1988 the preparation of a techno-economic feasibility report on the Bangalore Urban Transport Project. Government of India have not so far received any project report for Bangalore Urban Transport based on this from the Government of Karnataka.

[Translation]

Land for Group Housing Societies In Delhi

89. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of Co-operative Group Housing Societies to whom land is proposed to be allotted by the Delhi Development Authority in 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(b) the details of the places where the land is proposed to be allotted to these housing societies; and

(c) the rates likely to be charged from these societies per sq. metre?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). Offer letters have been sent to 423 Societies as per the attached Statement to whom land is proposed to be allotted in Papan Kalan and Narela. Any further allotment will depend on the progress of acquisition and development work.

(c) The rate to be charged from the Societies per sq. meter. has been fixed at Rs. 975/- in Papan Kalan and Rs. 950/- in Narela, until further orders.

STATEMENT

Names of the Cooperatives Group Housing Societies Registered in 1983 who have been offered land by the D.D.A.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
1.	Nandra Jog

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Sl.No.	Name of the Society
2.	All faith	24.	New Shivani
3.	Moora Bai	25.	Rajni Gandha
4.	E.P.D.P.	26.	Bhawalpur
5.	South Delhi Rasidents	27.	I.O.C. (PL)
6.	Green View	28.	Hindustan Copper
7.	Tina	29.	Mount Everest
8.	Subh Milon	30.	Mutual
9.	Griha Sthapna	31.	Bharamveer
10.	Suraksha Sadan	32.	Vijay
11.	Universal Brotherhood	33.	Brooke Bond Employees
12.	Vivekanand	34.	Petrolium
13.	New Jai Bharat	35.	Sahayadri
14.	Nav Niketan	36.	Sant Sunder Dass Ji
15.	Shri Ganesh	37.	Diesel Shed
16.	J & K	38.	New Minar
17.	Build Well	39.	Namaskar
18.	Quari Mohd. Tyabb	40.	Shiv Shakti
19.	U.P. Bihar	41.	Home Living
20.	Purwal Vaish	42.	Kabir Joyti
21.	Snat Kirpal Singh	43.	Jhelum Arorvanshi
22.	Parorna	44.	South Delhi
23.	Siksha	45.	Adarsh Purwal

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
46.	Sumit	68.	Friends Circle
47.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal	69.	Santosh
48.	Sumit Vihar	70.	HCL
49.	Apna Villa	71.	Ravinder Vihar
50.	Nov Tarang	72.	Murti Devi
51.	New Siddhartha	73.	DSCSC Employees
52.	Leather Merchant	74.	Nav Bhartiya
53.	Parag	75.	Param Ashirvad
54.	New Kaveri	76.	Adursh Mitter Mondal
55.	Sidhart Kunj	77.	Soifi
56.	Sudha Sindhu	78.	Nim Chand
57.	Harmilapi	79.	Guru Naval Balmiki
58.	Phillips	80.	Old & Young Friends
59.	NCCF Employees	81.	CDEU
60.	Chamber	82.	Shri Balaji
61.	Fakhruddin Memorial	83.	Don Bosco
62.	New Delhi	84.	Shri Vardhman
63.	Saral	85.	Air India Employees
64.	Abhiyan	86.	Bellur
65.	Amba	87.	Sindhu Nagar
66.	Bank Niwas	88.	British Council Mission
67.	Siiv Bhola	89.	Koshla

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
90	Ateal	112	Welcome
91	Partibha	113	Cama Apartments
92	Vastukala	114	Sabir-Ahmed Khan
93	Thread Manufacturers	115	Mahavir
94	Bhavna	116	Param Hans
95	Rashtrapati Bhavan Cab	117	Rajasthan
96	Jugal	118	The Balaji
97	Ekant	119	Sri Ganesh Nath
98	St Annas	120	Rudra
99	Guru	121	Sat Kartar Vihar
100	Aggarwal Jain	122	New Priyadarshni
101	Spartcus	123	Green Field
102	Suraj Kund	124	Unique Insurance
103	Public Sector	125	Nanda Devi
104	Patel	126	Shahjanabad
105	Prabha	127	Lucky Friends
106	Palam	128	Nav Nirman
107	New Layalpur	129	ITBP
108	Harbanslal	130	Jeevan Tara
109	Green Valley	131	Charu Lata
110	Manzil	132	Parshashan
111.	Suraksha Vihar	133	Mount Everest

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
134.	Azad Hind	156.	Nutan Aryavrat
135.	Bhadwar	157.	Yogmaya
136.	Siddha	158.	Silver Hope
137.	Bhatia Star	159.	United Friends
138.	Tri Murti	160.	Greaves
139.	Kesharvani	161.	Manasvini
140.	Election Commision	162.	A.F.H.Q.
141.	Dashmesh	163.	Kamal Vihar
142.	Safiq-ur-rehman	164.	Garima
143.	Aryant Siddhartha	165.	Manas Utthan
144.	Udyog Vihar	166.	St. Columbous
145.	M. Syntex	167.	Sri Shyam
146.	Indian Airlines Workers	168.	Traders
147.	New Kaveri	169.	Military Hospital
148.	Ahluwalia Brotherhood	170.	Samta
149.	Mayank	171.	Canakya
150.	Pushpanjali	172.	Asha Jyoti
151.	Shasheed Asfaqualla	173.	Sruya Bharti
152.	Delhi SC Worker section	174.	Pargya
153.	Gujarat	175.	Shankar Gram
154.	Northern India	176.	Sri Ram
155.	SFS Teachers	177.	Videsh Vihar

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
178.	Mariners	200.	Nav Sangam
179.	Jai Achraya	201.	S.S.C. Employees
180.	D.J.A.	202.	Gayatri
181.	Delhi Tourism Employees	203.	Dabas
182.	N.C.E. Employees	204.	Newton
183.	Palm Beach	205.	Bhaskra
184.	United	206.	Computronics
185.	Sarva Sanjhi	207.	Chandra Vihar
186.	Delhi Municipal Press	208.	Shri Nathji
187.	D.G. E & T	209.	Nirman Priya
188.	Sanchi Vihar	210.	Gram Vihar
189.	Manchahat	211.	Vanasthali
190.	Katra Ishwar	212.	Cent Orient
191.	PID & INSDOG	213.	Priyojna
192.	Bahubali	214.	Airliners
193.	Hamdam	215.	Jai Mata Kalyani
194.	Upkari	216.	New Hindustan Times
195.	Bhagyashali	217.	Parbasi
196.	Prabhavi	218.	Varsha Ritu
197.	Jai Bhikshu	219.	New Jyoti
198.	New Era	220.	Democratic
199.	Sri Aggarsen	221.	Modern School

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
222.	Rafi Ahmed	244.	Baba Sahib
223.	Swami Dayanand	245.	Ashulikha
224.	Karor	246.	Srurgical
225.	Sikh Panth	247.	Delhi Working Class
226.	Holtec	248.	Progressive Enclave
227.	Gudiya	249.	Subhankar
228.	Gold Craft	250.	Shaman Vihar
229.	Oak Grove	251.	Bhagwan Mahavir
230.	Bijnori	252.	Paras
231.	Sukhi Parivar	253.	Ramnik
232.	Joint Defence Services	254.	Delhi Telephones
233.	Om Satyam	255.	Nuovo Engg. India
234.	Taruna	256.	Sanmati
235.	Shri Guru Govind Singh	257.	Shri New Subzi Mandi
236.	Mufti-E-Azam	258.	Indian Inst. of Pub. Administration
237.	Saptriobi	259.	Akash Ganga
238.	Geetanjali Kunj	260.	New Prerna
239.	Anusandhan	261.	Vijya Bank
240.	Yadav Appartments	262.	SFF Staff
241.	EGIL	263.	Harsh Engg's.
242.	Youngstera	264.	Raman Vihar
243.	Wazirpur Small Scale Industries	265.	Rao

<i>S/ No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>S/ No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
266	Narayana Industries	288	Godrej
267	Oripa	289	Raghuvanshi
268	Kir Gen of Securities	290	New York
269	Bank Vihar	291	Gemini
270	ISPAT	292	Dogra
271	Modern Delhi Union of Journalists	293	M/o Rural Dev
272	W T P Badarpur	294	Shilpa
273	Jagran	295	Adarsh Arya
274	Sri Durga	296	Mahamai
275	Mother Dairy	297.	Civil Supplies
276	B T P S	298	Veerangana
277	Youth	299	Classic
278	C B I P	300	Prag
279	Koormanchal	301	Padmini
280	Rashi	302	Tribel
281	Mayfair	303	Ravi Shankar
282	Neelanjan	304	Dafoddils
283	Modern H T Employees	305	Bapu Dham
284	Bhagvan Vardhman	306	Hilansh
285	Filmalya	307	Gagan
286	Neelam Vihar	308	Rajasva
287	Apna Sadan	309.	Somya Sadan

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
310.	Rajendra	332.	Himachal Dhaulidhar
311.	IRCON	333.	Batra
312.	Avaiation	334.	Alishan
313.	South Delhi Campus	335.	Vastra Lok
314.	Jag Kalyan	336.	Nav Jyoti
315.	Mutan	337.	Surya Vihar
316.	Associated	338.	Air Friends
317.	I.E.S. Officers	339.	Veg Sanchar
318.	Sanghmitra	340.	Chandrika
319.	Shivalika	341.	Dir of A/c's Cabinet Secretariat
320.	Anupriya	342.	Mitra Mandal
321.	Kalpaka	343.	Suruchi
322.	Shanti Kunj	344.	Jwalpa
323.	Yogya Jyoti	345.	Homely Woodland
324.	Dakshineshwar	346.	Apporva
325.	Rajni Gandha	347.	Sanjay Gandhi
326.	Mughal	348.	Sheela
327.	Guru Amar Niwas	349.	Shri Ganinath
328.	Hanemann	350.	Gyan Priya
329.	Bhawalpur	351.	Punjabi
330.	Upagrah	352.	Maa Amba
331.	Jhankar	353.	N.T.P.C.

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
354.	Munirka	376.	Jullundhar Motor Agencies
355.	Katayani	377.	Unicol
356.	Samrat Ashoka Enclave	378.	Dakshina
357.	Anu Vidyut	379.	Shiva
358.	Neelanchal	380.	Nav Sansad
359.	Vinayak	381.	Himachal Pradesh
360.	Patparganj	382.	Tehsil Kot Addu
361.	ETTDC	383.	Reliable
362.	New National	384.	Kanak Durga
363.	Swami Atmanand	385.	Sukh Shanti
364.	Sri Radha	386.	Ullas
365.	DDA Engg's	387.	Vitta Prabha Adhikari
366.	Great Capital	388.	Raksha Vigyan
367.	Himlok	389.	Shri Niketan
368.	Nav Suruchi	390.	Shri Niketan
369.	Ashoka Enclave	391.	Cresent
370.	Canara Bank Workers	392.	Anant Sagar
371.	Mandakini Mahila	393	Delhi Public School Emp.
372.	Sansad Vihar	394.	Malvika
373.	Bhai Mati Dass	395.	Sangam Prabhat
374.	Rajat Nagar	396.	Priyanjan
375.	New Agroha	397.	Indian Bank Staff

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
398	Pearage
399	Rajeswari
400	Irrigation and Flood
401	Vrindavan
402	Shiv Lok

Names of Pre-1983 Societies who have been offered land by the DDA

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
1	Navin
2	New Jyoti
3	Young Professional
4	New Adarsh
5	Nishant
6	Swaroop Sadan
7	Jai Diba Maa
8	New DGK
9	Air Force & Naval Officers
10	Mahaluxmi
11	Shri Balaji
12	Gyan Shakti

Names of Societies Registered Under Awas Sakar Yojana who have been offered land by the DDA

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
1	Fair Deal
2	Kumudi
3	Naveen Kunj
4	Krishnan
5	Sehyog
6	EIL Friends
7	Ideal
8	Wing Flow
9	Nishkam

Haksar Committee report on National Akademies and National School of Drama

*90 PROF YADU NATH PANDEY
SHRI BALVANT MANVAR

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the steps taken by the Government to implement the report of P N Haksar Committee on Lalit Kala Akademi and Sangeet Natak Akademi,

(b) the details of expenditure incurred on its implementation,

(c) the reasons for not implementing certain recommendations of the Committee and

(d) the steps taken by the Government during 1988, 1989 and 1990 for the improvement and development of National School of Drama?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) An Implementation Cell has been set up in the Department of Culture to examine in depth the 168 recommendations made by the Haksar Committee and suggest measures for their implementation. The report of the Committee has been got printed and distributed. Comments of the concerned four and institutions, namely, Sangeet Natak Akademi, Sahitya Akademi, Lalit Kala Akademi and the National School of Drama have been called for.

(b) and (c) The recommendations are still being examined in the Department of Culture. There has therefore been no expenditure on implementing it nor does the question of not implementing any recommendation arise at this stage.

(d) Apart from setting up of the High Powered Committee by the Government of India in 1988, the National School of Drama had, on its own, constituted a High Level Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Girish Karnad in 1989 to look into the academic functioning and other related matters of the School. This Committee made recommendations on admissions, examinations, syllabi, and training of the faculty, which are being implemented. The Committee also suggested a study of the administrative structure of the School by M/s Tata Consultancy Services. This study by the consultants has been completed in December 1990.

[English]

Compilation of Data by Anthropological Survey of India on 'People of India Project'

*91 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ
SHRI HARISH PAL

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Anthropological Survey of India has recently compiled data on 'People of India Project' to generate a brief descriptive anthropological profile of all communities in the country.

(b) if so, whether they have sought assistance from the Tribal Research Institutions also, and

(c) if so, the details of communities identified State-wise and population-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The tentative number of communities arranged state-wise is given in the attached Statement. The Anthropological Survey of India, however, is processing the computer data further for a final picture. No population-wise picture is available as no census count was made under this project and no population data generated.

STATEMENT

Sl No	State/Union Territories	No of Communities
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	317
2	Arunachal Pradesh	64

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Communities</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3.	Assam	110
4.	Bihar	261
5.	Goa	34
6.	Gujarat	255
7.	Haryana	77
8.	Himachal Pradesh	104
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	106
10.	Karnataka	253
11.	Kerala	224
12.	Madhya Pradesh	339
13.	Maharashtra	298
14.	Manipur	27
15.	Meghalaya	21
16.	Mizoram	16
17.	Nagaland	25
18.	Orissa	277
19.	Punjab	85
20.	Rajasthan	252
21.	Sikkim	26
22.	Tamil Nadu	304
23.	Tripura	77
24.	Uttar Pradesh	298

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of Communities</i>
1	2	3
25.	West Bengal	200
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21
27.	Chandigarh	42
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13
29.	Daman and Diu	27
30.	Delhi	143
31.	Lakshadweep	7
32.	Pondicherry	67
		4370

**Speedy Redressal of Consumers
complaints**

State-level, in other States?

*92. SHRISHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUP-
PLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an undue delay in disposal of cases by the District Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum, Delhi, as reported in "The Times of India" dated 3 December, 1990 under the caption "Time stands still for consumers";

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute redressal forums according to the workload so that justice is not delayed, and

(d) the number of pending cases at

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDER SINGH):
(a) and (b). According to Delhi Administra-
tion, some-times delays occur because par-
ties prefer to present their cases through
representatives and lawyers and sometimes
because of issues involved. The number of
cases pending in the Delhi District Forum, as
on 24.12.1990 is 1,550

(c) According to Section 9(a) of the
Consumer Protection Act States/UTs are
required to set up a single district forum in
each district.

(d) As per information received so far,
the number of cases pending in state Com-
missions in different States/UTs are as fol-
lows.

Name of the State	Pending Appeals	State Commission Complaints	Total
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	55	78	133
Haryana	—	3	3
Gujarat	10	193	203
Punjab	—	4	4

Review of National Policy on Education

*93 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the progress made by the Committee set up to review the National Policy on Education,

(b) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report

(c) whether the Committee has submitted an interim report, and

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations made?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) to (d) The Committee has submitted its Report on 26.12.1990. A statement containing the gist of the main recommendations of the report is attached

STATEMENT

1 Constitutional directive for UEE (Article 45) to be enlarged to

include ECCE (Early Childhood Care and Education)

2 Government to examine scope for making UEE a fundamental right

3 Non-formalisation of formal education in schools to be brought about, facilitate easier and cost-effective UEE, the process to be implemented over a period of time

4 ECCE to be organically linked with UEE

5 A series of measures for women's education, including by attending to the problems outside education obstructing their access to, and retention in education

6 Phased implementation of the Common School Systems, equity and social justice to be brought to bear on meaningful strategies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other educationally backward sections, impact of incentive schemes for SC/STs to be reviewed, an overall strategy of improving the educational environment of the

Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes to be evolved, specific budgeting for special component plan and tribal sub-plan to be introduced

7 A fair deal to be meted out for educationally backward minorities, intensive area approach to be followed in implementing educational programmes for minorities, involvement of progressive voluntary organisations working amongst minorities for their educational development to be organised

8 Meaningful monitoring arrangements for watching progress of educational measures for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, backward sections and minorities to be established

9 While NLM and maps campaigns may be continued, their impact to be studied and alternative strategies to be evolved, a new approach to proceed from basic developmental programmes for minorities to their adult literacy to be evolved, as against proceeding from adult literacy taking it as their felt-need which is not actually the case, in other words, adult literacy to be imparted on felt need basis, alternative models like of the Mahila Samakhya to be tried out for adult education, infrastructure in the rural areas available under other departments to be mobilised for adult education, by coordination efforts on the initiative of the Department of Education

10 Integrated courses of vocationalisation, to be intro-

duced discontinuing separate streams of vocationalisation

11 Involvement of the teacher and student community in higher education level in community work as part of their academic activities, specifically this strategy to be utilized for improvement of school education, specially universalisation of elementary education

12 Detailed impact study of thrust area schemes to be undertaken, updating of financial implications of Kalbag Committee report and early implementation of the report so that community polytechnics could be meaningfully pressed into the service of the rural people who are to be given vocational skills and adult literacy in the process

13 A time-bound programme for switch over to the regional languages medium at all levels of education, rationalisation of the national language institutions by giving them autonomous status wherever it has not been given, even implementation of three-language formula to be brought about a standard setting national level body for development and promotion of Sanskrit education to be established, universalisation of mother tongue instruction for all linguistic minorities to be ensured, measures for development of stateless language to be undertaken

14 Primacy to be assured by the Education Department in educational content development in terms of culture, value and youth

components; education technology programme to be implemented cautiously keeping view the uneven classroom situation in the country and priority need to resources for UEE.

15. A Commission for bringing about examination reforms on an orderly basis to be established, examination reform to be implemented on a package basis alongwith semester system, modularisation and flexible entries, and exist into formal school system for the students, with the facility of staggered credit acquisition.

16. Decentralisation of planning, resource allocation, implementation and monitoring at all levels including atthe university, faculty, teacher levels.

17. Basic changes to be introduced in teacher education programmes, particularly keeping in view the need for provision of teachers in large scale for primary education; development of internship model of teacher training.

18. Disaggregated target setting for educational development; and programming on that basis.

19. Educational complexes to be established on pilot basis for decentralised school management and improvement.

20. Involvement of academics at the Central and State Level more significantly in decision-making processes.

21. Singnificant but careful involve-

ment of voluntary agencies in educational programmes, ensuring transparency in their operations;

22. Coordination and convergence of services from the level of Ministry down to the grass-roots.

23. Raising of internal resources for education by enhancement of fees for higher education with concessions and scholarships for the weaker sections amongst them; institution of loan facilities; involvement of term lending institutions for development of educational infrastructural rationalisation of scholarship schemes; above all else, substantial enhancement of allocations for education as percentage of GNP including by scrutiny of the adequacy of even the 6% norm is recommended from the days of Kothari Commission.

24. Establishement of grievance redressal machinery to tackle the problems of teachers and students with reference to the report of the Law Commission; students to exercise their right of dessent in democratic means; involvement of teachers and students in decision-making processes inside the outside the academic world.

[*Translation*]

Supply of Medicines for C.G.H.S. Beneficiaries

*94. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ayurvedic medicines are to supplied to C.G.H.S. beneficiaries by the C.G.H.S. Ayurvedic dispensaries on the prescription of allopathic doctors;

(b) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to arrange supply of all medicines from the same dispensary;

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

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) to (d). Medical facilities under the Central Government Health Scheme are available for (i) allopathic systems of medicine; (ii) Indian Systems of Medicines; and (iii) Homoeopathic system. Separate dispensaries/units have been established for providing facilities under each system of medicine.

The physicians working in Ayurvedic units/dispensaries/hospital are empowered to prescribe ayurvedic medicines. These medicines are supplied to them from the respective dispensaries/units.

Physicians working in Allopathic dispensaries are not trained in other systems of medicine and, therefore, they are not authorised to dispense Ayurvedic medicines.

It is not feasible to supply medicines under Indian systems of medicine on the basis of prescription by an allopathic doctor.

[English]

Loss of Teaching Hours due to Bandhs and Student Agitations

*95. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an estimate has been made of the loss of teaching hours in colleges and schools in recent months due to Bandhs and student agitations; and

(b) whether any programme has been drawn up to make good the above loss the complete the work of current academic session?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, according to information available, teaching in educational institutions in many parts of the country was disrupted during the recent agitations. Several measures like curtailment of winter vacation, additional teaching on week and off days and postponement of final examinations are being taken by the concerned universities and school authorities to make up for the time lost and to complete academic work.

[Translation]

Export Deal by the Cotton Corporation of India

*96. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Committee had been set up to look into the irregularities committed in the export deal made by the Cotton Corporation of India Limited;

(b) if so, whether the Committee's report has since been considered; and

(c) if not, the steps taken to complete the examination of the report and to take stringent action against the guilty?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c).

No Sir No Committee has been set up to look into the alleged irregularities committed in the export deal made by the Cotton Corporation of India Ltd

(d) the number of proposals for sugar units received State-wise during the last one year along with the earlier backlog of pending proposals, and

[*English*]

New Sugar Licences

*97 SHRI VASANT SATHE
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT

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

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned 'Food Ministry blocks new sugar licenced' appearing in the 'The Economic Times' dated 27 September, 1990,

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government to the observations made therein

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken to clear the pending proposals for issue of sugar licences,

(e) the number of proposals cleared during the last year and the number of proposals still pending?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAO BIRENDRA SINGH)
(a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) The Licensing Policy for sugar industry and the incentive Scheme for the 8th Five Year Plan Period is under review of the Government. The pending applications/proposals would then be considered in the light of the aforesaid review

(d) and (e) The State-wise statement showing the number of applications pending as on 1 10 1989, new applications received during the period 1 10 1989 to 30 9 1990, letters of intent issued from 1 10 1989 to 30 9 1990 and the pending applications as on 1 10 1990 are given in the attached statement

STATEMENT

Statement showing the state-wise number of Applications pending as on 1 10 1989, new applications Received during the period 1 10 1989 to 30 9 1990, Letters of Intent issued from 1 10 1980 to 30 9 1990 and the pending applications as on 1 10 1990

S No	Name of State	Pending as on 1 10 1989	Received during 1 10 1989 to 30 9 1990	LIs issued during 1 10 1989 to 30 9 1990	Pending as on 1 10 1989
1	Uttar Pradesh	6	155	9	152
2	Maharashtra	18	135	18	135
3	Karnataka	1	37	1	37
4	Punjab	3	23	1	25
5	Andhra Pradesh	2	31	3	30
6	Tamil Nadu	-	19	2	17
7	Haryana	-	8	-	8
8	Madhya Pradesh	6			5

S.No.	Name of State	Pending as on 1.10.1989	Received during 1.10.1989 to 30.9.1990	LI's issued during 1.10.1989 to 30.9.1990	Pending as on 1.10.1989
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Rajasthan	-	1	-	1
10.	Gujarat	6	2	6	2
11.	Bihar	-	17	-	17
12.	Orissa	1	1	1	1
13.	Himachal Pradesh	-	1	-	1
14.	Pondicherry	1	-	1	-
		38	436	43	431

Adult Education Centres.

***98. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amount of Rs. 13,25,000 was sanctioned on 16 March, 1980 to Malwa Mahila Samiti of District Raisen in Madhya Pradesh to open three hundred centres of adult education in Siroj Lateri Blocks;

(b) the instalments and the amount released by 31 December, 1989 to the said institution and whether it is alleged that certain irregularities have been committed in the funds released; and

(c) whether any investigation has been conducted in this regard; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether the Government propose to conduct a thorough investigation in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) A project of 300 Adult Education Centers was sanctioned to Shri Malwa Mahila Vikas Samiti, Gaboepura, Raisen District (M.P.) on 17.3.1989 with a total approved grant of Rs. 13,19,700/- for Lateri Block.

(b) Two instalments of Rs. 9,60,000/- and Rs. 3,59,700/- were released on 17.3.1989 and 27.3.1990 respectively. No complaint alleging irregularities has been received in the Ministry.

(c) and (d). Government has decided to have a quick evaluation of the project conducted by a Joint Evaluation Team, which expected to submit its report soon.

Know-How Fee paid by Pepsi Foods Limited

***99. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical know-how fee has been paid by the Pepsi Foods Limited to Pepsi, U.S.A.;

(b) whether this fee is meant for Food Processing Project of Soft Drink Project or Potato Chips Project or all the three;

(c) if so, the amount of fee paid for each item;

(d) whether Pepsi Foods Limited, has sought know-how from Central Food & Technical Research Institute, Mysore for fruit processing; and

(e) if so, the reasons for spending foreign exchange for know-how fee?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited, no technical know-how fee has so far been paid by them to M/s Pepsico. U.S.A.

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

(d) According to the information furnished by M/s Pepsi Foods Private Limited, the Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore, has been associated with the project since its evaluation stage and had recommended the foreign collaboration. Currently M/s Pepsi Food Private Limited has been associated with C.F.T.R.I. in exploring methods to debitter kinnar juice and other areas.

(e) Does not arise in view of (a) above

(c) Not to keep in custody the original educational certificates of employees

Donations for Admission in Delhi Schools

*100 SHRI V SREENIVASA PRASAD SHRI RAJVEER SINGH

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Delhi Administration has issued instructions to all the private and unaided schools in the Capital not to accept donations while admitting students,

(b) if so, whether despite the warning issued by the Delhi Administration, several schools are demanding lump-sum donations at the time of admitting students,

(c) whether the Government propose to inquire into the alleged illegal transactions in public schools, and

(d) if so, by when and the action Government propose to take against the management of the schools found accepting donations?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) to (d) The Delhi Administration have issued instructions on 10.12.1990 to the managers of all recognised private aided and un-aided schools in Delhi reiterating the following directions —

(a) Not to charge donations for admission

(b) Not to reserve seats for admission in schools for the wards of the employees of the public sector enterprises on the condition of taking loan or otherwise,

The Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration have intimated that they have received no specific complaint in this behalf. Therefore, the question of taking action against any particular school does not arise

Sugar Zone

924 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the country is divided into sugar zones for the purpose of price fixation of levy sugar,

(b) if so, how many sugar zones are in existence,

(c) the criteria adopted for setting up such zones,

(d) the sugar zone to which Rajasthan belongs, and

(e) the ex-factory price of levy sugar and the estimated factory's profit margin in this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) 18 sugar zones are in existence

(c) Zones were set up based mainly on agroclimatic conditions prevalent and also taking into account the reports of various expert bodies on cost and pricing,

(d) Rajasthan is a zone by itself

(e) The ex-factory price of levy sugar is based on the statutory minimum cane price,

conversion cost and return prices. Based on this, the average ex-factory price of levy sugar (All-India) during 1989-90 season was Rs. 494.16 per quintal for S-30 Grade, which includes a return on equity of Rs. 8.32 per quintal.

Raw Jute Production

925. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw-jute during 1989-90, **State-wise**;

(b) The estimated production of raw jute during 1990-91,

(c) The average market price of standard quality during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(d) The support price offered by the Government during the last three years, **year-wise**; and

(e) the quantity purchased by the Jute Corporation of India during the last three years; **year-wise**?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) 72.50 lakh bales of 180 kgs each of raw jute and mesta comprising of : 45.00 lakh bales in West Bengal, 8.00 lakh bales in Bihar 8.50 lakh bales in Assam, 3.00 lakh bales in Orissa, 1.00 lakh bales in U.P. 0.50 lakh bales in Meghalaya, 0.50 lakh bales in Tripura, 4.50 lakh bales in Andhra Pradesh & 1.50 in Tripura, 4.50 lakh bales in Andhra Pradesh & 1.50 lakh bales in other States were produced in 1989-90.

(b) Jute Advisory Board has estimated production of 90.0 lakh bales of raw jute/ mesta in 1990-91.

(c) The average market price of TD-5 variety of jute was Rs. 553.47 per quintal during 1989-90 (July to June) and Rs. 539.50 per quintal during 1990-91 (July to December.)

(d) The minimum support price of TD-5 variety of jute was Rs. 262.50 per quintal in 1988-89, Rs. 295.00 per quintal in 1989-90, and Rs. 320.00 per quintal in 1990-91; and

(e) Jute Corporation of India purchased 6.81 lakh bales of Jute, in 1988-89, 5.08 lakh bales in 1989-90 and 8.35 lakh bales in 1990-91.

[*Translation*]

Cases Filed Against Spurious Drug Manufacturing Companies

926. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases were filed against spurious drug manufacturing companies in the country from January, 1990 to 30 November, 1990;

(b) if so, the names of these companies and the action taken against them so far;

(c) whether the Government are aware that the number of deaths due to drug-reaction is increasing at an alarming rate; and

(d) whether the Government propose to manufacture life saving drugs themselves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

[*English*]**Construction of Stadia in Panchayats**

927 SHRI PALAI K M MATHEW Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the amount of assistance given for constructing stadia in panchayats during the last three years, and

(b) the procedure for applying to avail the assistance by Panchayats in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) The amount of assistance given for construction of stadia in panchayats during the last three years is as below

1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 (Rs in lakhs)
Rs. 24.70	24.34	9.69

(b) Applications seeking Central assistance should be submitted in the proforma prescribed under the Scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc. through the State Governments concerned

Testing of Aids in Karnataka

928 SHRI G S BASAVARAJ Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether testing of AIDS has come to a standstill in Karnataka for the last one month as no testing kits have been supplied by the Union Government;

(b) the main reasons for not supplying the kits; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to supply the testing kits immediately?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) No

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Cultural Centres In Orissa to Promote Tribal Culture

929 SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up cultural centres in different states to promote tribal culture,

(b) if so, the name of the States where such centres have been set up,

(c) whether any such centre has been set up in Orissa,

(d) if not, whether Government propose to set up one cultural centre at Rourkela another at Paralakhemundi or Koraput in the State; and

(e) if so, the steps taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) At present, Government have no plans to set up Tribal Cultural Centres in the country. However, a voluntary organisation,

named, Centres in the country. However, a voluntary organisation, named Birsa Munda Status Committee, Rourkela set up by the Tribals of Sundargarh District in Orissa have proposed for setting up of a Tribal Cultural Centre at Rourkela and have sought assistance from Government

(e) Government will consider providing all necessary assistance to the Committee for setting up of such a centre

National Cultural Policy

930 SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA
PROF SHAILENDERNATH
SHRIVASTAVA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether national cultural policy has been evolved,

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) to (c) The basic issues of the National Cultural Policy have been formulated. A copy of the pamphlet containing these issues is available in the Parliament Library

Non-Supply of Insulin in C.G.H.S. Hospitals

931 SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no supply of insulin in any of the C G H S. Hospitals (during July, 90 to September, 90) for the last three

months thereby putting diabatic patients to acute hardship,

(b) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the steps taken to make the medicine available in C G H S. Hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) No Sir

(b) and (c) Does not arise

Separate Board for Development of Trans-Yamuna Area

932 SHRI K S RAO Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken any decision for the creation of a separate board for the development of Trans-Yamuna areas,

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

(c) whether satisfactory progress has been made in this regard, and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)

(a) to (d) There is no proposal to constitute a separate Board for the development of Trans-Yamuna area because planned development in that area is already taking place alongwith other parts of the metropolis

Indian Medical Council Act

933 DR VENKATESH KABDE Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government propose to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933;
- (b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and
- (c) when the amendments are proposed to be brought into force?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir. There is a proposal to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (and not the 1933 Act which was repealed by the 1956 Act).

- (b) The salient features of the Bill as reported by the Joint Committee of Parliament are given in the attached statement.
- (c) The amendments will be brought into force after the Bill is taken up for consideration and passed by both Houses of Parliament.

STATEMENT

The salient features of the Indian Medical Council (Amendment) Bill as reported by the Joint Committee of Houses of Parliament.

- (i) The objectives of the Council are being clearly defined.
- (ii) Degrees will be recognised medical college-wise and not university-wise, as at present.
- (iii) Prior permission of the Medical Council/Central Govt. will be required for the establishment of new medical colleges, increase of seats in the existing medical colleges or opening of new or higher course of training in the existing medical colleges.
- (iv) The primary medical qualifica-

tion have been defined. MBBS is the primary medical qualification according to the Bill.

- (v) There will be renewal of the registration of medical practitioners every five years.
- (vi) An Ethics & Disciplinary Committee is being established in the MCI which will function as an Appellate authority in respect of action taken by State Medical Councils and the original authority for cases of removal from the medical register.
- (vii) Capitation fee is being abolished and contravention of this provision is punishable.
- (viii) Medical Council of India will also prescribe tuition fee and other fees, and different classes of medical colleges, and for Indian students and foreign students, etc.
- (ix) Screening test will be introduced for those possessing foreign medical degrees before allowing them to practice medicine in India.
- (x) No member shall be allowed to continue as mentioned beyond a period of six months after expiry of his term of five years.

Non-Availability of Essential Commodities from Fair Price Shops

934. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
SHRI GANGA CHARAN--
LODHI:

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

(a) the items supplied through the Fair Price Shops all over the country,

(b) whether all these items are available in all the Fair Price Shops under Public Distribution System, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oils, soft coke kerosene are allocated from the Central Pool to State Governments UT Administrations for supply through Public Distribution System (PDS) outlets

(b) and (c) Administration of PDS, including monitoring of availability at local levels is done by States/UT Administrations There are, however, adequate stock of wheat rice and sugar in Central Pool For kerosene also some increase in allocations over the last years allocations (corresponding blocks) have been made There is currently, a shortage of availability of palmolein Suitable measures to remedy the situation are being considered PDS allocations nevertheless, are supplementary in nature and are not intended to meet the entire requirements of States/UTs

Suggestions of International Society of Burn Injuries

935 SHRI B DEVARAJAN Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any suggestions have been made by the International Society of Burn Injuries regarding treatment to burn injuries,

(b) if so, the details in this regard, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) to (c) The 8th International Congress on Burn Injuries, 1990 was held in Delhi No proposals/suggestions on the subject have been received in Ministry from the International Society

Production of Automatic and Shutter-less Looms

936 SHRI KUSUM KRISHNA MURTHY Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to establish research and development base for the production of automatic and shutterless looms in the country to boost textile exports and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) and (b) While the subject of textile machinery (including production of such looms) is looked after by the Ministry of Industry, Cooperative Textile Research Associations such as ATIRA and BTRA have been helping the Textile Machinery Manufacturing Industry in their efforts Indian Textile Machinery Manufacturers have gone for technology import and collaboration for production of automatic and shuttleless looms They have been also improving/ modernising their product Government have urged the Textile Machinery Manufacturing industry to establish R & D Centre for design development and a feasibility study has been carried out by UNDP Experts

Cities Covered Under Central Service Medical Attendant in Kerala

937 SHRI P C THOMAS Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any city or town in Kerala recognised or covered by CGHS/Central Service Medical Attendant Rules;

(b) whether it is proposed to cover at least a few cities or towns in Kerala by CGHS/CSMA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). Central Government Health Scheme have not been extended to Central Government employees residing in Kerala. However, Central Government Employees residing in Kerala, are covered under CS (MA) Rules. At present, no proposal to extend Central Government Health Scheme Facilities to any city/town in Kerala is under consideration.

[Translation]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in the Country

938. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas functioning in the country;

(b) the medium of instruction in these schools;

(c) whether the medium of instruction in both English and Hindi, the subjects being taught in English and in Hindi separately; and

(d) the reasons for giving stress on English as a medium of instruction?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Two Hundred and Sixty One Navodaya Vidyalayas are, at present functioning in the country.

(b) to (d). The medium of instruction upto class VIII is the mother tongue/regional language and thereafter Social Studies are taught in Hindi and other subjects in English. This arrangement for the higher classes has been considered appropriate as it has been followed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for many years and the scheme provides for migration of students from one linguistic region to another.

[English]

Proposal to Lift ban on Sale of Common Salt

939. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sea salt contains substantial amount of Iodine to meet daily requirement of an individual; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to lift ban on the sale of common salt (other than Iodine salt)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No, sea salt does not contain adequate amount of Iodine to meet the daily requirement of an individual. A daily consumption of 10 gms. of sea salt would, if the iodine is wholly recovered in the salt, provide less than 20ug of iodine. The daily requirement of Iodine for an adult is 150 ug.

(b) The Government does not propose to lift ban imposed by the State Government/U.T. Administrations on sale on salt other than iodised salt in order to control the problem of Goitre and other Iodine Deficiency Disorders.

Procurement of Paddy in Punjab

940. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of paddy crop arrived for sale in Punjab Mandis upto 30 November, 1990 this year;

(b) the quantity purchased by F.C.I. Food Deptt. Punjab, Markfed and other Government agencies;

(c) the quantity of paddy which could not be purchased and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the proposals/steps taken to ensure 100 per cent procurement of paddy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) 77.46 lakh tonnes.

(b)	<i>Procurement Agencies</i>	<i>(As on 30.11.90)</i>
		<i>Quantity of paddy purchased. (in lakh tonnes)</i>
	F.C.I.	30.28
	State Food Department (FOODSUP)	3.92
	Markfed	5.76
	State Civil Supplies Corporation (PUNSUP)	5.08
	Total	45.04

(c) and (d). Out of the total arrivals of 77.46 lakh tonnes of paddy in Punjab mandis till 30th November, 1990, 45.04 lakh tonnes was purchased by Food Corporation of India, State Government and State procuring agencies under price support scheme and the remaining 32.42 lakh tonnes was purchased by rice millers in open markets. The price support scheme of the Government ensures purchase of all paddy/other foodgrains, of Fair Average Quality (FAQ) and conforming to the specifications prescribed by Government, offered by farmers for sale at the purchase centres/mandis to

procuring agencies on voluntary basis at the minimum support price. There may be, however, cases when paddy is not procured being of below specifications and as such it cannot be laid down that all the 100% of the paddy arriving in mandis will be procured at all times.

Shikshya Karmi

941. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a cadre of 'Sikshya Karmi' being recruited by the State Governments,

(b) the recruitment rules framed by the Union Government thereof

(c) whether there is any provision to ensure that only the local persons from the village itself are appointed to the village schools, and

(d) the criteria adopted in Orissa in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) to (d) The recruitment of personnel in State Education Departments is the responsibility of the States and the Centre does not lay down recruitment rules for any post created in the State Governments

Educational personnel called 'Sikshya Karmis' are being appointed in the States of Orissa and Rajasthan. According to information available in Orissa, 'Sikshya Kendras' are selected from among trained matriculates or in the case of SC/STs only matriculates by a Committee constituted for every Education District. They are paid a consolidated salary in the first four years and a primary school teacher's scale thereafter.

Funds for the Maintenance of Ram Swaroop T.B. Hospital

942 SHRI C M NEGI Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government are aware of the dilapidated conditions of the equipments and the building of the Ram Swaroop T.B. Hospital, Mehrauli, New Delhi,

(b) if so, the funds sanctioned and

released during the year 1990-91 for the maintenance of this institution,

(c) whether the funds sanctioned are adequate, and

(d) if not, the steps being taken on priority basis to strengthen the hospital which is on the verge of collapse?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR SHAKEELUR REHMAN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Rs 54 50 lakhs has been allocated in Budget Estimate of 1990-91. Till now Rs 35 00 lakhs has been released

(c) and (d) Grants are given subject to availability of resources. The Government has already taken over the management of the hospital. The Hospital has been registered as a Society under Societies Registration Act XXI of 1860 and is known a Lala Ram Sarup Institute of TB and Allied Diseases

For the Eighth Five Year Plan, a proposal of Rs 12 82 crores for the above Institute has been forwarded to Planning Commission

Working of FPS in Delhi

943 SHRI RAJDEV SINGH Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware that FPS owners in Delhi indulge in malpractices in quality and quantity while distributing ration,

(b) if so, the action taken to stop such malpractices,

(c) whether the FPS owners are required to maintain complaint registers.

(d) whether the concerned officials pay

surprise visits to FPS, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) and (b) It is reported by Delhi Administration that a few instances of malpractices came to their notice and Departmental action was initiated against defaulting fair price shop owners

Wheat and rice distributed through fair price shops are checked by FCI officials for conformity to quality standards before delivery to fair price shops by Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation

The Food and Civil Supplies Department, Delhi Administration conducts regular and surprise checks to minimise malpractices by fair price shop owners. A control room has been set up by them for receiving complaints

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) and (e) Yes, Sir Field staff of Delhi Administration undertake frequent checks on fair price shops

[*Translation*]

Targets of Family Planning

944 SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether cases of tubectomy carried on persons above the age of 70 years has been reported from a number of States,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) the instructions given in this regard,

(d) whether family planning targets have been fixed for various States,

(e) if so, the details thereof, and

(f) whether the Government propose to introduce a policy of discouragement/disincentives to make Family Planning a success?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY) (a) to (c) Under the National Family Welfare Programme only those couples with wives in the age group of 15-44 years are to be considered eligible couples for Family Planning. The States/Union Territories have been given instructions to provide sterilisation services only to eligible categories of persons. However, no specific reports from the States are available about tubectomies having been performed on-persons above the age of 70 years

(d) and (e) A statement giving State-wise and method-wise Family Planning targets fixed for 1990-91 is given in the attached statement

(f) To make family planning a success, the policy of disincentive/discouragement is already in practice in relation to Government servants in certain spheres e.g. no maternity leave is at present admissible to female Government servants for the third child and grant of educational allowance has been restricted to two children. However, for the general public (including Government servants) no new disincentive schemes have so far been finalized

STATEMENT*Family Welfare Targets For 1990-91*

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	CC Users	OD Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	650,000	450,000	1,078,300	225,128
2.	Assam	254,000	90,000	40,000	30,000
3.	Bihar	550,000	475,000	359,100	59,700
4.	Gujarat	258,000	460,000	600,000	90,000
5.	Haryana	102,000	210,000	552,360	32,800
6.	Karnataka	360,000	262,000	264,630	77,900
7.	Kerala	200,000	150,000	297,200	50,300
8.	Madhya Pradesh	350,000	370,000	1,100,000	220,000
9.	Maharashtra	575,000	525,000	969,000	286,600
10.	Orissa	220,000	200,000	291,600	53,900

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	CC Users	OD Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Punjab	120,000	350,000	473,600	47,900
12.	Rajasthan	225,000	250,000	400,000	50,000
13.	Tamil Nadu	425,000	550,000	389,000	173,600
14.	Uttar Pradesh	785,000	1,535,000	1,459,500	224,900
15.	West Bengal	500,000	225,000	418,700	124,600
16.	Himachal Pradesh	34,,000	60,000	75,000	12,000
17.	Jammu & Kashmir	38,000	26,000	16,000	4,000
18.	Manipur	10,000	8,000	5,100	500
19.	Meghalaya	800	2,000	3,000	2,000
20.	Nagaland	1,500	2,500	900	1,000
21.	Sikkim	1,000	1,300	800	1,300

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	CC Users	OD Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Tripura	11,000	2,500	1,600	2,100
23.	A & N Islands	2,000	1,500	1,580	380
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,300	2,400	300	700
25.	Chandigarh	3,500	10,000	11,180	900
26.	D & N Haveli	1,000	200	940	180
27.	Delhi	40,000	126,000	450,000	8,000
28.	Goa	4,500	3,500	12,900	2,300
30.	Daman & Diu	350	330	750	120
31.	Mizoram	3,000	2,700	4,240	1,580
32.	Pondicherry	5,600	2,700	4,240	1,580
33.	M/O Defence	30,800	24,400	61,350	2,960

Sl.No.	State/U.T./ Agency	Sterilisation	I.U.D.	CC Users	OD Users
1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	M/O Railways	40,480	20,320	400,000	4,100
35.	Commercial			5,330,000	700,000
*29.	Lakshadweep	70	150	1,000	300
	All India	5,803,900	6,400,000	15,079,530	2,492,788

[*English*]

Primary Health Centres in Karnataka

945. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of primary health centres opened in villages of Karnataka during the last six months;

(b) the number of primary health centres in Karnataka villages which are still without qualified medical staff; and

(c) the steps taken to appoint qualified medical staff in PHC?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No primary health centre has been established in villages of Karnataka during the last six months.

(b) As per information available, 275 P.H.Cs are functioning without qualified Doctors.

(c) The posting and deployment of staff is the responsibility of the State Government for which they are urged from time to time to fill up the vacant posts.

[*Translation*]

Filling up of Vacancies in Punjabi University, Patiala

946. SHRI BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Class III and Class IV posts filled up in the Punjab University, Patiala since March, 1989; and

(b) the number out of these posts filled up from Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Appointments to Class III and Class IV posts in the universities are made by the concerned university authorities in accordance with the University Act/Statutes/Ordinances. According to the information furnished by the Punjab University, Patiala, the total appointments made from March, 1989 to August, 1990 are 50 in Class III and 30 in Class IV posts. The number of SCs/STs recruited during this period in Class III and Class IV posts are 15 and 10 respectively.

[*English*]

Literacy Mission

947. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a massive literacy mission involving missions of students has been launched;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provision made for the drive during the current annual plan/year?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Launched in May, 1988, the National Literacy Mission seeks involvement of all sections of society, including students, in achievement of the objective of imparting functional literacy to 80.00 million illiterates in the age-group 15-35 by 1995.

Under the Mass Programme of Func-

tional Literacy (MPFL) students of universities and colleges and participating in imparting literacy on volunteer basis. The state governments of Orissa, Maharashtra, West Bengal and Rajasthan have taken decision to involve school students also in literacy programmes as part of their work experience. During the current financial year, over 10.00 lakh students from schools and colleges are expected to participate in the literacy efforts through MPFL. Besides taking part in literacy activities under MPFL, students are also being fully involved, alongwith others, in the area specific and time specific full literacy projects in the entire States of Kerala and Goa, Union Territory of Pondicherry, 100 talukas in Gujarat and 25 districts in other States/Union Territories.

(c) While no separate allocation has been made for this purpose, the total outlay of Rs. 96.00 crores provided for various schemes of National Literacy Mission for 1990-91 also includes a provision of Rs. 6.00 crores for MPFL for providing literacy kits to student volunteers amongst others.

**More Counters for Getting
Reimbursement of Medical Bills at
Super Bazar**

948. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether CGHS beneficiaries have to wait for hours together at times in inclement weather for getting reimbursement of their medical bills even for amounts less than Rs. 10/- or so from Super Bazar, Delhi;

(b) whether a separate counter was opened for some time for persons aged 60 and above and ladies for receiving payment of their claims, but it was disbanded soon after; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, the Government propose

to take to afford opening more counters for payment of claims less than Rs. 25/- by the dispensaries themselves?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Super Bazar reimburses the claims of CGHS beneficiaries between 11 AM to 2 PM on first-cum-first serve basis. Every effort is made to reduce the waiting time by opening additional counter whenever necessary. CGHS beneficiaries above the age of 60 years and ladies are attended to out of queue.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration as according to the contract entered inot with local chemists, reimbursement of the cost of medicines not available with the chemist purchased by the beneficiaries from open market is to be made by local chemist only.

**New C.G.H.S. Homeopathic Dispensa-
ries/Hospitals**

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

(a) whether the Union Government propose to set up Homeopathic dispensaries/hospitals in States under Central Government Health Services (CGHS); and

(b) if so, the details of such Homeopathic dispensaries/hospitals under CGHS proposed to be set up in Eighth Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) As the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised so far, it is not possible at this stage to furnish the details

Flats to freedom fighters

[Translation]

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

- (a) whether the freedom fighters are allotted flats in Delhi;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). Chairman /Vice-Chairman of the DDA can allot flats on out of turn basis upto a maximum of 2.5% of the total number of flats allotted during a year in cases of extreme hardship on compassion and to outstanding sportsmen, defence personnel who have won gallantry awards and other persons who have performed distinguished service in various fields of national life. However, there is no separate quota for freedom fighters.

[English]

Use of Acupuncture system

951. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number and names of hospitals, dispensaries and health centres run by the Government or with the Government's aid in which the Acupuncture System is being used; and

(b) the details of the steps taken by the Union Government to encourage the Acupuncture System?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY):(a) and (b). This system is not yet formally recognised in India. However, some people have received training abroad and are also conducting training in our country. Some trained persons are practising it in central government hospitals, like Safdarjung Hospital, Dr. RML Hospital, Lok Naik Jai Prakash Narain Hospital etc.

Aid by SDF for by—Product Development Scheme

952. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether multiple uses of alcohol has assumed greater relevance in the context of the latest oil crisis.
- (b) if so, whether diversification of projects of sugar factories is likely to help in lowering the cost of production of sugar due to cost-sharing by the by-products; and
- (c) if so, whether assistance for by-products development schemes is being extended from the Sugar Development Fund (SDF) to the co-operative sugar factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While computing the conversion cost of sugar for levy purposes the earnings on by-products, such as bagasse and molasses, are already taken into account. The diversification projects of sugar factories may not necessarily result in reduction in the

cost of production of sugar, but may ultimately contribute to the overall profitability of the sugar factory.

(c) No financial assistance for by-product development schemes is being extended from the Sugar Development Fund to the cooperative sugar factories.

Concession to Vanaspati Industry

953. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the concession given to Vanaspati industry by way of reduction in the price of imported vegetable oils to the industry during the last three years, year-wise and how is the value thereof computed;

(b) the year-wise percentage of the production of vanaspati for the above period compared to the availability of all other cooking oils and fats during these years; and

(c) the total quantity of edible grade rice bran oil produced in the country in the said period and its consumption pattern thereof after refining and the quantity produced by Vanaspati industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) There has been no allocation of imported Vegetable oils to vanaspati industry since November, 1988 (Oil- year, 1988-89).

(b) The percentage of production of Vanaspati during the last three years compared to the availability of other cooking oils and fats is as under:—

(in lakh MTs)

<i>Oil year (Nov. Oct.)</i>	<i>Production of Vanaspati</i>	<i>Total availability of cooking oils & fats (Import plus indigenous production)</i>	<i>% of Van. to total cooking oils & fats</i>
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(in lakh MTs)

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	9.86	55.86	17.65
1988-89	9.70	53.23	18.22
1989-90	8.80	55.79	15.77

(c) The total production of edible grade rice bran oil in the country and its consumption in the manufacture of Vanaspati are as under:-

(Qty. in lakh MTs)

Oil Year	Total Production of edible grade ricebran oil.	Consumption of edible grade ricebran oil in the manu- facture of Vanaspati	Consumption by general public after refining
1987-88	1.46	1.41	0.05
1988-89	1.58	1.49	0.09
1989-90	1.70	1.55	0.15

Government Girls Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi

954. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of second shift Government Senior Secondary schools in Delhi;

(b) whether requests have been received for conversion of such second shift government girls senior secondary schools in Delhi into morning shift in view of the inconvenience caused to girl students and lady teachers for their return journey resulting in delayed arrival at home in pitch darkness;

(c) if so, the details of such requests so received; and

(d) the follow-up action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The number of second shift Government Senior Secondary Schools (Boys and Girls) under Delhi Administration is 370.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d): One such request has been received by the Delhi Administration for change of Evening shift in Government Girls Senior Secondary School No. 2, Sarojini Nagar to the Morning shift. The request has been accepted and the Delhi Administration has decided to merge second shift into the Morning shift.

Allocation to Andhra Pradesh under Nehru Rozgar Yojna

955. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated so far to Andhra Pradesh under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana; and

(b) the achievements made under the said Yojana so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The amount allocated so far to Andhra Pradesh under the Nehru Rozgar Yojana is Rs. 1852.53 lakhs.

(b) The achievements as reported by the State Government under the Yojana are as under

- (i) A sum of Rs. 1.27 crores has been disbursed as loan resulting in setting up of 1550 units under the component of Urban Micro Enterprises. 577 persons have been trained/are undergoing training;
- (ii) Under Urban Wage Employment, works costing Rs. 46.69 lakhs have been executed resulting in the generation of 73373 mandays of employment.
- (iii) Under the component of Housing & Shelter Upgradation 51 schemes involving 13496 dwelling units have been approved.

Costly Books

956. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the books have become very costly due to increase in the cost of paper and printing charges causing great hardships to the low and middle class people as they are unable to purchase books;

(b) whether the Government are contemplating to make available books at cheaper rates to these classes of people; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) There has been an increase in the price of books due to increase in the cost of paper and printing charges.

(b) and (c). Government have been attempting to make books available at cheaper rates, as far as possible. The Government of India (Ministry of I & B) has brought out a low priced series entitled "Books for Millions" in English, "Hum Sab Ki Pustak Mala" and "Hum Aur Hamara Parivar" in Hindi. Apart from this, the NCERT books (Text Books) are available at very reasonable rates since these books are priced on a no profit, no loss basis. The National Book Trust, India bring out books on a variety of subjects for common readers at low prices under the following series:-

- INDIA-THE LAND AND THE PEOPLE
- THE NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY SERIES
- FOLKLORE OF INDIA
- NEHRU BAL PUSTAKALAYA
- AADAN PRADAN
- YOUNG INDIA LIBRARY
- READING MATERIAL FOR NEW-LITERATES
- POPULAR SCIENCE SERIES

The NBT has stepped up its activities. It also gives subsidy to private publishers and voluntary agencies to publish books for children, neo-literates and for the higher education sector by paying the author and illustrator directly and assisting the production of the book. The selling price of such books is controlled by the Trust.

Payment to sugar mills from consolidated fund of India

957. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982, inter-alia provides for a fund for defraying expenditure and to make advance loans for rehabilitation and modernisation of Sugar Factory, Research Projects and Undertaking sugarcane development in the factory area,

(b) whether inspite of the creation of the fund, amounts continued to be paid from the Consolidated Fund of India quite frequently, and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Sugar Cess Act, 1982, as amended from time to time, provides for the levy and collection of cess of Rs 14/- per quintal on all sugar produced by any sugar factory in India, for being credited to the Consolidated Fund of India. The Sugar Development Fund Act, 1982 provides that an amount equivalent to the proceeds of the cess levied and collected under the Sugar Cess Act, 1982, reduced by the cost of collection as determined by the Central Government, together with any moneys received by the Central Government for the purposes of this Act, shall, after due appropriation made by Parliament by law, be credited to the Fund. In accordance with these provisions, funds from the Consolidated Fund of India are transferred to the Sugar Development Fund for being applied for the purposes stipulated in the Sugar Development Fund Act

Drugs Cleared under Drugs and Cosmetic Act from Various Ports

958. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) the names of medicines that are being cleared under the Drugs and Cosmetic Act from various ports inspite of the fact that the products are not allowed to be marketed in the country of origin and are manufactured specially for exports to third countries,

(b) the details of clarification sought by the government from foreign health authorities in this regard, and

(c) the justification of allowing such imports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) and (c) Only those drugs are permitted to be imported into the country which are approved for marketing under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act and Rules thereunder and also as per the provisions of ITC Policy under OGL and other appendices

The drugs imported are tested and released only if found to be of standard quality

Amended Analysis of Imported Eye Drops

959 SHRI UTTAM RATHOD Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether protocols of analysis of certain imported eye drops have been amended and allowed import under new name,

(b) the details of changes in the protocol analysis and how the new product is allowed to be imported under the Second Schedule of Drugs and Cosmetic Act, and

(c) the reaction of the Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-FARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) to (c) Cineraria Maritime Succus manufactured by Dr Willmar Schwabe, West Germany has been imported into the country for the past 40 years as Homeopathic medicine under Import Policy. The import of Cineraria Maritime Succus eye drops was stopped w e f 1 11 1989 as the product did not comply with the standards of Cineraria Maritima Succus as per Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia (India) (Vth Vol)

M/s Willmar Schwabe then submitted a fresh proposal with revised composition of their product based on Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of India and proposed to market the revised formulation under the name Cineraria Maritima Schwabe Eye Drops. The protocols, label claims ans the sample were examined and tested at Homeopathic Pharmacopoiyal Lab (HPL) Ghaziabad

After satisfactory approval, the import of the revised formulation was allowed subject to its complying with label claims on test at H P L , Ghaziabad

Schools Housed in Tents

960 SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATTIL
SHRI HARISH PAL

Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a time bound targetted plan has been prepared to provide buildings to the schools in Delhi which are at present housed in tents, and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) and (b) The details of and the progress made in providing buildings to the schools in Delhi being run by Delhi Administration and the local bodies which are at present housed in tents, are given below

DELHI ADMINISTRATION

The construction work in respect of 24 entire schools and additional sheds in 10 schools has been assigned to PWD and in respect of 26 entire schools and additional sheds in 5 schools to Hindustan Pre-Fab Ltd In an additional 9 schools permanent buildings will not be completed for another 3-4 years

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF DELHI

Construction work has already been undertaken on 17 sites out of 61 schools entirely housed in tents and for additional rooms in 13 more schools MCD will not be able to provide pucca buildings to all the tented Primary schools before the end of the next Five Year Plan period

NEW DELHI MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE

In NDMC construction work has already bee undertaken in all the 4 tented schools

DELHI CANTONMENT BOARD

Cantonment Board has no schools running in the tents The expansion of the schools system and the construction of school buildings is a continuous process ratherthan a time bound one, being governed by the changing requirements and the availability of land and financial resources

Promotion of T.G.T. Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas

961. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether T.G.T. teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas were promoted since last two years;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) when are they going to be promoted?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). Promotion of Trained Graduate Teachers as Post Graduate Teachers could not be effected during 1989-90 due to a writ petition filed by the National Society of Physical Education Teachers before the Madras High Court, praying that they may also be made a feeder cadre for promotion to the post of Post Graduate Teachers as is done in the case of Trained Graduate Teachers. Since the matter is subjudice, no action can be taken till a final decision of the Court.

Streamline the procedure of 'C' and 'D' Forms

962. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a large number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies of Delhi have allotted flats to their members but the same are lying unoccupied for months together for want of approval of forms 'C' and 'D' by D.D.A. thereby aggravating the acute housing shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to streamline the procedure governing ap-

proval of Forms 'C' and 'D' and 'D' by D.D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Delhi Development Authority has reported that out of 280 'C' Forms only 11 are pending and out of 251 'D' Forms only 23 are pending. This is because the relevant Societies have not completed the works.

(b) Does not arise in view of (a) above.

Blending of Edible Oils

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

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) have urged the Union Government to legalise the mixing of various edible oils with low-priced imported ones, so as to check soaring prices of edible oils;

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

(c) whether the mixing of edible oils is fraught with the attendant risk of adulteration;

(d) whether the existing practice of checking the quality of edible oils is lax and as such most of the cases of adulteration are not formally detected even when the samples are tested in the Laboratory; and

(e) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to make such tests fool-proof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. NDDB have requested the Union Government to allow blending of groundnut oil with imported palmolein.

(b) and (c). No decision has been taken so far.

(d) and (e). Analytical methods available at present can not quantify the precise proportion of different oils in an admixture. It is, however, possible to eliminate misuse of the blending facility by stipulating that blended oils can be marketed only in sealed retail size packs with proper declaration and Agmark certification.

Aid for silk production

964. SHRI K. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P.
MUDALAGIRIYAPPA

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government planned to double the production of silk in Karnataka in the recent years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total assistance provided to the Karnataka Govt. from the World Bank and other sources for promotion of silk during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There is a plan to increase the raw silk production in Karnataka from 5317 tonnes to 9000 tonnes during VIII plan period.

(b) Besides implementation of normal sericulture development plan schemes, a World Bank/Swiss assisted National Project is being implemented in Karnataka by the Central Silk Board and the State Government.

(c) The following assistance has been provided to the Govt. of Karnataka under the World Bank and other externally assisted projects:-

Rs in Crore

1.	National Sericulture project (1989-90)	14.13
2.	Dutch Assisted Sericulture Project (1980-90)	3.50
3.	Indo-Dutch Collaboration Project on control of Uzify (1987-90)	0.32

Livable Cities

965. SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the study conducted by the 'Population Crisis Committee, Washington', which inter-alia states that none of

the Indian cities including metropolitan cities viz. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras can be considered as livable;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Union Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to make at least the cities mentioned above as livable?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Attention of the Government has been drawn to Press Reports about the said study which has been conducted by a foreign based private institution. The study covered life in the world's 100 largest metropolitan areas and on the basis of assessment of 10 indicators the study assessed that living conditions in several cities of the developing countries were poor. This includes 9 Indian cities also.

(a) and (b). Within the limited resources available the Government of India and the State Governments are making all possible efforts to improve living conditions in cities.

[*Translation*]

Enrollment of students in Library Science courses by IGNOU

966. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the **THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students enrolled in the Library Science Courses conducted by Indira Gandhi National Open University in 1989-90;

(b) the number of teachers whose services were requisitioned to teach these students in various study centres in Delhi and the number of days for which classes were held for these students;

(c) the number of teachers who did not belong to the teaching procession but came from other services; and

(d) the policy prescribed for requisitioning the services of the teachers to teach such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The number of students enrolled in the Library Science Course conducted by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is 1526.

(b) In IGNOU, no teaching classes are held, only counselling sessions are organised at the study centres where the attendance of students is not compulsory.

In all, 97 counsellors were appointed for Bachelor Programme in Library and Information Science at 25 study centres. Out of these, 15 counsellors were engaged for three centres in Delhi where this programme is offered. 69 counselling sessions were held at the three Delhi study centres from December, 1989 to August, 1990.

(c) The Academic counsellors for IGNOU's programmes are appointed from amongst teachers, professionals and other experts. In the Library Science Programme also, Librarians, Deputy Librarians and other experts have been appointed in addition to the teachers subject to their suitability. Out of 15 counsellors, 14 are professionals (Librarians etc.) and one is a teacher.

(d) Concerned schools prepare the eligibility criteria for the Counsellors in their subjects and intimate the same to the Regional Centres and study centres who identify suitable counsellors and forward their bio-data to the University. A Committee comprising Pro-Vice-Chancellor, the Director of the concerned school and the Regional Services Division of IGNOU examine the bio-data and approve suitable staff for appointment as Academic Counsellors.

[English]

Engineering College at Pune

967. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal to start an engineering college for women at Pune, Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the date of its receipt; and

(c) the present position at which the matter stands?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). A proposal was received by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in April, 1990 from Hingna Stree-Shikshan, Karva Nagar, Pune for starting a Girls' Engineering College at Pune. An Expert Committee of the Western Regional Committee of the AICTE has visited the proposed engineering college and has submitted its report.

Criteria for allotment of land to cooperative House Building Societies

968. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of land to the registered Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi;

(b) the names and addresses of Societies who have been allotted land; and

(c) the names and addresses of such other Societies whose request for allotment of land is still pending?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (c). Considering the very large number of applications for registration within a short time during July & August, 1983, the criteria for inter-se-seniority of the eligible Societies is based on the sequence of verification of documents of the Societies by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Letters of offer have been sent to 423 Societies as per attached Statement. Since no other Society registered in or after 1983 has been given the offer letter, the question of any request pending does not arise.

STATEMENT

Names of the Cooperative Group Housing Societies Registered in 1983 who have been offered land by the D.D.A.

Sl.No.	Name of the Society
1.	Nandra Jog
2.	All Paith
3.	Moora Bai
4.	E.P.D.P.
5.	South Delhi Residents
6.	Green View
7.	Tina
8.	Subh Milon
9.	Griha Sthapna
10.	Suraksha Sadan
11.	Universal Brotherhood
12.	Vivekanand
13.	New Jai Bharat

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Sl.No.	Name of the Society
14.	Nav Niketan	37.	Diesel Shed
15.	Shri Ganesh	38.	New Minar
16.	J & K	39.	Namaskar
17.	Build Well	40.	Shiv Shakti
18.	Quari Mohd. Tyabb	41.	Home Living
19.	U.P. Bihar	42.	Kabir Joyti
20.	Purwal Vaish	43.	Jhelum Arorvanshi
21.	Snat Kirpal Singh	44.	South Delhi
22.	Parorna	45.	Adarsh Purwal
23.	Siksha	46.	Sumit
24.	New Shivani	47.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal
25.	Rajni Gandha	48.	Sumit Vihar
26.	Bhawalpur	49.	Apna Villa
27.	I.O.C. (PL)	50.	Nov Tarang
28.	Hindustan Copper	51.	New Siddhartha
29.	Mount Everest	52.	Leather Marchant
30.	Mutual	53.	Parag
31.	Bharamveer	54.	New Kaveri
32.	Vijay	55.	Siddhart Kunj
33.	Brooke Bond Employees	56.	Sudha Sindhu
34.	Petroleum	57.	Harmilapi
35.	Sahayadri	58.	Phillips
36.	Sant Sunder Dass Ji	59.	NCCF Employees

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Sl.No.	Name of the Society
60.	Chamber	83.	Don Bosco
61.	Fakhruddin Memorial	84.	Shri Vardhman
62.	New Delhi	85.	Air India Employees
63.	Saral	86.	Bellur
64.	Abhiyan	87.	Sindhu Nagar
65.	Amba	88.	British Council Mission
66.	Bank Niwas	89.	Koshla
67.	Shiv Bhola	90.	Ateal
68.	Friends Circle	91.	Partibha
69.	Santosh	92.	Vastukala
70.	HCL	93.	Thread Manufacturers
71.	Ravinder Vihar	94.	Bhavna
72.	Murti Devi	95.	Rashtrapati Bhavan Cab.
73.	DSCSC Employees	96.	Jugal
74.	Nav Bhartiya	97.	Ekant
75.	Param Ashirvad	98.	St. Annies
76.	Adursh Mitter Mondal	99.	Guru
77.	Soifi	100.	Aggarwal Jain
78.	Nim Chand	101.	Spartous
79.	Guru Naval Balmiki	102.	Suraj Kund
80.	Old & Young Friends	103.	Public Sector
81.	CDEU	104.	Patel
82.	Shri Balaji	105.	Prabha

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
106	Palam	129.	ITBP
107.	New Layalpur	130.	Jeevan Tara
108.	Harbanslal	131.	Charu Lata
109.	Green Valley	132.	Parshashan
110.	Manzil	133.	Mount Everest
111.	Suraksha Vihar	134.	Azad Hind
112.	Welcome	135.	Bhadwar
113.	Cama Appartments	136.	Siddha
114.	Sabir-Ahmed Khan	137.	Bhatia Star
115.	Mahavir	138.	Tri Murti
116.	Param Hans	139.	Kesharvani
117.	Rajasthan	140.	Election Commision
118.	The Balaji	141.	Dashmesh
119.	Sri Gani Nath	142.	Safiq-ur-rehman
120.	Rudra	143.	Aryant Siddhartha
121.	Sat Kartar Vihar	144.	Udyog Vihar
122.	New Priyadarshni	145.	M. Syntex
123.	Green Field	146.	Indian Airlines Workers
124.	Unique Insurance	147.	New Kaveri
125.	Nanda Devi	148.	Ahluwalia Brotherhood
126.	Shahjanabad	149.	Mayank
127.	Lucky Friends	150.	Pushpanjali
128.	Nav Nirman	151.	Shaheed Asfaqualla

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
152.	Delhi SC Worker section	175.	Shankar Gram
153.	Gujarat	176.	Sri Ram
154.	Northern India	177.	Videsh Vihar
155.	SFS Teachers	178.	Mariners
156.	Nutan Aryavrat	179.	Jai Achraya
157.	Yogmaya	180.	D.J.A.
158.	Silver Hope	181.	Delhi Tourism Employees
159.	United Friends	182.	N.C.E. Employees
160.	Greaves	183.	Palm Beach
161.	Manasvini	184.	United
162.	A.F.H.Q.	185.	Sarva Sanjhi
163.	Kamal Vihar	186.	Delhi Municipal Press
164.	Garima	187.	D.G. E & T
165.	Manas Utthan	188.	Sanchi Vihar
166.	St. Columbous	189.	Manchahat
167.	Sri Shyam	190.	Katra Ishwar
168.	Traders	191.	PID & INSDOG
169.	Military Hospital	192.	Bahubali
170.	Samta	193.	Hamdam
171.	Chanakya	194.	Upkari
172.	Asha Jyoti	195.	Bhagyashali
173.	Sruya Bharti	196.	Prabhavi
174.	Pargya	197.	Jai Bhikshu

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Sl.No.	Name of the Society
198.	New Era	221.	Modern School
199.	Sri Aggarsen	222.	Rafi Ahmed
200.	Nav Sangam	223.	Swami Dayanand
201.	S.S.C. Employees	224.	Karor
202.	Gayatri	225.	Sikh Panth
203.	Dabas	226.	Holtec
204.	Newton	227.	Gudiya
205.	Bhaskra	228.	Gold Craft
206.	Computronics	229.	Oak Grove
207.	Chandra Vihar	230.	Bijnori
208.	Shri Nathji	231.	Sukhi Parivar
209.	Nirman Priya	232.	Joint Defence Services
210.	Gram Vihar	233.	Om Satyam
211.	Vanasthali	234.	Taruna
212.	Cent Orient	235.	Shri Guru Govind Singh
213.	Priyojna	236.	Mufti-E-Azam
214.	Airliners	237.	Sapriobi
215.	Jai Mata Kalyani	238.	Geetanjali Kunj
216.	New Hindustan Times	239.	Anusandhan
217.	Parbasi	240.	Yadav Apartments
218.	Varsha Ritu	241.	EGIL
219.	New Jyoti	242.	Youngstera
220.	Democratic	243.	Wazirpur Small Scale Industries

Sl.No.	Name of the Society	Sl.No.	Name of the Society
244.	Baba Sahib	267.	Oripa
245.	Ashulikha	268.	Kir. Gen. of Securities
246.	Surgical	269.	Bank Vihar
247.	Delhi Working Class	270.	ISPAT
248.	Progressive Enclave	271.	Modern Delhi Union of Journalists.
249.	Subhankar	272.	W.T.P. Badarpur
250.	Shaman Vihar	273.	Jagran
251.	Bhagwan Mahavir	274.	Sri Durga
252.	Paras	275.	Mother Dairy
253.	Ramnik	276.	B.T.P.S.
254.	Delhi Telephones	277.	Youth
255.	Nuovo Engg. India	278.	C.B.I.P.
256.	Sanmati	279.	Koormanchal
257.	Shri New Subzi Mandi	280.	Rashi
258.	Indian Inst. of Pub. Administration	281.	Mayrair
259.	Akash Ganga	282.	Neelanjan
260.	New Prerna	283.	Modern H.T. Employees
261.	Vijya Bank	284.	Bhagvan Vardhman
262.	SFF Staff	285.	Filmalya
263.	Harsh Engg's.	286.	Neelam Vihar
264.	Raman Vihar	287.	Apna Sadan
265.	Rao	288.	Godrej
266.	Narayana Industries		

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
289.	Raghuvanshi	312.	Aviation
290.	New York	313.	South Delhi Campus
291.	Gemini	314.	Jag Kalyan
292.	Dogra	315.	Mutan
293.	M/o Rural Dev.	316.	Associated
294.	Shilpa	317.	I.E.S. Officers
295.	Adarsh Arya	318.	Sanghmitra
296.	Mahamai	319.	Shivalika
297.	Civil Supplies	320.	Anupriya
298.	Veerangana	321.	Kalpaka
299.	Classic	322.	Shanti Kunj
300.	Prag	323.	Yogya Jyoti
301.	Padmini	324.	Dakshineshwar
302.	Tribel	325.	Rajni Gandha
303.	Ravi Shankar	326.	Mughal
304.	Dafoddils	327.	Guru Amar Niwas
305.	Bapu Dham	328.	Hanemann
306.	Hilansh	329.	Bhawalpur
307.	Gagan	330.	Upagrah
308.	Rajasva	331.	Jhankar
309.	Somya Sadan	332.	Himachal Dhaulidhar
310.	Rajendra	333.	Batra
311.	IRCON	334.	Alishan

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
335.	Vastra Lok	358.	Neelanchal
336.	Nav Jyoti	359.	Vinayak
337.	Surya Vihar	360.	Patparganj
338.	Air Friends	361.	ETTDC
339.	Veg Sanchar	362.	New National
340.	Chandrika	363.	Swami Atmanand
341.	Dir of A/c's Cabinet Secretariat	364.	Sri Radha
342.	Mitra Mandal	365.	DDA Engg's
343.	Suruchi	366.	Great Capital
344.	Jwalpa	367.	Himlok
345.	Homely Woodland	368.	Nav Suruchi
346.	Apporva	369.	Ashoka Enclave
347.	Sanjay Gandhi	370.	Canara Bank Workers
348.	Sheela	371.	Mandakini Mahila
349.	Shri Ganinath	372.	Sansad Vihar
350.	Gyan Priya	373.	Bhai Mati Dass
351.	Punjabi	374.	Rajat Nagar
352.	Maa Amba	375.	New Agroha
353.	N.T.P.C.	376.	Jullundhar Motor Agencies
354.	Munirka	377.	Unicol
355.	Katayani	378.	Dakshina
356.	Samrat Ashoka Enclave	379.	Shiva
357.	Anu Vidyut	380.	Nav Sansad

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	been offered land by the DDA.	<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
381.	Himachal Pradesh		1.	Navin
382.	Tehsil Kot Addu		2.	New Jyoti
383.	Reliable		3.	Young Professional
384.	Kanak Durga		4.	New Adarsh
385.	Sukh Shanti		5.	Nishant
386.	Ullas		6.	Swaroop Sadan
387.	Vitta Prabha Adhikari		7.	Jai Diba Maa
388.	Raksha Vigyan		8.	New DGK
389.	Shri Niketan		9.	Air Force & Naval Officers
390.	Shri Niketan		10.	Mahaluxmi
391.	Crecent		11.	Shri Balaji
392.	Anant Sagar		12.	Syan Shakti
393.	Delhi Public School Emp.		Names of Societies Registered Under Awas Sakar Yojana who have been offered land by the DDA.	
394.	Malvika		Names of Societies Registered Under Awas Sakar Yojana who have been offered land by the DDA.	
395.	Sangam Prabhat		<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>
396.	Priyanjan		1.	Fair Deal
397.	Indian Bank Staff		2.	Kumudi
398.	Pearage		3.	Naveen Kunj
399.	Rajeswari		4.	Krishnan
400.	Irrigation and Flood		5.	Sehyog
401.	Vrindavan		6.	EIL Friends
402.	Shiv Lok.		7.	Ideal
Names of Pre-1983 Societies who have			8.	Wing Flow
Names of Pre-1983 Societies who have			9.	Nishkam

[Translation]

at controlled rates;

Supply of sugar to MP, UP, and Haryana etc.

969. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of sugar supplied by the Union Government to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Gujarat in 1990 for distribution

(b) the per capita quantity of sugar supplied in each of these States; and

(c) whether the per capita quantity of sugar supplied varies from State to State and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). The details are as under:-

State	Monthly levy sugar quota		Festival quota for September & October, 1990 (Tonnes)
	Quantity (Tonnes)	Per Capita (gms.)	
1	2	3	4
Madhya Pradesh	25031	425	7536
Maharashtra	29938	425	9014
Uttar Pradesh	52926	425	15936
Haryana	6386	425	1924
Gujarat	16194	425	4878

(c) In general, levy sugar allocation are based on ensuring 425 grams per capita monthly availability to all States for the projected population as on 1.10.1986. However, in case of few States/Union Territories namely, Goa, Nagaland, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Lakshwadeep, Delhi, Chandigarh, Pondicherry, Daman & Diu, allocations are being made on higher scales, due to special circumstances prevailing in them.

[English]

Sub-standard drugs in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

970. SHRI M.S. PAL:
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any specific complaint regarding issue of sub-standard and out-dated medicines through CGHS dispensaries to its beneficiaries; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. Specific complaints have been received about supply of sub-standard drugs by

- (i) Unicure Private Limited of NOIDA.
- (ii) M/s. INTAS-International Pharmaceuticals Ahmedabad.
- (iii) Tamil Nadu Dhadha Phar., Madras.
- (iv) Brawn Phar. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.
- (v) HEALTHPLAN LABORATORIES (A Division of My Fair Lady Ltd.), Z-37, Okhla Indu. Area, Phase-III, New Delhi.)
- (vi) ACC Lab. Pvt. Ltd. C-52, Okhla Phase-I New Delhi.
- (vii) M/s. Chemo Biological, A-63/2, GT Karnal Road, Industrial Complex, Delhi.
- (viii) RKG Pharma Ltd., Ahmedabad.

(b) Director, CGHS has been asked to get the complaints properly investigated and in case medicines supplied by the above mentioned manufacturers are found to be sub-standard necessary action may be taken against them as per rules.

Capitation Fees in medical colleges

971. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AD FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of medical colleges where capitation fee is charged for admission of students, State-wise; and

(b) the Union Government's reaction and response in this regard?

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) A list of medical colleges charging capitation fees or enhanced fees for admission of students state-wise, as per information made available by the Medical Council of India is given in the attached Statement.

(b) The Government have already introduced a Bill in the Parliament which was later considered by the Joint Committee of Parliament to amend the Indian Medical Council Act under which a provision has been made to prohibit the charging of capitation fees or any amount in excess of the scale of fees prescribed by the Medical Council of India. Penalty provisions have also been made for contravention of the relevant sections, dealing with prohibition of capitation fees.

STATEMENT

Medical Council of India

As per information available in this Council, the following medical colleges in the country are charging capitation fees/ enhanced fee.

Sl. No. Name of the College

ANDHRA

- 1. Deccan College of Medical Sciences, Hyderabad.

Sl.No.	Name of the College	Sl.No.	Name of the College
GUJARAT			
2.	Pramukh Swami Medical College, Karamsad.	17.	Krishna Instt. of Medical Sciences, Karad.
KARNATAKA			
3.	J.S.S. Medical College, Mysore.	18.	Amarawati Medical College, Amarawati.
4.	Sri Adichunchanegiri Medical College, Javaranahalli, Vellur, Mandya Distt.	19.	Smt. Sitadevi Bijaykuar Jayodia Medical College, Bombay.
5.	M.S. Ramaiah Medical College, Bangalore.	20.	D.Y. Patel Education Society's Medical College, Kolhapur.
6.	Dr. Ambedkar Medical College, Bangalore.	21.	Bharati Vidyapeth's New Medical College, Pune.
7.	Kempagowda Instt. of Medical Sciences, Bangalore.	22.	Medical College, New Bombay.
8.	Sri Devraj Urs Medical College, Tamka, Kolar.	PUNJAB	
9.	Al-Ameen Medical college, Bijapur.	23.	Dayanand Medical College, Ludhiana.
10.	B.L.D. Medical College, Bijapur.	TAMIL NADU	
11.	Sri Siddhartha Medical College, Tumkur.	24.	P.S.G. Intt. of Medical Sciences, P.S. Govindaswamy Naidu and Sons' Charities, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
12.	M.R. Medical College, Gulbarga.	25.	Medical College, Annamalai.
13.	J.N. Medical College, Belgaum.	Mismanagement of Textile units in Kanpur	
14.	Kasturba Medical College, Manipal/Mangalore.	972. SHRI YUSUF BEG: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:	
15.	J.J.M. Medical College, Devangere	(a) whether it is a fact that a number of trade union organisations have been representing against the makeshift management of textile units or companies controlling these units in Kanpur during the last eight or nine months;	
MAHARASHTRA			
16.	Rural Medical College, Lonavala		

(b) whether any decision has been taken in regard to proper management of these units in Kanpur;

(c) if so, the facts thereof and the details of representations/complaints received so far in the matter; and

(d) the remedial action being taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Some of the trade unions have represented against the make-shift management of mills under NTC (UP) Limited, Kanpur.

(b) and (d). Whenever any managerial post falls vacant, action is initiated to fill up the vacancy or to make alternative arrangements for manning the posts. Complaints are received from time to time about temporary arrangement for manning the posts. NTC/Government is taking necessary action for filling up the post of CMD of NTC (U.P.) and a post of General Manager, which are at present lying vacant.

Opening of Educational Institutions in Jamnagar

973. SHRI CHANDRESH PATEL: Will the **THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether demands have been made by eminent persons and a number of organisations for opening of engineering colleges, schools and polytechnics in Jamnagar district of Gujarat so as to overcome unemployment problem;

(b) if so, the details of such demands made during 1 January, 1988 to 30 November, 1990;

(c) the action taken on each of such of such demand, and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the plans, projects, schemes and estimates for opening of engineering colleges, schools and polytechnics in various places of Gujarat during 1 January, 1991 to 31 December, 1993?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). According to the information received from State Government of Gujarat, a request has been made by the Navanagar Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Jamnagar to establish a Girls' Polytechnic in Jamnagar to cater to the local needs. The State Government has reserved 15% seats for girls in the existing Boys' Polytechnic, Jamnagar. As such, the State Government is not planning to start a separate Girls' Polytechnic in Jamnagar.

(d) The information is being collected from the State Government of Gujarat.

Payment of risk allowance

974. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will **THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5463 on 18 April, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the one man Committee has submitted the report and if so, the details thereof;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government have drawn the list of various categories of employees who are entitled for risk allowance?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes Sir.

(c) The report is under examination.

[*Translation*]

Procurement of foodgrains

975. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the total quantity of paddy procured through Government and co-operative agencies during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): A quality of 49.23 lakh tonnes of paddy had been procured during the current kharif marketing season 1990-91 upto 28-12-1990 by the Government/Cooperative procuring agencies.

[*English*]

Price of cotton

976. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian cotton is cheaper than the cotton of other countries; and

(b) the details of Government policy regarding export of cotton?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) The price of cotton in the international market varies from variety to variety and from country to country. However, international prices of cotton have been higher than domestic prices.

(b) The Government policy on cotton exports is guided by the twin objectives of ensuring remunerative prices of the growers

and making available adequate quantity at reasonable prices to the domestic textile industry. The export quotas are released keeping in view available exportable surplus and the price situation. The export of cotton is also subject to minimum export price.

National Commission on Population

977. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY: Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are considering any proposal to set up a National Commission on Population; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) and (b). The revised strategy for population control in the context of Eighth Plan is under formulation. One of the suggestions being considered is the constitution of a National Population Commission, details of which are yet to be finalised.

Allocation of Paper to States

978. SHRI D. AMAT:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:

Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of paper to the different States, State-wise during the last three years and how much has been actually supplied to each State; and

(b) the reasons for not supplying enough paper to Rajasthan to enable it to supply text books and exercise books for the cause of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The scheme did not contemplate that the entire requirement of white printing paper would be supplied at concessional rate. However, the supply of paper by Hindustan Paper Corporation to the States/

UTs including the state of Rajasthan was behind schedule in relation to allocations made during 1988-89 and 1989-90. This was due to certain difficulties faced by the Corporation such as spurt in the cost of production and natural calamities. Necessary instructions have also been issued to the Corporation to put in all possible efforts to effect supplies as per allotments made by the Deptt. of Education.

STATEMENT					
Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)	
1	2	3	4	5	
<i>Including Additional Allocations</i>					
1987-88					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5735	5561	5490	
2.	Assam	2920	3170	3170	
3.	Bihar	5662	5403	5403	
4.	Gujarat	5106	5178	5478	
5.	Haryana	1845	1710	1710	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1140	1164	1164	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	821	710	713	
8.	Karnataka	5880	5755	5755	

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Kerala	4792	4942	4942
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5696	5574	5574
11.	Maharashtra	8840	8810	8810
12.	Manipur	256	207	207
13.	Meghalaya	267	247	247
14.	Nagaland	290	391	391
15.	Orissa	2729	2790	2790
16.	Punjab	2228	2278	2278
17.	Rajasthan	3256	3356	3356
18.	Sikkim	166	148	148
19.	Tami Nadu	7168	7240	7240

Sl.No.	States/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
20.	Tripura	308	186	186
21.	Uttar Pradesh	11264	10997	10997
22.	West Bengal	7778	2307	2307
23.	A. & N. Island	44	33	33
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	42	42
25.	Chandigarh	44	22	22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	1276	1096	1096
28.	Goa	204	66	66
29.	Lakshadweep	20	5	5
30.	Mizoram	88	35	35

<i>S/no</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>Allocations made (in MTs)</i>	<i>Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)</i>	<i>Quantity Supplied (in MTs)</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1988-89				
31.	Pondicherry	100	83	83
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5427	5268	5103
2.	Assam	2770	2646	2646
3.	Bihar	5462	5031	4910
4.	Gujarat	4358	4198	4108
5.	Haryana	1546	1460	1372
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1140	1336	1311
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	684	624	624
8.	Karnataka	5630	5606	5522
9.	Kerala	4392	4372	4352

Sl/No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5646	5376	5365
11.	Maharashtra	8990	8523	8461
12.	Manipur	208	208	165
13.	Meghalaya	204	204	204
14.	Nagaland	190	140	140
15.	Orissa	2298	2148	2148
16.	Punjab	2030	1980	1980
17.	Rajasthan	3356	3256	2845
18.	Sikkim	98	36	24
19.	Tami Nadu	6768	6808	6101
20.	Tripura	308	131	67

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10514	10142	9996
22.	West Bengal	7780	6702	6669
23	A. & N Island	44	22	11
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	56	56
25.	Chandigarh	44	22	22
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	20	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	1246	1106	1106
28.	Goa	272	66	66
29	Lakshadweep	20	15	15
30	Mizoram	138	116	111
31	Pondicherry	100	98	98

S.I.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
1989-90				
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5278	3961	1908
2.	Assam	2720	1449	1152
3.	Bihar	5312	2969	1311
4.	Gujarat	4208	4138	1547
5.	Haryana	1496	1418	636
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1140	1060	828
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	624	468	308
8.	Karnataka	5480	4610	1290
9.	Kerala	4392	3594	1530
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5496	3477	2794

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)		Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
			1	2	
11.	Maharashtra	8835	6615	2946	
12.	Manipur	208	9	9	
13.	Meghalaya	204	204	102	
14.	Nagaland	140	80	Nil	
15.	Orissa	2148	2140	912	
16.	Punjab	1980	1980	793	
17.	Rajasthan	3256	3256	1290	
18.	Sikkim	48	48	Nil	
19.	Tami Nadu	6768	3600	1040	
20.	Tripura	308	144	99	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	10364	7031	5583	

Sl.No.	State/Union Territories	Allocations made (in MTs)	Order Received against Allocations (in MTs)	Quantity Supplied (in MTs)
1	2	3	4	5
22.	West Bengal	7780	3492	2012
23.	A. & N. Island	44	Nil	Nil
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	56	42	21
25.	Chandigarh	44	11	11
26.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	15	Nil	Nil
27.	Delhi	1176	1076	496
28.	Goa	272	33	Nil
29.	Lakshadweep	20	20	10
30.	Mizoram	88	22	22
31.	Pondicherry	100	74	13

Smt. Vijayalakshmi Pandit Memorial

979. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to raise some memorial in the memory of late Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit; and
 (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) At present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

CBI enquiry into Sugar scandal

980. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a inquiry is being conducted by C.B.I. into the sugar import scandal of 1989;
 (b) if so, the details of the progress made in this regard so far; and
 (c) when the said inquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (c). C.B.I. has completed the investigations and submitted its report to the Government.

[*English*]

Amendments in Mental Health Act

981. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Psychiatric Society has urged the Union Government to amend the Mental Health Act before its implementation;

(b) whether the Government propose to change the act in accordance with the recommendations; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) No suggestion from the Indian Psychiatric Society has been received by the Government.

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

[*Translation*]

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

982. ✓ SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI:
 ✓ SHRI YUVRAJ:
 ✓ SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
 ✓ SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
 ✓ SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
 ✓ SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:
 ✓ SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:
 ✓ SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
 ✓ SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
 ✓ SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
 ✓ SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
 ✓ PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
 ✓ SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
 ✓ SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
 ✓ SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR:
 ✓ SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
 ✓ SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
 ✓ SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:
 ✓ SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
 ✓ SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:
 ✓ PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA:
 ✓ SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
 SHRIMATI GEETA
 MUKHERJEE:
 PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
 MALHOTRA:
 DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
 SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
 SHRI NIRMAL KANTI
 CHATTERJEE:
 SHRI CHITTA BASU:
 SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
 SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:
 SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK:
 SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY:
 SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
 PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
 SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ:
 SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:
 SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:

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

(a) whether there has been a constant rise in the prices of edible oils like mustard oil, groundnut oil, linseed oil and pulses, salt, fire-wood, sugar and other essential commodities during the year 1990;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in prices ad the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to check the rising prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). Statements showing month-wise wholesale price Index Numbers (Base 1981-82=100)

and month-wise percentage variations from January, 1990 to November, 1990 for selected essential commodities are given in Statements I & II respectively. The rise in the prices of essential commodities during the period is mainly due to factors like: (i) shortfall in production of some of the essential items like oilseeds and pulses (ii) upward revision of minimum procurement/support prices of both *Kharif* and *Rabi* crops such as paddy, wheat, pulses, oilseeds etc. (iii) upward revision in prices of petroleum products first in the Union Budget for 1990-91 and subsequently on 14-10-1990 and (iv) increase in railway freights and fares in Railway budget 1990-91 and (v) other factors such as cumulative effect of high liquidity and increase in money supply, sustained consumer demand, and demand and supply gap in items like pulses and edible oil.

(c) The Government has accorded highest priority to check the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities. Both long-term and short-term measures are being taken for the purpose. Apart from the measures on the broad macro-economic front such as efforts to introduce financial and fiscal discipline, specific measures have been taken by the Government in respect of particular essential commodities under pressure such as edible oils, pulses, tea, sugar etc. The measures taken broadly include steps to increase production of essential commodities, procurement and buffer stocking operations of foodgrains, strengthening of Public Distribution System (PDS), enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures, and augmenting domestic supplies through imports wherever necessary subject to overall constraints of foreign exchange.

STATEMENT-1**Month-wise Wholesale Price Index Number***(Base 1981-82=100)*

Commodity/ Sub-Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereals	156.2	153.8	152.0	153.9	157.8	160.3	167.0	168.1	167.4	169.0	170.4
Rice	163.8	164.0	164.4	156.1	166.9	169.8	176.7	179.4	179.5	180.6	180.0
Wheat	150.9	144.3	139.1	142.4	153.0	155.1	162.1	161.8	161.9	163.4	168.4
Jawar	134.7	130.6	129.2	129.5	127.7	128.5	133.1	127.4	119.5	120.4	123.3
Bajara	129.4	128.5	122.0	123.6	126.7	127.1	129.8	132.5	131.9	140.7	143.1
Pulses	198.3	198.0	204.8	214.4	215.6	219.0	224.3	222.3	224.1	230.0	237.3
Gram	191.0	183.5	188.2	202.0	203.9	210.0	220.9	216.0	214.6	216.8	216.5
Ajhar	187.9	195.9	206.6	215.2	216.1	220.2	236.8	238.1	245.6	260.2	275.8
Moong	195.8	204.3	207.3	209.7	211.6	213.4	197.1	195.9	195.5	196.6	202.3

Commodity/ Sub-Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Masoor	182.8	176.7	181.0	185.8	186.6	186.4	198.1	190.8	195.5	206.2	219.8
Urad	245.0	242.0	250.9	262.5	261.6	259.6	259.5	256.6	258.5	263.8	276.0
Vegetables	157.7	154.8	161.8	194.6	226.9	241.4	248.0	248.7	246.5	265.6	265.8
Potatoes	16.4	119.8	136.6	176.5	232.0	240.6	243.9	244.8	248.2	263.9	278.6
Onions	112.2	90.6	101.3	104.6	109.4	133.5	168.1	183.3	214.0	243.8	317.7
Milk	194.3	194.6	202.2	200.0	206.4	208.4	205.3	209.1	210.7	210.5	203.7
Fish	163.8	170.1	179.4	179.7	180.4	185.6	191.1	194.7	210.6	216.6	221.7
Mutton	217.1	207.3	209.4	209.9	213.1	213.6	213.7	214.1	214.9	218.8	220.1
Chillies (Dry)	132.5	123.1	122.6	125.3	122.3	120.7	122.8	113.0	111.2	111.8	124.9
Tea	317.6	333.0	303.7	312.7	326.6	326.0	293.6	277.0	300.9	309.1	305.3
Oilseeds	157.6	163.1	164.2	170.1	170.9	181.3	188.1	192.6	189.1	192.9	201.0

Commodity/ Sub-Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Groundnut seed	166.9	170.0	172.7	182.2	184.4	194.3	193.4	201.5	196.6	205.4	216.9
Mustard seed	138.6	147.9	150.3	160.4	160.7	175.1	195.5	196.7	198.9	201.3	211.9
Coke	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2	162.2
Petrol	145.2	145.2	154.4	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	168.3	179.0	209.6
Kerosene	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	129.4	145.4	160.3
Atta	169.3	170.5	170.7	169.2	168.8	167.7	172.9	163.8	176.3	170.5	177.6
Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	143.8	141.1	144.6	149.2	146.9	153.3	158.4	158.6	159.2	161.0	154.8
Sugar	141.0	140.9	141.8	143.6	139.7	141.7	140.9	140.6	140.9	141.5	142.2
Gur	147.6	142.3	148.8	155.3	154.2	168.0	181.4	182.0	183.6	185.8	172.0
Salt	158.0	157.8	156.7	157.5	159.3	159.8	160.4	162.8	164.5	164.7	166.8
Edible Oils	178.3	183.5	187.2	194.0	172.9	203.6	214.5	216.8	217.5	224.4	223.8

Commodity/ Sub-Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vanaspati	189.7	190.7	200.0	208.8	207.9	215.6	226.8	229.0	240.6	243.3	244.3
Mustard Oil	142.0	142.8	145.0	156.9	155.6	173.6	201.2	199.4	198.0	207.5	218.4
Coconut Oil	175.1	183.0	180.4	180.2	178.4	183.3	194.0	202.6	217.4	217.9	234.0
Groundnut Oil	164.2	175.6	181.3	186.5	185.1	201.9	215.6	220.4	220.2	231.4	224.1
Cotton Cloth Mills	153.6	154.0	154.3	153.3	153.3	152.7	154.3	156.8	157.6	168.2	159.8
Laundry Shop	153.3	153.3	153.3	153.3	153.3	154.7	155.0	155.0	155.5	156.0	
Toilet Soap	200.2	200.0	200.2	200.2	205.1	205.1	206.0	206.9	212.1	213.7	215.1
Safety March	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4	134.4
Cement	148.4	149.0	157.9	168.1	159.9	159.6	166.6	172.9	173.7	176.9	177.0
Iron & Steel	192.7	193.5	196.1	195.0	195.0	196.0	196.6	196.9	199.5	206.4	206.4

Commodity/ Sub-Group	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Linseed Oil	149.5	153.3	158.8	167.2	166.1	173.3	205.5	205.4	207.9	219.1	232.1
All Commodities	168.0	168.8	170.1	172.8	174.3	176.9	179.3	180.2	180.9	182.7	184.3

Source : Office of the Economic Adviser Ministry of Industry.

STATEMENT-II

Month-wise percentage variation of Wholesale Price Index numbers

Commodities	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cereals	-1.0	-1.5	-1.2	+1.3	+2.5	+1.6	+4.2	+0.7	-0.4	+1.0	+0.9
Rice	-1.7	+0.1	+0.2	+1.0	+0.5	+1.7	+4.1	-1.5	+0.1	+0.6	-0.3
Wheat	-0.1	-4.4	-3.3	+2.4	-7.4	+1.4	+4.5	-0.2	+0.1	+0.9	+3.1
Jowar	-5.3	-3.1	-1.1	+0.2	-1.4	+0.6	+3.6	-4.3	-6.2	+0.8	+2.4
Bajra	+0.5	-0.7	-5.1	+1.5	+2.3	+0.3	+2.1	+2.1	-0.5	+6.7	+1.7
Pulses	-2.9	-0.2	+3.4	+4.7	+0.5	+1.6	+2.6	-1.1	+0.8	+2.6	+3.2
Gram	-4.5	-3.9	+2.6	+7.4	+0.9	+3.0	+5.2	-2.2	-0.6	+1.0	-0.1
Arihar	-1.4	S	S	+4.2	+0.4	+1.9	+7.5	+0.5	+3.1	+5.9	+6.0
Moong	-1.3	+4.3	+1.5	+1.2	+0.9	+0.9	-7.6	-0.6	-2.	+2.6	+3.0

Commodities	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Urad	-3.4	-1.3	+3.7	+4.6	-0.3	-0.8	S	-1.1	+0.7	+2.8	+4.6
Vegetables	-2.7	-1.8	+4.6	+20.3	+16.6	+6.4	+2.7	+0.3	-0.9	+7.7	+0.1
Potatoes	-16.3	+3.0	+13.9	+29.2	+21.4	+3.7	+1.4	0.4	1.4	+6.3	+5.6
Onions	-25.5	+0.0	+11.8	+3.3	+4.6	+22.0	25.9	9.0	+16.7	+13.9	+30.3
Milk	-1.6	+0.1	+3.9	-1.1	+3.2	+1.0	-1.5	+1.9	+0.8	-0.1	-3.3
Fish	-1.7	+3.8	+5.5	+0.2	+0.3	+2.9	+3.0	+1.9	+8.2	+2.8	+2.4
Mutton	+1.3	+0.1	+1.0	+0.2	+1.5	+0.2	+0.0	+0.2	+0.4	+1.8	+0.6
Chillies	-4.5	-7.1	-0.44	+2.2	-2.4	-1.3	-6.5	+0.2	-1.6	+0.5	+11.7
Tea	+12.1	+4.8	-8.8	+3.0	+4.4	-0.2	-9.9	-5.7	+8.6	+2.7	-1.2
Oil Seeds	+3.5	+3.5	+0.7	+3.6	+0.5	+6.1	+3.87	+2.4	-1.8	+2.0	+4.2
Groundnut seed	+6.0	+1.9	+1.6	+5.5	+1.0	-5.4	-0.5	+4.2	-2.4	+4.5	+5.6

Commodities	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Rape & Mustard seed	+2.3	+6.7	+1.6	+6.7	+0.2	+9.0	+12.2	+0.1	+1.1	+1.2	+5.3
Coke	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
Petrol	S	S	+6.3	+9.0	S	S	S	S	+12.3	+10.9	
Kerosene	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	+11.9	+10.6	
Atta	-0.5	+0.7	+0.1	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7	+3.1	+0.5	+1.4	-3.3	+4.2
Sugar, Khandsari and Gur	-0.6	-1.9	+2.5	+3.2	-1.5	+4.4	+3.3	+0.1	+0.4	+1.1	-3.9
Sugar	-0.6	-0.1	+0.6	+1.3	-2.7	-1.4	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	+0.4	+0.6
Gur	+0.2	-3.6	+4.6	+4.4	-0.8	+8.9	+8.0	+0.3	+0.9	+1.2	-7.3
Salt	+1.1	-0.1	-0.8	+0.5	+1.1	-0.1	+0.8	+1.5	+1.0	+0.1	+1.3
Edible Oils	+1.1	+2.2	+2.0	+3.7	-0.6	+5.5	+5.4	+1.1	+0.3	+3.2	-0.3

Commodities	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Vanaspatti	-2.3	+0.5	+4.9	+4.4	-0.2	+3.7	+5.2	+1.0	+5.1	+3.2	-0.4
Mustard Oil	-0.1	+0.6	+1.5	+8.3	-0.8	+11.6	+25.9	-0.9	-0.7	+4.8	+4.3
Coconut Oil	-0.4	+4.5	-1.4	-0.1	-1.0	+2.7	+5.8	+4.4	+7.3	+0.2	+7.4
Groundnut Oil	+4.1	+6.9	+3.2	+2.9	-0.8	+9.1	+6.8	+2.2	-0.1	+5.1	-3.2
Cotton Cloth (Mils)	+0.8	+0.3	+0.2	-0.7	+0.1	-0.4	+1.0	+1.7	+0.4	+0.4	+0.9
Laundry Soap	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	+0.9	+0.2	\$	+0.3	+0.3	
Toilet Soap	\$	\$	\$	\$	+2.4	\$	+0.4	+0.4	+2.5	-0.8	+0.7
Safety Matches	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cement	-0.7	+0.4	+6.0	+6.5	-4.9	-0.2	+4.4	+3.8	+0.5	+1.8	+0.1
Iron & Steel	+0.6	+0.4	+0.3	+0.5	\$	+0.5	+0.3	+0.2	+1.3	+3.5	\$

<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov.</i>
	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990	1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Linseed oil*</i>	+2.4	+2.5	+3.6	+5.2	-0.7	+4.3	+18.6	S	+1.2	+5.4	+5.9
<i>All Commodities</i>	+0.8	+0.5	+0.8	+1.6	+0.9	+1.5	+1.4	+0.5	+0.4	+1.0	+0.9

S=Steady

Note : Wholesale Price Index Number are not being compiled by the office of the Economic Adviser in respect of Firewood

[*English*]

Loss incurred on supply of levy Sugar

983. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government are incurring heavy losses in supplying levy sugar through Public Distribution System;
- (b) if so, the reasons for this loss; and
- (c) the steps Government propose to take to check this loss?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (c). The Government is supplying levy sugar through the Public Distribution System at a uniform retail price of Rs. 5.25 per kg. throughout the country. This price has been in effect since 1.1. 1989 and has not been revised upward since then in keeping with the increase in the ex-factory prices of levy sugar. Losses are being incurred on account of this non-revision. The matter is presently under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

F.C.I. Godowns in Laddakh region

984. MOHD. HASSAN COMMANDER: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of F.C.I. godowns functioning in the Laddakh zone;
- (b) the names of the places (cities and villages) under this zone, where godowns have not been provided so far;
- (c) the specific reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the Government propose to provide godowns at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (d). At present, Food Corporation of India is not operating any godown at any place in the Laddakh region. However, two godowns with a capacity of 2,500 tonnes each are in the processing of being constructed in that region- one at Leh and the other at Kargil. These godowns are expected to be completed during 1991.

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kashmir Valley

985. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is proposed to build Navodaya Vidyalayas in the district of Anantnagh and Pulwama in Kashmir Valley;
- (b) if so, the location thereof; and
- (c) the progress so far made in regard to construction of the buildings?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Navodaya Vidyalayas have already been opened in districts Anantnagh and Phulwama at Aishmuquam and Aglar respectively.

(c) Construction work for Navodaya Vidyalaya, Anatnagh has started. Construction work in Navodaya Vidyalaya, Phulwama has not started.

Re-oriented P.D.S.

986. SHRI ANIL BASU: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in the re-oriented Public Distribution System even low paid government employees and wage earners are deprived of the benefits of the system; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this change in the policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). There is no change in Government's policy on PDS so far. The Government does not intend to reduce the number of beneficiaries of the System so far as weaker sections of the population are concerned.

Supply of Essential Commodities to Nagaland

987. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly allocation quota of wheat,

rice and other essential commodities for public distribution in the State of Nagaland.

(b) whether the full supply in regard thereto has been made, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of demand, supply and off-take of essential items during the months of June to October, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (c). A Statement showing the demand, allocation and off-take during June, 1990 to October, 1990 by Nagaland is attached, commodity-wise.

(b) The central allocations of PDS items are made taking into account availability of stocks in central pool market availability, past off-take and other related factors. The Central allocations are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the full requirements of the States/ UTs.

STATEMENT

Demand, Allocation and Offtake of selected commodities during June, 1990 to Oct 90 by Nagaland

	June 90	July 90	Aug 90	Sept 90	Oct 90
	1	2	3	4	5
<i>Rice (in thousand Tonnes)</i>					
Demand	110	925	925	925	925
Allocation	925	925	925	925	925
Offtake	73	108	121	57	100
<i>Wheat (in thousand tonnes)</i>					
Demand	80	625	625	625	625
Allocation	625	625	625	625	625
Offtake	50	68	33	58	73
<i>Sugar (levy) (in tonnes)</i>					
Offtake	5790	4350	4330	4970	4960

	June 90	July 90	Aug 90	Sept. 90	Oct. 90
	1	2	3	4	5
Imported Edible Oil (in M. Tonnes)					
Demand	500	500	500	500	500
Allocation	300	300	400	400	400
Offtake	650	190	300	177	674
Kerosene (in Tonnes)					
Allocation	797	762	762	762	762
Soft Coke (in Tonnes)					
Demand	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000
Allocation	500	500	500	500	500

Shifting of Karnataka unit of Bharat scouts

988. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the **THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that due importance is not being given by the Karnataka Unit of Bharat Scouts and Guides to the Scouts and Guides of District Places other than Bangalore City;

(b) whether the Government propose to shift the Headquarters of Bharat Scouts and Guides, Karnataka Unit to Mangalore or Hussian in Karnataka; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) National Headquarter, Bharat Scouts & Guides, a voluntary organisation, has informed that all the 23 district associations of Karnataka Unit are functioning satisfactorily in the State.

(b) and (c). Government is not concerned with the shifting of headquarters of Karnataka State of Bharat Scouts. The decision is to be taken by the Karnataka State Council which is the Supreme Body of the Karnataka Bharat Scouts & Guides State Association.

Navodaya Vidyalayas

989. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the **THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state:

(a) the target for setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas and the actual number of schools set up so far in each State;

(b) the number of students and teachers in each of these schools; and

(c) how many schools have proper buildings and other infra-structural facilities including teaching materials?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). The scheme of Navodaya Vidyalaya envisages establishment of Navodaya Vidyalaya, on an average, one in each district of the country. So far 261 Navodaya Vidyalayas have been established. A statement indicating the locations of the Vidyalayas State-wise and number of students and teachers in each Vidyalaya as on 30.4. 90 is given below.

(c) Initially the Vidyalayas are established in the temporary accomodation provided by the State Governments and thereafter permanent building are constructed by the Samiti on the land provided by the State Governments. Due to financial constraints, construction work could not be under-taken in all Navodaya Vidyalayas. So far the construction work has started in 203 Vidyalayas to provide them temporary accommodation. Besides this, 20 Vidyalayas are functioning in adequate accommodation provided by the State Governments.

All Vidyalayas have, however, been provided the necessary teaching material.

STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of the Distt	Students Strength	Teachers Strength
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR			
1.	Andaman	148	18

Sl.No.	Name of the Distt	Students Strength	Teachers Strength
2.	Nicobar	87	10
ANDHRA PRADESH			
3.	Nalgonda	271	20
4.	Chittoor	288	19
5.	Nizamabad	275	19
6.	Karim Nagar	269	19
7.	East Godavari	206	11
8.	Adilabad	152	12
9.	Anantpur	214	12
10.	Medak	199	12
11.	Parakasam	209	11
12.	Vishakhapatnam	987	12
13.	Kurnool	203	12
14.	Guntur	208	12
15.	Khammam	207	12
16.	Rangareddy	155	11
17.	Kuddapah	201	12
18.	Nellore	212	12
19.	Srikakulam	121	10
20.	West Godavari	137	9
21.	Vijyanagram	140	10
22.	Krishna	80	8

Sl.No.	Name of the Distt	Students Strength	Teachers Strength
ARUNACHAL PRADESH			
23.	Dibang Valley	79	15
24.	Lohit	101	13
25.	Tirap	57	10
26.	Dast Kemong	40	9
27.	Upper Subansiri	66	8
BIHAR			
28.	Samastipur	302	19
29.	Mungyr	303	19
30.	West Champaran	296	19
31.	Dumka	287	20
32.	Bhojpur	296	19
33.	Madhubani	281	19
34.	Gumla	258	19
35.	Ranchi	216	12
36.	Singhbhum	198	12
37.	Nawada	224	12
38.	Bhagalpur	218	12
39.	Saharsa	199	12
40.	Begusarai	224	12
41.	Aurangabad	215	12
42.	Patna	199	12
43.	Gaya	204	12

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
44.	Muzaffarpur	226	12
45.	Darbhanga	204	12
46.	Purnea	226	12
47.	Nalanda	204	12
48.	Lohardaga	186	12
49.	Godda	199	10
50.	Katihar	147	10
51.	Vaishali	76	9
CHANDIGARH			
52.	Chandigarh	120	10
DAMAN &DIU			
53.	Diu	108	12
54.	Daman	23	9
DADRA NAGAR HAVELI			
55.	Dadra Nagar Haveli	126	19
DELHI			
56.	Delhi	136	9
GUJARAT			
57.	Kheda	233	17
58.	Junagarh	266	19
59.	Bharuch	157	12
60.	Surat	192	12

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
61.	Kutch	113	11
62.	Jamnagar	192	12
63.	Amreli	73	8
GOA			
64.	Goa	134	17
65.	North Goa	86	8
HARYANA			
66.	Rohtak	343	20
67.	Jind	277	19
68.	Hissar	302	20
69.	Faridabad	209	12
70.	Sonepat	167	12
71.	Sirsia	212	12
72.	Mahendergarh	134	9
73.	Kurukshetra	144	10
74.	Bhiwani	146	10
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
75.	Mandi	273	20
76.	Shimla	283	19
77.	Chamba	241	19
78.	Sirmour	250	17
79.	Kinnaur	106	12
80.	Kangra	209	12

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
81.	Una	225	12
82.	Hamirpur	139	10
	J & K		
83.	Pulwama	133	13
84.	Kupwara	118	15
85.	Baramulla	146	16
86.	Laddakh	136	14
87.	Udhampur	211	19
88.	Rajaouri	124	17
89.	Doda	135	16
90.	Anantnag	96	9
91.	Srinagar	38	9
92.	Badgaum	42	10
93.	Kathua	147	12
94.	Poonch	41	10
95.	Jammu	156	10
96.	Kargil	40	8
	KARNATAKA		
97.	Bangalore	237	20
98.	Chikmagloor	255	19
99.	Kolar	264	20
100.	Mandya	272	19

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
101.	Raichur	268	14
102.	Shimoga	267	16
103.	North Canara	175	12
104.	Hassan	179	12
105.	Madikari	167	11
106.	Bidar	199	12
107.	Gulbarga	191	11
108.	Dharwad	198	12
109.	Belgaum	204	12
110.	Bijapur	199	12
111.	Bellary	171	12
112.	Chitradurga	197	12
113.	Mysore	126	8
114.	Tumkur	138	10
KERALA			
115.	Iddukki	286	18
116.	Pathnamthitta	279	19
117.	Kasargod	299	20
118.	Ernakulam	279	19
119.	Cannanore	216	12
120.	Kottayam	214	12
121.	Calicut	217	12

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
122.	Trichur	145	10
123	Palghat	146	10
124	Mallapuram	156	10
LAKSHADWEEP			
125	Lakshadweep	78	9
MADHYA PRADESH			
126	Jhabua	156	17
127.	Tikamgarh	221	17
128	Hoshangabad	217	16
129	Jabalpur	240	19
130	Raipur	274	19
131.	Panna	217	19
132	Narsingpur	251	19
133.	Shivpuri	136	12
134.	Shahdol	133	12
135.	Indore	134	12
136.	Dewas	174	12
137.	Sagar	160	12
138.	Sidhi	126	12
139.	Rajanandgaon	210	12
140.	Damoh	125	12
141.	Mandsaur	162	11

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
142.	Bhind	206	12
143.	Bilashpur	189	12
144.	Seoni	199	12
145.	Durg	211	12
146.	Sehore	67	9
147.	Khargone	121	10
148.	Rajgarh	76	9
149.	Guna	80	7
150.	Datia	47	9
151.	Mureana	101	10
152.	Chatarpur	84	10
153.	Dhar	78	9
MAHARASHTRA			
154.	Amravati	343	20
155.	Nagpur	260	21
156.	Buldana	275	19
157.	Latur	257	18
158.	Gadchiroli	256	19
159.	Nanded	263	18
160.	Osmanabad	273	19
161.	Ahmednagar	208	11
162.	Beed	200	12
163.	Thane	160	12

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
164.	Dhule	198	12
165.	Jalgoan	200	12
166.	Nasik	199	12
167.	Bhandara	202	12
168.	Wardha	182	11
169.	Yavatmal	178	12
170.	Jalna	186	13
171.	Parbhani	209	12
172.	Chandarpur	189	12
MANIPUR			
173.	Thoubal	186	12
174.	Bishnupur	228	12
175.	Churchandarpur	172	12
176.	Senapati	145	12
177.	Imphal	136	10
178.	Chandel	123	12
179.	Ukhrul	77	9
MIZORAM			
180.	Aizwal	62	9
181.	Lunglei	46	9
MEGHALAYA			
182.	East Garo Hills	89	14
183.	West Garo Hills	60	15

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
184	East Khasi Hills	129	17
NAGALAND			
185	Kohima	117	12
ORISSA			
186	Dhenkanal	242	20
187	Keonjhar	267	19
188	Koraput	225	19
189	Cuttack	260	19
190	Phulbani	268	19
191	Bolangir	204	11
192	Sambalpur	200	12
193	Sundergarh	190	11
194	Balasore	193	11
195	Kalanandi	192	11
196	Ganjam	190	11
197	Mayurbhanj	112	9
PONDICHERRY			
198	Karaikal	267	19
199	Pondicherry	274	19
200	Mahe	114	11
201	Yanam	82	10
PUNJAB			
202	Ludhiana	249	19

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
203.	Sangrur	263	20
204.	Faridkot	267	19
205.	Hoshiarpur	197	11
206.	Amritsar	149	12
207.	Kapurthala	88	9
208.	Ropar	53	7
209.	Patiala	73	7
RAJASTHAN			
210.	Nagore	255	19
211.	Churu	261	19
212.	Banswara	282	19
213.	Udaipur	238	20
214.	Jaipur	240	19
215.	Bhilwara	176	12
216.	Chittorgarh	177	12
217.	Jalore	186	12
218.	Sikar	209	12
219.	Kota	206	12
220.	Barmer	193	12
221.	Dungarpur	151	12
222.	Ajmer	191	12
223.	Jaisalmer	195	11
224.	Jodhpur	128	10

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the Distt</i>	<i>Students Strength</i>	<i>Teachers Strength</i>
225.	Sriganganagar	140	10
226.	Tonk	141	10
227.	Jalawar	113	10
228.	Alwar	149	10
229.	Pali	169	10
SIKKIM			
230.	West Sikkim	92	12
TRIPURA			
231.	West Tripura	205	10
UTTAR PRADESH			
232.	Meerut	262	20
233.	Nainital	277	20
234.	Faizabad	270	19
235.	Bulandshahr	254	19
236.	Bareily	230	18
237.	Jaunpur	291	20
238.	Jhansi	264	19
239.	Sultanpur	240	19
240.	Raebareili	214	19
241.	Gorakhpur	283	20
242.	Kanpur Nagar	162	12
243.	Almora	154	12
244.	Azamgarh	192	12

Sl.No.	Name of the Distt	Students Strength	Teachers Strength
245.	Lalitpur	185	12
246.	Farukhabad	152	12
247.	Mirzajpur	134	11
248.	Bahraich	147	12
249.	Chamoli	133	12
250.	Tehri Garhwal	157	12
251.	Gonda	119	10
252.	Allahabad	101	10
253.	Uttarkashi	77	9
254.	Mathura	89	9
255.	Basti	130	10
256.	Ghaziabad	94	9
257.	Sitapur	97	9
258.	Agra	102	9
259.	Unnao	97	9
260.	Muzaffarnagar	145	10
261.	Balia	80	8

Community Centre in Vasant Vihar
[Translation]

990. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:
 Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether market and community cen-

tre facilities have been provided in the Central Government Housing Complex of Vasant Vihar, New Delhi;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The community centre and shopping facilities have not yet been provided in the Central Government Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi.

(b) and (c). The work of construction of shopping complex is under process and is likely to be completed in about 3 years time as the process involves approval of building plans from the local bodies concerned.

The work of construction of community centre is at the planning stage and is likely to be taken up in 1991-92.

[*English*]

Appointment of Hindi Teachers at Primary and Secondary level in Orissa

991. SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA: SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS:

Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have been assisting Non-Hindi Speaking States in the matter of appointment of Hindi Teachers at Primary and Secondary level;

(b) whether the demand for appointment of 600 Hindi Teachers in Orissa is awaiting Central clearance and approval;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and action proposed to be taken to clear the demand; and

(d) the line of action proposed for the 8th Plan period?

THE THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The State Government has submitted a proposal for creation of 600 more posts of Hindi Teachers during the 8th Plan. Since the State Government is not in a position to maintain the posts already created upto 7th Plan, it has not been considered appropriate to approve their proposal for creation of posts till the State Govt. is in a position to maintain the posts, already created and filled up, out of their own resources.

(d) The proposal for continuance of the scheme in the 8th Plan has been referred to the Planning Commission.

Harmful effects of Chemicals used in Detergent Powders

992. SHRI ARIF BAIG: Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the harmful chemicals which are used in the manufacture of synthetic detergent powders and cakes;

(b) whether there is any prescribed/maximum percentage of weight of these chemicals;

(c) the steps the Government have taken or propose to take to protect the consumers from the dangerous affects of these hazardous chemicals; and

(d) whether the Government have any proposal under consideration to bring synthetic detergent powders and cakes under the purview of the Indian Standards and Essential Commodities Act and also issue Quality Control Order so as to protect the health of the consumers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). The

chemicals used in the manufacture of synthetic detergent powders and cakes along-with their permissible percentage are given in the statement attached. Since exact chemicals composition of various detergent powders and cakes is a trade secret, hence generalization regarding chemical composition of detergents can not be made. Sodium Carbonate, Sodium Hydroxide and acid slurry can cause skin injuries. These are the main

ingredients of the commercially available detergent powders

(c) Consumer protection is brought about by education of the community through consumer protection forums

(d) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India at present

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the Chemicals</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
Alkyl Benzene Sulfonate	14-32%
Foam Booster lauryl Alcohol	1-2%
Sodium Tri Poly Phosphate	2-45%
Sodium Cabroxy methyl Cellulose	0,6 1%
Sodium Silicate	5-9%
Sodium sulfate/Carbonate	60,80%
Optical brightner	0,3-0 75%
Sodium Carbonate	15 30%
Perfume oil	0 2%

News-item "Super Bazar in a Mess" November 1990

993 SHRI NANDLAL MEENA
SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK

(b) the reasons for the poor functioning and administration of the Super Bazar

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

(c) the details of steps taken to tone up its administration and functioning

(a) whether customers services at Super Bazar have deteriorated as reported in news item captioned "Super Bazar in a Mess" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 21

(d) the number of complaints received from the public about poor service supply of sub standard items during the last three years year wise

(e) how much worth of value damaged goods were lifted from the branch stores of Super Bazar during the last 12 months and how were these disposed of,

(f) the reasons for the goods becoming damaged, and

(g) whether the matter has been enquired into by statutory body and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRISARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) and (b) No Sir Super Bazar continues to serve consumers with quality and laboratory tested goods at reasonable rates and there is no deterioration in the customer service

(c) Many steps have been taken to improve the functioning of the Store. These include weekly meeting of officers to review the sales, stock, supplies and other problems, reporting on 30 essential items by Regional Distribution Centre (RDC) managers to the purchase department twice a week, weekly meeting of Purchase Committee under General Manager for important decisions, regular and surprise inspections and stock checking of branches, constant surveillance customers complaints and employees conduct and setting up of a control room to receive information on emergent situations calling for action by Headquarters etc

(d) The number of written complaints received during the last 3 years are as follows

1988	-	187
1989	-	164
1990	-	123

(e) During the last twelve months, damaged goods worth Rs 4,56,385, 92 were lifted from the branches of Super Bazar

Out of this, damaged goods worth Rs 1,23,615.15 which had become unfit for human consumption, have been approved to be disposed off and their value to be written off. Goods worth Rs 31,142.90 have been approved for disposal through auction while the case of the rest of the goods is under finalisation.

(f) Some goods remain unsold, get old, damaged and deteriorate in their quality over a period of time to an extent of rendering them unfit for human consumption

(g) These matters are looked into by the Statutory auditors at the time of Annual Stock Taking. Old and damaged stocks are listed separately and their cost for the purpose of stock valuation is reduced according to conditions of such stocks at the time of examination of stocks. The accounts of the store have been audited only up to the year 1988-89. The audit of the accounts of the store for the year 1989-90 is in progress.

Sewage connection in J.J. colonies of Trans-Yamuna

994 SHRI KIRPAL SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether sewage connection has been provided in J.J. Colonies such as Seema Puri, New Seema Puri and Nand Nagri in Trans-Yamuna areas, Delhi,

(b) if not, the reasons therefor, and

(c) the time by which the connection is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)

(a) to (c) Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that it has started surveying the area, preparing the detailed estimates and constructing the

pumping stations with a view to providing peripheral sewers. Because of the large area, it is not possible to indicate any time-frame for providing sewer connections.

Opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensaries in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh

995. SHRI A.G.S. RAM BABU:
SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2352 on August 2, 1989 regarding opening of C.G.H.S. Dispensary in Nand Nagri and Shalimar Bagh and state;

(a) whether the C.G.H.S. Dispensary has been opened in Nand Nagri, and Shalimar Bagh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay in opening of these Dispensaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). No Central Government Health Scheme dispensary has been opened in Shalimar Bagh and Nand Nagri due to non-availability of suitable accommodation. However, the Central Government employees residing in Shalimar

Bagh have been attached with newly opened dispensary in Pitam Pura.

Joint Council for Vocational Education

996. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to form the Joint Council for Vocational Education has been formed and the Members of Parliament whose names were sent to the Education Department by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs have been incorporated in the same;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. By its Resolution dated 20th April, 1990 the Central Government has constituted a Joint Council for Vocational Education (JCVE) consisting of 72 members, for proper planning and coordination of the Vocational programmes conducted by different organisations. The JCVE *inter-alia* includes three Members of Parliament (two members from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha). The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has nominated the following three members of Parliament on the JCVE:

1. Sh. Mandhata Singh	Member, Lok Sabha
2. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra	
3. Smt. Jayanti Natrajan	Member, Rajya Sabha

(c) Does not arise.

Reduction of rice quota of Kerala

997. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA:
 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:
 SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
 SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:
 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
 SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

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

(a) the quantum of rice allotted to Kerala during the month of December, 1990;

(b) whether the new Government have reduced the rice allotment quota to Kerala which was allotted by previous Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the detailed break-up of rice allotted during 1990, month-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) 1.35 lakh tonnes.

(b) and (c). Additional allocation of 10,000 tonnes of rice for each of the months of October and November, 1990 was made to Kerala by the previous Government in view of the festival season. The decision to allocate 1.35 lakh tonnes of rice to Kerala for the month of December, 1990 was taken before the new Government took over, on November 8, 1990

(d) The month-wise allocation of rice to Kerala during 1990 has been as follows -

(lakh tonnes)	
January, 1990	1.00
February, 1990	1.25
March, 1990	1.25
April, 1990	1.25
May, 1990	1.25
June, 1990	1.25
July, 1990	1.35
August, 1990	1.55
September, 1990	1.35
October, 1990	1.45 @
November, 1990	1.45 @
December, 1990	1.35

@ including ad-hoc allocation of 10, 000 tonnes for festival season.

Development of small and medium towns

998. SHRI PRATAP SINGH:
 SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
 SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
 GAVIT:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the small and medium towns, State-wise included under the scheme for Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns;

(b) the amount allocated/spent so far in this regard, town-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted for inclusion of small and medium towns under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
 (a) and (b). A statement indicating the names of towns, funds released by the Central Government and the expenditure incurred is attached.

(c) The Scheme is applicable to towns with a population of less than one lakh. However, certain towns above one lakh identified by the National Commission on Urbanisation for priority development are also assisted under the IDSMST Scheme.

STATEMENT

List of IDMSST towns showing central release and expenditure

(Rs. in Lakhs)

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
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ANDHRA PRADESH

1.	Ramachandrapuram	40.000	87.42
2.	Tenali	40.000	93.97
3.	Anakapallai	33.000	45.51
4.	Vijayanagarm	40.000	106.31
5.	Bhimavarm	40.000	76.18
6.	Karim Nagar	40.000	78.64
7.	Tirupathi	39.360	84.89
8.	Srikakulam	40.000	52.34

<i>No</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
9	Medak	40 000	74 83
10	Guntakal	40 000	80 40
11	Chittor	5 000	10 72
12	Gadwal	40 000	62 87
13	Nadyal	40 000	89 40
14	Proddatur	40 000	93 26
15	Mehabubnagar	30 000	26 62
16	Bhimunipatnam	36 000	32 02
17	Zahirabad	40 000	59 56
18	Ongole	45 980	42 23
19	Gudiwada	46 000	45 37
20	Adilabad	40 000	17 84
21	Nalgonda	20 000	0 pp**
22	Kavali	20 000	6 50
23	Yamiganur	8 500	0 67
24	Peddapuram	20 000	3 52
25	Khammam	45 000	44 19
26	Machilipatnam	29 750	0 00**
Total		899 420	1315 26

ASSAM

1	Tinsukhia	40 000	103 64
2	Silchar	40 000	84 64

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
3.	Tejpur	40.000	80.13
4.	Jorhat	40.000	84.64
5.	Dibrugarh	40.000	103.08
6.	Dipu	20.000	30.00
7	Karimganj	43.000	46.00
8	Nagaon	24.000	0.00 **
9	Haflong	29.000	0.00 **
10.	Bongaigaon	29.750	0.00 **
Total		346 500	532.13

BIHAR

1.	Hajipur	42 180	100.36
2.	Gopalganj	40.150	26.52
3.	Saharsa	36.040	34.98
4.	Daltonganj	37.000	71.66
5.	Chapra	20.000	21.72
6	Dumka	18.500	10.69
7.	Chaibasa	30.500	27.77
8.	Begusarai	40.000	71.52
9.	Deoghar	40.000	71.66
10.	Arrah	39.000	71.52
11.	Azaribagh	44.200	42.26

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
12.	Bettiah	40.870	38.69
13.	Giridih	45.700	50.04
14.	Dhanbad	42.860	60.65
15.	Katihar	37.700	44.75
16.	Siwan	51.220	56.06
17.	Kisanganj	31.430	0.00 **
18.	Sitamarhi	10.500	9.91
19.	Buxar	20.000	8.10
20.	Purnia	25.860	0.00
21.	Nawadah	44.390	21.00
22.	Bodhgaya	20.000	0.00
23.	Madhubani	29.750	0.00 **
24.	Darbhanga	29.750	0.00 **
25.	Biharsharif	29.750	0.00 **
Total		847.145	846.99

GUJARAT

1.	Anand	40.000	89.96
2.	Patan North	35.240	76.33
3.	Porbandar	28.370	22.09
4.	Valsad	41.740	68.06
5.	Varaval Pattan	24.500	32.04
6.	Palanpur	31.940	62.29

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
7.	Ankleshwar	38.340	69.92
8.	Dahod	39.950	54.41
9.	Mehamadabad	26.250	22.87
10.	Godhra	40.000	72.19
11.	Bhuj	30.000	35.86
12.	Amreli	40.000	108.26
13.	Mehasana	36.020	77.93
14.	Khambhatt	44.250	45.14
15.	Kalol Saij	40.000	67.45
16.	Sanand	8.000	7.94
17.	Dehgam	19.000	25.99
18.	Deesa	12.150	1.11
19.	Mahuva	28.000	28.76
20.	Billimora	33.000	26.24
21	Visnagar	43.000	38.15
22.	Upleta	46 000	25.02
23	Anjha	45.000	43 25
24.	Gondal	20.000	12.14
25.	Navsari	23.000	0.00 **
26.	Himatnagar	29.750	0.00 **
27.	Junagarh	29.750	0.00 **
Total		873.750	1113.40

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
1.	Panaji	65.500	62.70
2.	Marmagao	35.000	0.00 **
	Total	100.500	62.70

HARYANA

1.	Ambala	39.000	60.77
2.	Sirsa	39.000	90.37
3.	Sohana	35.000	67.62
4.	Karnal	40.000	186.96
5.	Kurukshetra	40.000	122.15
6.	Hissar	35.000	74.56
7.	Bhiwani	20.000	27.24
8.	Shahabad	38.000	29.97
9.	Jind	29.750	0.00 **
10.	Sonipat	29.750	0.00 **
	Total	345.500	659.64

HIMACHAL PRADESH

1.	Kasumpti (Simla)	34.780	84.24
2.	Mandi	1.700	0.00 **
	Total	36.480	84.24

JAMMU & KASHMIR

1.	Anant Nag	36.580	64.53
2.	Kathua	20.000	0.00 **
	Total	56.580	64.53

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
KARNATAKA			
1.	Hassan	40.000	74.63
2.	Chitradurga	51.055	114.35
3.	Tumkur	54.917	81.32
4.	Raichur	36.280	46.34
5.	Hospet	24.800	28.22
6.	Channapatna	44.939	63.81
7.	Kanakpura	35.980	47.07
8.	Magadi	32.480	71.68
9.	Humnabad	38.290	46.98
10.	Holenarsipur	36.500	31.89
11.	Sagar	42.950	76.38
12.	Sahapur	53.550	69.36
13.	Jamkhandi	36.410	18.14
14.	Khushal Nagar	25.860	44.96
15.	Ranibennur	38.850	38.61
16.	Karkala	23.500	11.78
17.	Chikkaballapur	23.000	25.47
18.	Ramanagaram	26.000	16.51
19.	Sirsi	15.000	16.51
20.	Harihar	36.000	8.53

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
21.	Sindhanur	37.000	26.17
22.	Kollegal	34.000	27.10
23.	Gokak	22.000	12.74
	Total	809.361	988.50

KERALA

1.	Guruvayoor	43.890	66.40
2.	Kottayam	46.800	68.74
3.	Trichur	47.000	101.19
4.	Kayamulam	34.200	18.86
5.	Tellicherri	48.880	58.26
6.	Tirur	41.870	83.39
7.	Chengnacherri	46.360	61.94
8.	Badagara	48.450	64.53
9.	Mallapuram	49.800	97.90
10.	Thodupuzha	52.500	105.61
11.	Manjeri	45.330	45.47
12.	Palghat	43.500	45.47
13.	Cannanore	26.250	8.00 **
	Total	572.830	799.2 (834.74 latest)

MADHYA PRADESH

1.	Bilaspur	48.750	121.02
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<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
2	Khajuraho	39.730	29.88
3	Dewas	40.000	89.12
4	Itarsi	47.300	75.43
5	Rewa	46.400	98.84
6	Katni	42 400	38.26
7	Burhanpur	47.300	105 03
8	Morena	39.000	34.95
9	Dongargarh	40.000	52.35
10	Rajnandgaon	40.000	45.25
11	Balaghat	45.100	70.58
12	Chhindwara	39 090	60.84
13	Harda	40.000	71.31
14.	Wardhan	40.000	106.79
15	Guna	39.000	52 37
16	Sidhi	39.000	52 37
17	Hoshangabad	50.160	4.58
18	Gadarwara	46.870	14.03
19	Pachmarhi	23.760	6.58
20	Amarkantak	45.000	43.71
21.	Kota	15.400	5.00
22.	Shahdol	47.700	23.32

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
23.	Bhander	10.000	6.40
24.	Mhow	13.540	0.00 **
25.	Jagdalpur	25.820	0.00 **
26.	Ratlam	10.000	0.00 **
27.	Bhilai-Durg	29.750	0.00 **
28.	Satna	29.750	0.00 **
29.	Chattarpur	24.000	0.00 **
Total		1044.820	176.97

MANIPUR

1.	Jiribum	21.500	6.47
2.	Kackching	25.600	19.92
3.	Lamlal	15.000	0.00 **
4.	Bishnupur	15.000	0.00 **
Total		77.100	26.39

MAHARASHTRA

1.	Manmad	42.940	69.42
2.	Barsi	43.895	101.22
3.	Parlivaijnath	41.300	68.08
4.	Yeotmal	44.110	74.71
5.	Satara	40.000	100.21
6.	Ratnagiri	40.000	149.24

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
7.	Katol	42.340	62.36
8.	Amalner	45.930	113.56
9.	Parbhani	42.000	83.16
10.	Kamptee	35.910	62.66
11.	Kinwat	27.000	34.89
12.	Osmanabad	43.030	89.55
13.	Morshi	41.770	49.98
14.	Hinghanghat	42.640	76.20
15.	Jalna	40.000	113.25
16.	Ambegogai	42.810	66.68
17.	Seliu	42.586	64.55
18.	Digras	42.140	72.81
19.	Bhandrara	42.700	67.95
20.	Washim	44.100	69.31
21.	Islampur	42.840	71.66
22.	Baramati	42.360	97.64
23.	Pandharpur	43.000	106.17
24.	Ramtek	43.000	24.23
25.	Nilanger	39.690	46.48
26.	Chiplun	19.000	3.72
27.	Akot	54.000	62.03
28.	Tuljapur	48.750	60.80

No	Town	Total Release by Govt of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
29	Wardha	39 040	29 63
30	Igatpuri	18 410	5 74
31	Pusad	52 375	31 19
32	Karad	42 000	62 51
33	Beed	22 340	0 00 **
34	Chandarpur	29 750	0 00 **
Total		1367 616	2191 59

MEGHALAYA

1	Shillong	40 000	81 12
2	Tura	35 400	40 64
3	Jowai	21 000	11 14
4	Nongstoin	29 750	0 00 **
5	William Nagar	29 750	0 00 **
Total		155 900	132 90

MIZORAM

1	Aizawl	79 000	75 72
2	Lunglei	20 000	0 00 **
Total		99 000	75 72

NAGALAND

1	Kohima	38 800	89 88
2	Tuensang	38 000	44 77
3	Mokochung	24 000	0 00 **
Total		97 800	134 65

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
ORISSA			
1.	Puri	40.000	60.56
2.	Sambalpur	37.500	48.90
3.	Balasore	40.000	83.38
4.	Rourkela	40.000	106.38
5.	Jeypore	40.000	66.48
6.	Dhenkanal	40.000	67.13
7.	Kecnjhar	46.500	35.24
8.	Baripada	46.060	55.97
9.	Bolangir	45.000	23.51
10.	Paradeep	18.000	0.00 **
11.	Koraput	20.000	0.00 **
12.	Phulbani	29.750	0.00 **
13.	Bhiwanipatna	29.750	0.00 **
Total		472.500	552.55

PUNJAB

1.	Pathankot	50.500	107.69
2.	Hoshiarpur	50.500	146.84
3.	Sangrur	53.830	77.99
4.	Moga	50.500	116.24
5.	Phagwara	50.500	153.71

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
6.	Khanna	50.500	142.58
7.	Bhatinda	50.500	91.53
8.	Batala	53.830	130.29
9.	Bolangir	60.000	142.06
10.	Kapurthala	59.960	145.36
11.	Gurdaspur	51.300	53.53
12.	Nabha	59.830	86.36
13.	Ropar	20.000	0.00 **
14.	Patiala	13.000	0.00 **
15.	Gobindgarh	29.750	0.00 **
Total		704.500	1394.18

RAJASTHAN

1.	Pali	50.180	109.80
2.	Baran	48.140	83.55
3.	Bhilwara	47.770	94.43
4.	Sikar	49.320	95.09
5.	Churu	49.460	69.93
6.	Sumerpur	47.110	112.68
7.	Nathdwara	47.870	112.02
8.	Barmer	45.100	54.32
9.	Ganganagar	49.320	106.94

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
10.	Jaisalmer	47.770	92.71
11.	Chittorgarh	50.310	95.73
12.	Jalore	54.270	46.93
13.	Sirohi	54.270	46.93
14.	MT. Abu	50.760	29.99
15.	Banswara	55.330	56.01
16.	Bhinmal	55.800	53.47
17.	Dongarpur	46.000	35.00
18.	Bharatpur	29.750	0.00 **
Total		878.660	1352.15

SIKKIM

1.	Jortheng	29.140	18.29
2.	Namchibazar	20.000	0.00 **
3.	Gangtok	29.750	0.00 **
Total		78.890	18.29

TAMILNADU

1.	Ootacamund	39.490	77.46
2.	Karur	39.690	74.60
3.	Dharampuri	47.530	74.60
4.	Pudikotai	39.770	68.86
5.	Tiruchangodi	38.600	58.31

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
6.	Palani	40.000	74.53
7.	Gobbichettipalyam	40.000	74.53
8.	Mannargudi	44.880	67.54
9.	Dharapuram	37.800	73.70
10.	Mettupalayam	53.470	81.59
11.	Chengalpattu	40.000	70.91
12.	Conoor	30.000	31.94
13.	Attur	39.590	75.68
14.	Tiruvanamalai	40.000	70.91
15.	Udumalpet	38.790	66.88
16.	Nammakkal	39.240	83.94
17.	Kovilpatti	40.000	73.86
18.	Hosur	45.200	93.96
19.	Pollachi	40.000	69.21
20.	Theniallinagaram	39.520	68.90
21.	Nagapattinam	40.000	79.61
22.	Ranipet-Arcot-Wallaz	40.000	76.85
23.	Panruti	40.000	52.21
24.	Karaikudi	54.870	75.94
25.	Kallakuruchi	46.600	70.88
26.	Arni	51.660	85.89

<i>No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>Total Release by Govt. of India</i>	<i>Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution</i>
27.	Arakkonam	50.420	77.90
28.	Shivganga	52.560	49.15
29.	Maduratkakkam	54.800	52.25
30.	Andipatti	44.100	47.64
31.	Pattukottai	73.080	73.61
32.	Aruppukottai	29.800	36.73
33.	Arantangi	26.800	12.23
34.	Ramnathanpuram	54.800	56.89
35.	Rameshwaram	25.500	23.76
36.	Ariyalur	34.800	32.67
37.	Sathyamangalam	53.500	17.72
38.	Tuticorion	24.000	5.00
39.	Salem	29.750	0.00**
40.	Kodaikanal	29.750	0.00**
41.	Tirunelveli	29.750	0.00**
42.	Tiruppur	29.750	0.00**
Total		1729.860	2340.39

TRIPURA

1.	Udaipur	39.000	80.18
2.	Kailashahar	30.400	43.84
3.	Dharamnagar	20.000	0.00**

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
4.	Agartalla	20.000	0.00**
	Total	100.400	124.02

UTTAR PRADESH

1.	Jaunpur	41.800	63.80
2.	Fatehpur	41.600	50.52
3.	Azamgarh	39.000	72.74
4.	Hathras	39.000	54.49
5.	Banda	30.500	101.92
6.	Barabanki	39.500	107.36
7.	Raibareli	40.000	73.61
8.	Almora	36.000	43.86
9.	Etah	39.500	73.61
10.	Balia	40.000	189.94
11.	Mahoba	17.530	21.55
12.	Kasganj	22.000	21.96
13.	Gazipur	38.600	83.67
14.	Sitapur	44.200	116.04
15.	Mainpuri	39.000	77.25
16.	Hardoi	39.000	77.25
17.	Bijnor	36.750	45.03
18.	Drai	43.830	84.03
		-	

No	Town	Total Release by Govt of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
19	Deoria	39 000	1201 02
20	Badaun	35 500	41 41
21	Amethi	39 000	72 33
22	Kashipur	39 000	59 05
23	Padrauna	39 000	58 72
24	Sultanpur	53 000	51 16
25	Biswan	33 350	22 69
26	Shamli	30 000	13 47
27	Badohi	25 500	0 00 **
28	Maunath Bhanjan	25 900	12 86
29	Shandila	27 000	2 25
30	Pilibhit	15 000	3 17
31	Bahraich	25 550	0 06
32	Lalitpur	29 300	4 18
33	Mirzapur	28 800	15 59
34	Etawah	20 000	16 43
35	Sambhal	20 000	11 62
36	Haldwani	17 000	0 00 **
Total		1209 110	1891 12

WEST BENGAL

1	Kharagpur	48 310	53 70
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No.	Town	Total Release by Govt. of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
2.	Midnapore	44.290	22.14
3.	Bankura	46.740	50.89
4.	Kalimpong	42.830	69.86
5.	Coochbehar	51.800	104.60
6.	Purlia	49.950	75.41
7.	English Bazar	47.340	84.21
8.	Krishna Nagar	46.030	54.08
9.	Suri	49.190	65.52
10.	Tarkeshwar	42.320	79.79
11.	Jalpaiguri	49.490	76.76
12.	Siliguri	52.150	89.43
13.	Darjelling	47.190	56.58
14.	Berhampur	46.070	57.02
15.	Ballurghat	49.340	103.80
16.	Bishnupur	42.830	40.98
17.	Basirhat	50.250	68.80
18.	Raiganj	47.130	44.27
19.	Ranaghat	48.970	68.05
20.	Katwa	53.310	103.23
21.	Bolpur	46.000	36.55

No.	Town	Total Release by Govt of India	Total Expenditure Including state/Local Contribution
22.	Arambagh	40.000	14.05
23.	Contai	18.800	5.64
24.	Habra	50.800	20.94
25.	Raniganj	12.600	0.00 **
26	Haldia (NCU)	24.000	0.00 **
Total		1137 730	1446.30

A & N ISLANDS

1	Port Blair	92.000	86.92
Total		92.000	86.92

DADRA & NAGAR HAVELI

1	Silvassa	95.220	16.38
Total		95.220	16.38

PANDICHERRY

1.	Karaikal	74.750	59.42
2.	Mahe	38 000	0.00 **
3	Pondicherry	8.000	0.00 **
Total		120.750	59.42
Grand Total		Rs.143.62 Crores	Rs. 195.22 Crores

** Particulars of expenditure for these towns have not yet been reported by the state Government, since the release was made only in February/March 1990.

[Translation]

Recommendations of the Committee on Cholera Epidemic

999. DR. CHINTA MOHAN:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

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

(a) Whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Admn. blamed for drama of death" appearing in "The Indian Express" dated 23rd November, 1990 and state whether the Government have received report in this regard;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made therein;

(c) whether the Government have taken steps to introduce administrative reform on the basis of the recommendations of the report and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Review of Pepsi Project

1000. SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA;
DR. CHINTA MOHAN:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to the news-item captioned

'Centre to Review Pepsi Project' appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 8 December, 1990;

(b) if so, whether the Government have received any concrete proof of the irregularities being committed in the functioning of the said institution;

(c) if so, the allegations made therein;

(d) whether the Government have received similar allegations in regard to other industrial and administrative units also; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government against these units?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government have constituted a team of officers to visit the various projects of M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited to ascertain the present status. The team's report is expected by 25th January, 1991.

(d) and (e). Any violation of the conditions of the industrial licence by any unit is dealt with under law as and when it comes to the notice of the Government.

[English]

Production and Export of Handloom and Powerloom

1001. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYYA SADUL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the production of Handloom and Powerloom during last two years and current year;

(b) the foreign exchange earned through

export of handloom and powerloom during last three years; and [Translation]

(c) the incentives proposed to be given to the industry to boost exports?

THE MINISTER FOR TEXTILES AND FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) The total production of Handloom and Powerloom cloth for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1989-90 (upto October, 1990) is estimated to be around 41,000 million sq. metres.

(b) The total foreign exchange earned by export of cotton textiles of Handloom and Powerloom Sectors during the three years 1987-88 to 1989-90 is about Rs 1844 crores.

(c) The following steps have already been taken to boost export of textiles.

1. Cash compensatory support (CCS) depending upon the type of textiles and the country to which exported.
2. Pre-shipment and post shipment finances at concessional interest
3. Refund of excise levies and duties by way of duty drawback.
4. Replenishment of import licences.
5. Facilities to import duty free raw material (i) under advance licence scheme and (ii) for 100% export oriented units.
6. Rebate on income-tax.
7. Travelling and other facilities for publicity.
8. Import of certain textile machinery at concessional rate of duty.

Master Plan of Delhi

1002. **SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**
PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revised Master Plan of Delhi has been approved this year by the Government;

(b) the duration of this revised Master Plan,

(c) whether the Government propose to further amend this Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is no terminal year for the master Plan for Delhi. However, the projection of population, provision of civic services and infrastructure to cater to the increased population, acquisition of additional land to provide for the increased population, requirements for transport system etc. are for the period upto 2001 A. A.

(c) and (d). The modified Plan provides for monitoring and a periodical review so that any modifications if required, could be made in the Plan. A comprehensive review encompassing all aspects is to be taken up during 1994. Modifications to the Master Plan can be made as provided in the Delhi Development Act, 1957 as and when the

need for the same is felt.

[English]

Commercial Activities in Residential Units

1003. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "3 convicted for illegal use of plot" appearing in the "Indian Express" dated 10 September, 1990 and state;

(b) whether all the residential dwellings have been cleared of commercial activities; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure strict compliance of keeping the commercial activities in commercial areas only?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Surveys are undertaken from time to time by the Enforcement Wing of the Delhi Development Authority, to detect the cases of misuse/non-conforming use of the units and action is taken against the defaulters, as per the provisions of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and the Master Plan.

Dengue Fever in Calcutta

1004. DR. DEBI PROSAD PAL:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

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

(a) whether Calcutta is in the grip of Dengue fever;

(b) whether it has now spread to its suburbs also in a virulent form; and

(c) if so, what assistance-technical and supply of drugs, the Government have rendered or proposed to render to the West Bengal Government to check the Dengue menace?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHHOUDHARY):(a) and (b). 64 cases and 17 cases and 17 deaths from Dengue fever have been reported during the period from 19/10/90 to 28/11/90. Central Calcutta was pre-dominantly involved though few cases were also reported from suburbs.

(c) The following specific steps have been taken to contain the specific steps have been taken contain the spread of Dengue fever in Calcutta and its suburbs:

- (i) Additional facilities have been created in all the paediatric Departments of hospitals in Calcutta with adequate supply of fluids and plasma volume expanders.
- (ii) The Calcutta Municipal Corporation and State Health Department have also initiated anti-mosquito measures in the affected areas.
- (iii) Extensive health education to general public to destroy mosquito breeding places is being provided by all mass-media channels.
- (iv) Treatment facilities in hospitals have been augmented.
The State Government have not sought any material assistance from the Central Government.

[Translation]

[English]

Facilities to Performing Artists**Regularisation of Work-Charged Employees In D.D.A.**

1005. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of employees are working as work-charged employees in the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to regularise the services of these employees;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Delhi Development Authority has reported that work charged employees who are continuously in service for three years or more are eligible for appointment on regular work charged establishment subject to availability of vacancies.

1006. SHRIMATI VYJAYANTIMALA BALI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) details of the facilities like pension etc. being given to the performing artists, like renowned dancers, musicians and others;

(b) whether attention of the Government have been drawn to a recently held seminar in New Delhi on the subject; and

(c) if so, the details of the decisions arrived at the seminar and the steps taken by the Government to provide more facilities to the artists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

A Statement giving details in attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This was a privately organised seminar whose proceedings have not been made available yet to the Government.

STATEMENT

The Department of Culture operates the following schemes to provide facilities to performing artistes:-

1. Scheme of Financial Assistance to persons distinguished in letters, arts and such other walks of life who may be in indigent circumstances.

(i) **Eligibility:** To be eligible for assistance under the scheme a person's contribution to art and letters etc. must be of significance.

(ii) **Nature of Assistance:** Monthly allowance. Under Centre-State/U.T. Quota, allowance amount shared by Centre and States/UTs. in 2:1 ratio, and the Central Assistance is limited to a maximum of Rs. 400/- per month. Under Central Quota it shall not exceed Rs. 600/- per month.

(iii) **Age:** The applicant should not be less than 58 years of age.

2. **Scheme for Award of Emeritus Fellowships to most Eminent Artistes in the Fields of performing, Literary and Plastic Arts;**

(i) **Eligibility:** Most eminent artistes in the performing, literary and plastic arts who have achieved national fame.

(ii) **Value:** Rs. 2,000/-per month

(iii) **Number:** Ten each year

(iv) **Duration:** Tenable for a period of two years. In exceptional cases may be renewed for two more years, one year at a time.

(v) **Age:** Must be 60 years of age or more

3. **Scheme for Award of Fellowships to outstanding artists in fields of performing, literary and plastic arts:-**

(i) **Eligibility:** Creative work for various projects suggested by artistes or selected at the initiative of the Central Government.

(ii) **Value:** Senior fellowship: Rs. 1,000/- per month
Junior fellowship: Rs. 500/- per month

(iii) **Number:** Senior fellowship: Thirty each year
Junior fellowship: Seventy five each year

(iv) **Duration:** Tenable for a period of one year or two years or three years depending on the project.

(v) **Age:** Minimum 25 years of age.

4. **Scholarships to young workers in different cultural fields:**

(i) **Eligibility:** For advance training within India in the fields of music, dance, drama, painting/sculpture and traditional forms of art

(ii) **Value:** Rs. 400/- per month

(iii) **Number:** 150 scholarships each year

(iv) **Duration:** Two years. In exceptional cases the scholarship is extendable for one more year.

(v) **Age:** Age-group of 18 to 28 years of age.

**Centrally Protected Monuments in
Rajasthan**

1007. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying special attention for the development, maintenance and preservation of ancient temples and monuments;

(b) if so, the names and number of the ancient temples and monuments in Rajasthan declared Centrally protected monuments;

(c) how many of these ancient monuments are located in Jhalawar district; and

(d) the details of the steps taken for their proper preservation?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Centrally pro-

tected monuments, which also include ancient temples, are being preserved and maintained by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) as per archaeological norms and the requirements of individual monument subject to the availability of funds. This is a continuing process and part of the normal function of ASI.

(b) A Statement of Centrally protected monuments/sites in Rajasthan is attached.

(c) The number of Centrally protected monuments in Jhalawar District is seven.

(d) Besides watch and ward staff posted at these monuments to look after them, under Special Repairs and Annual Repairs programme works are carried as per their requirements. The details of works carried out to these monuments include removal of vegetational growth, providing approach pathways, grouting of cracks and filling voids in roof, rebuilding missing portions of walls, door jambs and replacement of broken chajjas, etc.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3

AJMER DISTRICT

1.	Ajmer	Adhaidin-ka-Jhonpra
2.	-do-	Badshahi Haveli
3.	-do-	Baori on the Ajmer Jaipur Road
4.	-do-	Delhi Gate consisting of one archway
5.	-do-	Gateway of Taragarh hill
6.	-do-	Magazine buildings in the Ajmer Fort including Museum

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3
7	Ajmer	Marble pavilions and balustrade on the Ana Sagar Bund and the ruins of the marble Hammam behind the Ana Sagar Bund
8	-do-	Saheli Bazar buildings in Daulat Bagh
9	-do-	Tomb of Allauddin Khan known as "Sola Thumba"
10	-do-	Tombs of Abdulla Khan and his wife
11	-do-	Tripolia Gate
12	Ajmer-Jaipur Road	Kos Minar erected by Emperor Akbar
13	-do-	-do-
14	Chatri	-do-
15	-do-	Serai
16	Ghugra	Kos minar erected by Emperor Akbar
17	Hushiarra	-do-
18	-do-	-do-
19	Kair	-do-
20	Khanpura	-do-
21	Pushkar	Mahal Badshahi

ALWAR DISTRICT

1	Alwar	Siva temple
2	Bnangadh	Ancient site
3	Pandrpol	Ancient remains

BANSWARA DISTRICT

1	Arthuna	Siva temple and ruins
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<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3
2.	Vithal Deva	Ancient remains
BHARATPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Bayana	Akbar's Chhatri
2.	-do-	Ancient fort with its monuments
3.	-do-	Brahmabad Idgah
4.	-do-	Islam Shah's Gate
5.	-do-	Jahangir's Gateway
6.	-do-	Jhajri
7.	-do-	Lodhi's Minar
8.	-do-	Saraj Sad-ul-lah
9.	-do-	Usa Mandir
10.	Bharatpur	Delhi Gate outside the Bharatpur fort
11.	-do-	Fateh Burj near Anah Gate
12.	-do-	Jawahar Burj and Ashtadhatu gateway inside the Bharatpur fort
13.	Deeg	Deeg Bhawans (Palaces)
14.	-do-	Looted gun
15.	-do-	Marble Jhoola
16.	Kaman	Chaurasi Khambha temple
17.	Malah	Ancient mound
18.	Non	-do-
19.	-do-	Colossal image of Yaksha

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3
20.	Rupvas	Lal Mahal
21.	Bharatpur	Fort walls including chowburja gate and approach bridges at the Chowburja and Ashtadhatu gates
22.	-do-	Moat-surrounding the fort wall
BHILWADA DISTRICT		
1.	Bijholi	Maha Kal and two other temples
2.	-do-	Rock inscription (12th century)
3.	-do-	Rock inscription within the Parsvanath temple compound (12th century)
4.	Khadipur village	Ancient temple known as Kaneri-ki-Putali
BIKANER DISTRICT		
1.	Bikaner	Bhandasar Jain temple
2.	Morkhana	Jain temple of Surani Goddess
BUNDI DISTRICT		
1.	Bundi	Wall paintings of Hardoti school in the Palace
2.	Keshwarai Patan	Ancient Mound
3.	Nainwa	Ancient Mound
CHITTORGARH DISTRICT		
1.	Badoli	Ghateshwar temple
2.	-do-	Kund
3.	-do-	Shrinagar Chawri
4.	-do-	Temple of Ashtamata

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3
5.	Badoli	Temple of Ganesh
6.	-do-	Temple of Sheshashayan
7.	-do-	Temple of Shiv and Kund
8.	-do-	Temple of Trimurti
9.	-do-	Temple of Vamanavatar known as Narad Temple
10.	Chitor	Fort of Chitor as a whole
11.	Menal	Menal (Mahanal) temple and math
12.	Nagari	Ancient ruins
13.	-do-	Hathiwada enclosure with inscription together with adjacent land in survey plot No. 301
14.	Nilodh	Archaeological site and remains at Jeora
DHOLPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Dholpur	Jogni Jogna temple
2.	-do-	Sher Garh Fort
3.	-do-	Site of Baburs Garden
DUNGARPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Baroda	Jain temple inscription
2.	Dev Somnath	Somnath temple
GANGANAGAR DISTRICT		
1.	Badopal	Ancient mounds

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3
2.	Baror	Ancient mound
3.	Bhadrakali	Ancient mounds
4.	Bhannar Theri	-do-
5.	Binjor	Two ancient mounds
6.	Chak 86	Ancient mounds
7.	Dhokal	Ancient mounds
8.	Hanumangarh	Fort Bhatner
9.	Kalibanga	Three ancient mounds
10.	Manak	Ancient mounds
11.	Mathula	Two ancient mounds
12.	Munda	Ancient mound
13.	Peer Sultan	-do-
14.	Pilibanga	Ancient mounds
15.	Rang Mahal	Ancient mounds
16.	Tarkhanwala	Ancient mound

JAIPUR DISTRICT

1.	Abaneri	Ancient mound
2.	-do-	Baori
3.	-do-	Harsat Mata-ka-Mandir
4.	Ambar	Jama Masjid
5.	-do-	Laxmi Narain's temple
6.	-do-	Sri Jagat Siromaniji temple

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Name of monument/site</i>
1	2	3
7	Abaneri	Sun temple
8	Brahmpuri	Pundrikji-ki-Haveli painting in a room
9	Gultaji	Temple containing fresco paintings
10	Lalsote	Banjaron ki Chhatri containing two pillars similar to the railing pillars of Bharhut stupa
11	Maheshra	Ancient mound
12	Raniwas	Ancient mound
13	Sambhar	Excavated site
14	Sikrai	Ancient mound
JAISALMER DISTRICT		
1	Jaisalmer	Fort including ancient temple
2	Lodruve Patan	Ancient site
JHALAWAR DISTRICT		
1	Binnayaga (Dag)	Buddhist caves and pillars
2	-do-	Caves of Naranjani etc
3	Balsagar (Gangadhar)	Ancient ruins
4	Dudhaliya (Dag)	Ancient ruins
5	Hathiagor	Buddhist ruins
6	Kolvi (Dag)	Buddhist caves, pillars, idols
7	Jhalrapatan	Old temples near the Chandrabhaga
JODHPUR DISTRICT		
1.	Mandore	Fort

Sl. No.	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3

KARAULI DISTRICT

1. Karauli Wall paintings on the palaces of
Maharaja Gopal Lal.

KOTAH DISTRICT

SAWAI MADHOPUR DISTRICT

1. Alanpur	Persian inscriptions in a baori
2. Sawai Madhopur	Jain temple
3. Ranthambhore	Ranthambhore fort

SIKAR DISTRICT

1. Sikar Harshnath temple

TONK DISTRICT

1.	Bisalpur	Bisal Deoji's temple
2.	Pundwali Doongri	Ancient mound
3.	Gariagarh (Newai)	-do-

Sl No	Locality	Name of monument/site
1	2	3
4	Jhalai	Devapura Barodia mounds
5	Khera	Hathi Bhata
6	Nagar	Ancient mound
7	-do-	Excavated site
8	-do-	Inscription in Fort
9	-do-	Mand Kila Tal inscription
10	-do-	Yupa pillars in Bichpuria temple
11	Panwar	Inscription
12	Rairh (Newar)	Excavated site
13	Todaraisingh	Kala Pahar temple
14	-do-	Kalyanraiiji's temple
15	-do-	Laxmi Narainji's temple locally known as Gopinathji's temple
16	-do-	Old baoli locally known as Hadi Rani ka Kund
17	-do-	Pipaji's temple

UDAIPUR DISTRICT

1	Kalyanpur	Ancient ruins
2	Kumbhalgarh	Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole
3	Nagda	Sas Bahu temples
4	Navchowki Rajsamand	Ghat with inscriptions Pavilions and Toranas
5	Gilund (Bhagwanpura)	Archaeological site and remains

[Translation]

Assistance for Sewage Facility in Himachal Pradesh

1008 SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government of Himachal Pradesh have sought financial assistance from the Union Government to provide sewage facility in the cities there,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)
(a) and (b) No, Sir. However, the State Government has sought technical clearance and external assistance for the improvement and extension of sewerage system for Shimla town at a cost of Rs 30.47 crores and sewerage scheme for Manali town at a cost of Rs 2.98 crores

(c) There is no Central assistance for providing sewerage facility in cities at present

[English]

Fire in N. T. C. Mill, Nagpur

1009 SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out in the Model Mills of NTC at Nagpur recently causing damage to the machinery etc.,

(b) whether the management of the said NTC mill has since stopped production, and

(c) if so, the steps the Government proposed to take to replace the burnt machineries and start production immediately?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) The Model Mills have since resumed partial working NTC has taken the following measures to restart the mill in phases -

- (i) Usage of sized beams lying in stock and transferring Weft Yarn from sister units or purchase from out side market to keep cloth production going,
- (ii) Surplus Draw Frames and Inters were transferred from sister units, to Model Mills, so that partial working or Ring Frames could be started and
- (iii) Since the delivery period of the machines damaged by fire is very long, all reputed manufacturers have been approached by NTC to supply the required machines on out-of-turn basis

Expansion of Public Distribution System

1010 SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to expand and strengthen the Public Distribution System to check rise in prices of essential commodities, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) and (b) Efforts to strengthen and streamline the Public Distribution System are made on a continued basis by Central Government, State Governments and UT Administrations. Among other measures the Central Government have advised the State Governments/UT Administrations to include, on their own, additional items of mass consumption for distribution to consumers by using PDS outlets, to ensure coverage of the entire population living in all the areas provisions of Essential Commodities Act (E C Act) and similar other legislation to curb hoarding, blackmarketing etc. The number of fair price shops have increased from 3 02 lakhs in March, 1984 to 3 6 lakhs in March, 1990

Guidelines for Admission to Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering

1011 SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the basic guidelines for obtaining admission to Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering (PGDIE) and Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering Research (PGDIER),

(b) whether the Director of NITIE is empowered to relax such guidelines

(c) whether the Government have taken any steps to initiate an enquiry into the alleged irregularities by the Director of NITIE and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) The minimum

qualifications for admission are as under:

1 *Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering (PGDIE)*

(i) *General Candidates*

Graduates in Engineering and Technology of any Indian University or equivalent institution Candidates must qualify through Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE)

(ii) *Industry Sponsored Candidate*

First class degree in Engineering/Technology and a minimum of 2 years work experience

2 *Post Graduate Diploma in Industrial Engineering Research (PGDIER)*

(i) *Sponsored Candidate*

(a) *From 1984 to 1986*

A first class degree or high second class in any branch of Engineering or Technology or equivalent qualification like Graduateship Examination of Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering, etc and four years of relevant working experience in organisations of repute

(b) *From 1987 onwards*

A first class degree in any branch of Engi-

neering or Technology or equivalent qualification like Graduateship Examination of Indian Institution of Industrial Engineering etc and four years relevant working experience in organisations of repute.

Admissions are on the basis of test, interview and aptitude for research

(ii) Internal Candidates

Relaxation upto 5% Marks in the minimum requirement of 60% having the qualification of degree in Engineering/Technology

(b) No But, Academic Council and Board of Governors are empowered to relax minimum qualifications

(c) and (d) On the basis of the information furnished by the Institute, it is observed that no irregularity has been committed in the matter of admission of candidates to the said courses. It is, therefore, not considered necessary to institute any inquiry into the matter

Textile Modernisation Fund

1012 SHRI KASHIRAM RANA Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) Whether the Government have proposed Rs 750 crore textile modernisation fund scheme to help the sick mills,

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to revive the sick textile mills,

(c) whether the Government have decided to discontinue this scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) A Textile Modernisation fund with a corpus of Rs. 750 crores was set up w.e.f. 1.8.1986 for 5 years to meet the modernisation requirements of the textile mills.

(b) Government has set up a Nodal Agency to evolve and implement packages for the revival of closed/sick textile mills found to be viable. Government has also set up a Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) to determine and enforce the preventive, ameliorative and remedial measures for the revival of sick industrial units

(c) and (d) While IDBI does not propose to formally increase the corpus at this stage, the financial institutions would continue to sanction modernisation assistance under TMFS to textile units as part of their normal operations

Reduction of Rice Quota of West Bengal

1013 SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the rice quota to West Bengal was cut down by the Centre from the month of December, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details and reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b) Rice allotment for West Bengal was increased

to 94,000 tonnes by additional allocation for the month of September, 1990 to meet the increased demand on account of festival season. Subsequently, allocation to this State, as also to several other States, has been reduced keeping in view the need to conserve the stocks during the months when open market availability has improved due to arrival of paddy in the market.

[*Translation*]

Indian Wool Industry

1014. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Wool Industry is

feared to be ruined by the Government's free import policy;

(b) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to encourage the domestic wool and wool industry; and

(c) the cash incentives given for the export of carpets at present?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, the following cash compensatory support is given for the export of carpets:-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Description of the export product</i>	<i>Rate of CCS as percentage of FOB value</i>
1.	Woolen Carpets (other than machine made)	
(i)	FOB value above Rs. 650/- per sq. mtr.	18
(ii)	FOB value above Rs. 250/- but upto Rs. 650/- per sq. mtr.	15
(iii)	FOB value upto Rs. 250/- per sq. mtr.	8
2.	Machine-made carpets (having wool content more than 20%)	5

[*English*]

Discrepancies in Safdarjung Hospital

1015. SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Minister has recently paid a surprise visit to Safdarjung Hospital at New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of the discrepancies found;

(c) whether the patients in the hospital do not get proper treatment and medicines; and

(d) if so, the corrective steps the Government propose to take to improve the functioning of the hospital?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir. On 26.11.1990.

(b) No major short-coming was noticed. However, the attention of hospital authorities was drawn to the non-functioning of the elevators and inadequate lighting. Their attention was also drawn to the complaints of the patients, about lack of attention. Hospital authorities have since taken necessary steps to remove these shortcomings.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The patients are getting their treatment properly in all Departments/Disciplines of the Hospital. The medicines which are included in the hospital formulary, are being given to the patients. In case, any life saving drug is not available in the store of the Hospital, the same are procured through local purchase.

Irregularities in Import of Medical Equipments

1016 SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY
 SHRI KAMAL NATH
 DR CHINTA MOHAN
 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VARMA
 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI

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

(a) whether it is a fact that irregularities in the import of medical equipments by G B Plant Hospital, New Delhi has been unearthed

(b) if so, the details of the case and total amount involved therein,

(c) the persons held responsible for this and the action taken against them, and

(d) the steps taken to streamline the system for import of medical equipment in all the Hospitals to avoid recurrence of such frauds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c) A High Powered Committee has been appointed by Delhi Administration on 23rd November, 1990 to investigate the matter. On the basis of preliminary report/initial enquiry, the Store Officer and the Store Clerk of G B Pant Hospital, New Delhi, have been suspended and the Medical Superintendent of G B Pant Hospital transferred out of the hospital. Anti Corruption Department of Delhi Administration has already registered FIR against the erring officials.

(d) One of the terms of the High Powered Committee is to suggest remedial measures to prevent such an occurrence in future.

Committee to Review the Pepsi Project

1017 SHRI R GUNDU RAO
 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA
 SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANFRA
 DR BIPLAB DAS GUPTA
 SHRI SUDHIR GIRI
 SHRI HARISH VARDHAN

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to review the functioning of the M/s Pepsi Foods Project to see whether it is working in the planned direction,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the time by which the Committee is expected to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). A team of officers consisting of Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Food Processing Industries, Director (F&VP), Ministry of Food Processing Industries and Assistant Director General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research has been constituted to visit various projects of M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited to ascertain the present status. The team's report is expected by 25th of January, 1991.

Supply of Essential Commodity to Kerala

1018. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI P. C. THOMAS:
SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRIK. MURALEEDHARAN:

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

(a) the monthly allocation of rice and other essential items to Kerala during the last ten months;

(b) whether any ad-hoc allocation was made and if so, the quantity as well as the period for which such allocation was made;

(c) whether demand has been made by the Kerala Government for increased allocation of rice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) A statement showing the monthly allocations of rice, wheat, levy sugar, imported edible oil, and kerosene for the period January, 90 to October, 90 is attached.

(b) The Government of Kerala was given ad-hoc allocation of rice of 20,000 tonnes for August, 90 and 10,000 tonnes for October, 90. As regards levy sugar, apart from festival quota of 1800 tonnes each for the months of September, 90 and October, 90 a quantity of 5000 tonnes was allotted to Kerala as advance allocation to be adjusted in future monthly allotments. Allocations of imported edible oil were made at increased level during the months of August, September, and October, 90.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The Government of Kerala has requested for allocation of 1.60 lakh tonnes of rice per month for Public Distribution System. The allocations are made on a month-to-month basis taking into account the stock position in Central Pool, market availability, past off-take and relative needs of other States. Supplies from Central Pool are supplemental in nature and are not intended to meet the entire requirements of the States. However, an additional allocation of 7500 tonnes of Rice has been made to the State for January, 1991.

STATEMENT

*Monthly Allocation of Rice, Wheat, Levy Sugar, Imported Edible oils and Kerosene from January, 1990 to October, 1990 in respect of Kerala
(in thousand tonnes)*

Month	Allocation of					
	Rice	Wheat	Kerosene	Imported Edible Oil	Levy Sugar	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
January, 90	100.00	20.00	23.705	2.50	11.953	
February, 90	125.00	20.00	23.705	2.50	11.953	
March, 90	125.00	20.00	20.229	3.00	11.953	
April, 90	125.00	20.00	20.299	3.00	11.953	
May, 90	125.00	20.00	20.229	3.50	11.953	
June, 90	125.00	20.00	20.229	3.50	11.953	
July, 90	135.00	20.00	21.529	3.50	11.953	
August, 90	155.00*	20.00	21.529	5.00	11.953	

Month	Allocation of					Levy Sugar
	Rice	Wheat	Keronee	Imported Edible Oil		
1	2	3	4	5	6	
September, 90	1 5 00	20 00	21 529	5 00		13 753
October, 90	145 00**	20 00	21 529	6 00		13 753

*includes adhoc allocation of 20,000 tonnes for Onam Festival

**includes adhoc allocation of 10,000 tonnes for festival seasons

Godown of F.C.I. In M. P.

1019. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the district headquarters of Madhya Pradesh which do not have Godowns/offices of Food Corporation of India;

(b) whether the Union Government intend to establish atleast one godown/office of Food Corporation of India in each district in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Food Corporation of India has Godowns/offices at the headquarters and/or elsewhere in all districts in Madhya Pradesh except in the following 9 districts:-

1. Damoh
2. Mandsaur
3. Panna
4. Raisan
5. Shajapur
6. Sehore
7. Shivpuri
8. Rewa
9. Rajgarh

(b) and (c). Food Corporation of India has no proposal at present to construct godown/office at any other place in Madhya Pradesh.

Health Facilities in Rajasthan

1020. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether basic amenities of family

welfare and better health facilities have been provided to the persons living in villages in Rajasthan;

(b) the number of Primary Health Centres, Family Welfare Centres, Health Centres, SubCentres including Village Health Guides which are at present serving in the rural areas of Rajasthan and whether these are sufficient to cater to their needs; and

(c) the number of centres which are fully staffed, under staffed and without staff and by what time they will be staffed according to the prescribed norms?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available, 8000 Sub-Centres, 1048 Primary Health Centres, 186 Community Health Centres and 8982 Village Health Guides are serving in the rural areas of Rajasthan and are sufficient to cater to their needs.

(c) The number of Sub-Centres functioning without ANMs are 926. There is no shortage of Doctors in Primary Health Centres as for information available. The posting and deployment of staff is the responsibility of the State Government.

Supply of Essential Commodity to Kerala

1021. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: SHRI A. CHARLES:

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

(a) the allotment of rice, wheat and sugar to Kerala from 1 January, 1990 onwards;

(b) whether all the allotted quantities are taken by the Kerala Government;

(c) whether there is a complaint from Kerala Government that the rice supplied to Kerala is of inferior quality; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). The required information for the months January, 1990 to January 1991 is as follows:-

(*In lakh tonnes*)

	<i>Allotment</i>	<i>Offtake</i>
Rice	17.175	13.678*
Wheat	2.700	2.146*
Levy Sugar	1.590	@

* The figures of offtake are provisional and are upto November, 1990.

@ Kerala is a direct allottee State and lifting is being arranged by the State Government.

(c) and (d). In September, 1990 the Government of Kerala had complained regarding the quality of rice which mainly related to rice procured by the FCI under relaxed specifications. According to the standing instructions stocks previously inspected and accepted by the State Government authorities are only issued for PDS in Kerala region to avoid any complaint.

[*Translation*]

Handloom Training Centres

1022. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Handloom Training Centres in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether training centres are likely to be set up in each development block of these areas; and

(c) if so, the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). There is no Handloom Training Centre in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh under the Central Government. However, the office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is running a Weavers' Service Centre at Chamoli in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, which, inter-alia, conduct training programmes for upgrading the technical skills of Handloom weavers in weaving, designing, dyeing and printing as part of service to the weavers engaged in the handloom sector.

While there is no proposal to set up more Weavers' Service Centres in the hilly regions of U.P., the existing Weavers' Service Centre at Chamoli has been directed to undertake training activity of skilled and semi-skilled weavers as per requirement indicated by the State agencies and in conjunction with handloom agencies of the State Government.

An intensive training component has been included in the Intensive Hill Area Development Project sanctioned by Government of India to Government of U P. This project was sanctioned in 1985-86 and had a 5 year implementation schedule. The total project cost is Rs 798.73 lakhs which is to be shared equally by the Central and the state Government. So far, Government of India has released Rs 399.365 lakhs by way of its share towards this project. The project involves adoption of looms, setting up of production-cum-training centres, modernisation of looms, distribution of looms to weavers, setting up of dye houses and design centres etc. Under the project, production-cum-training centres have been set up at 5 places in Garhwal Division and at 3 places in Kumaon Division as per details given below -

GARHWAL DIVISION

- 1 Dunda (Uttar Kashi)
- 2 Tefna (Chamoli)
- 3 Chinka (Chamoli)
- 4 Naugaon (Uttar Kashi)
- 5 Harsil (Uttar Kashi)

KUMAON DIVISION

- 1 Bageshwar (Almora)
- 2 Dharchulla (Pithoragarh)
- 3 Kashipur (Nainital)

Youth Policy

1023 SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to

announce youth policy soon; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and mechanism for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) and (b) A National Youth Policy is being formulated. However, a National Youth Council has been formed to suggest policy measures and programmes for youth and advise the Government on measures for the implementation of the plan of Action of the proposed National Youth Policy, when finalised

Threat by All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association

1024 DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Associations had threatened in August, 1990 to resume their suspended agitation if their demands were not accepted by November, 1990,

(b) if so, details of their demands and

(c) the latest position of negotiation agitation, if any?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Their eleven-points charter of demands received in August, 1990 are as under -

- 1 Prompt and complete implementation of recommendation of Chattopadhyaya Commission
- 2 Representation of teachers on

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Board of Governments.

3. Increase in promotion quota and promotional avenues for miscellaneous category of teachers including Librarian, Lab. Assistants and Lab. Attendants.
4. Time bound selection grade to all category of teachers.
5. Rationalisation of JCM, Recruitment and Promotion rules and transfer policy.
6. Restoration of salary for March-May 1982, 19th April 1983 and 18th August, 1984 and Stoppage of victimisation of office bearers of the association.
7. Introduction of new subject at +2 stage and creation of post of Head Master for secondary section.
8. House for every teacher', allotment of accommodation from General Pool for Central Government employees; TGT grade of Music Teachers, and PGT grade for Librarians, SUPW and Physical Education Teachers.
9. Reduction of work load of teachers.
10. Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya District-wise, some quota for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas to local children and bring Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan under C.A.T.
11. Extension of CGHS facilities, grant of Medical allowance and rationalisation of Group Insurance Scheme.

(c) Dialogue has been kept open with

the various Associations and the issues are scrutinised in the Sangathan and no agitation has been resorted to.

Approach Paper for Generation of Additional Resources by Delhi University

1025. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether an approach paper for generation of additional resources has been prepared by the Delhi University; and

(b) if so, the details of the measures suggested in the approach paper to mop up additional resources?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the preparation of resource generation proposal is at the draft stage and its details have not been finalised.

Archaeological Survey Work in Jajpur, Orissa

1026. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the survey work undertaken in Jajpur (the ancient capital of Orissa) by the Archaeological Survey of India; and

(b) the details of action taken/proposed to be taken to set up a museum at Jajpur and takeover of the Archaeological ancient monuments like temples etc. there?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b) The

area around the site of ancient capital of Orissa in Jajpur has been surveyed and ancient monuments and remains studied and identified for protection. These include ancient temples, the Buddha images, Jain figures and other sculptures. The Archaeological Survey of India is in contact with the State Government for allotment of land for construction of a sculpture-shed with a view to developing it into a site museum in course of time.

Construction of Stadia in Karnataka

1027. SHRI JOSS FERNANDEZ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Karnataka where stadia were constructed with Central assistance during 1989-90;

(b) the number of stadia in Karnataka for which financial assistance will be provided during 1990-91; and

(c) whether any stadium is proposed to be constructed in Bangalore city with 100 per cent Central assistance?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Central financial assistance was provided for construction of stadia in the following places in Karnataka during 1989-90;

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Project</i>
1.	Stadium at Perdoor
2.	Indoor Stadium at Chitradurga
3.	Stadium at Balankatte
4.	Stadium at Chitradurga
5.	Stadium at Kolar

S. No. Project

6. Stadium at Sagar
7. Open Stadium, Betagiri

(b) While this will depend upon the number of viable and deserving proposals received from the State Government, 2 projects have so far been sanctioned as follows:-

1.	Stadium at Ravindranagar, Shimogar	Rs. 2.00 lacs
2.	Stadium at Bharati Nagar, District Mandya	Rs. 1.50 lacs

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance for Upgradation for Toxicology Poison Control Centre, Madras

1028. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu have submitted a proposal for the upgradation of the Intensive Care Centre and Toxicology Poison Control Centre in the Madras Medical College, Madras keeping in view the Bhopal Gas Tragedy, to meet any eventuality; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Land to Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1029 SHRI MOHANBAI SANUBHAI DELKAR Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which have been allotted land in Delhi during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN) No allotment of land has been made to any cooperative Group Housing societies during the last two years. However, offer letters have recently been sent to 423 Societies in respect of land in Dwarka (Papan Kalan) and Narela Projects

Controversy Regarding Sugar Mills

1030 SHRI JAG PAL SINGH Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Ministries war over sugar mills" appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 5 December, 1990,

(b) if so, the details of the controversy between the Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies regarding licensing of sugar mills, and

(c) the steps taken to resolve this controversy in the interest of growth of sugar industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Yes Sir

(b) and (c) In the formulation of Government policies, the concerned Departments/Ministries are consulted. In this matter respective view points were expressed

by the Ministry of Food & Civil Supplies and the Ministry of Industry. After examining the various issues involved, the new licensing policy guidelines were announced by the Department of Industrial Development, vide their Press Note dated 23/7/1990

Deterioration of Functioning of Hospitals in Delhi

1031 SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the extreme inefficient and deteriorating functioning of the Government hospitals in the Union Territory of Delhi/New Delhi,

(b) if so, whether Government have identified the cases of this malaise,

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the measures being taken or proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of these hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) Government is aware of the various problems related to the hospital services in Delhi which mainly result from inadequacy of services rather than inefficiency

(b) and (c) The report submitted by the Expert Group for re-organisation of medicare facilities in Delhi (Urban areas) constituted by the Government has identified the causes of inadequacy of health services in Delhi which are -

- (1) Over crowding
- (2) medical Window-shopping-free entry in all hospitals regardless of areas of residence, Entry being unrestricted. People are tempted to take medical opinion from as many hospitals as one desires
- (3) Multiplicity of agencies providing medical facilities
- (4) Absence of zonalisation of health services
- (5) Limited availability of inputs due to financial constraints

(d) The recommendations of the Expert Committee for providing effective medicare to the population of Delhi which include measures for strengthening internal management of major hospitals are being examined by the Government

As and when any specific grievances of patients are brought to the notice of the Government, immediate steps are taken for their prompt redressal, depending upon the nature of the grievances

[Translation]

Textiles Export

1032 SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATTYA
Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state

(a) the present position of exports of Indian textiles in the International market,

(b) the difficulties which hinder the export of the Indian textiles,

(c) the agreements and restrictions in respect of various varieties of yarns, and

(d) the steps being taken to promote the export of Indian textiles in International market?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) Exports of textiles (excluding coir, jute and handicrafts) amounted to Rs 5043 crores (Provisional) during April-November' 90

(b) the major difficulties hindering exports of textiles from India are quota restriction imposed by development countries, stiff competition from other textile exporting countries, slow pace of modernisation by the export sector etc

(c) export of cotton yarn is subject to quota restrictions under the provisions of Indo-EEC and Indo-US Bilateral Textile Agreements. In addition, Government has imposed voluntary annual ceilings on export of all counts of cotton yarn

(d) Several steps are being taken to promote export of textiles from India. These include development of production base, improvement of product quality through modernisation and technological upgradation, liberalisation of EXIM Policy, removing infrastructural bottlenecks, organisation of Buyer-Seller-Meets, participation in exhibitions and sending of Trade delegations to foreign countries etc

Rubberised Cover for Food Storage

1033 SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has purchased 5000 G P R F rubberised covers for safe storage of foodgrains in the recent past;

(b) if so, the cost of these covers,

(c) the transport charges paid for the transportation of these G P R F covers to the various godowns and the distribution of these covers state-wise,

(d) whether Rajasthan Regional Office of F C I did not favour the purchase of these rubberised covers and if so, the justification of purchasing these covers in spite of fact that Food Corporation of India did not have enough stock of foodgrains to store it on plinths,

(e) whether an inquiry has been conducted into the irregularities committed in the purchase of these covers, and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof, and if no inquiry has been conducted, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Order for 5000 Rubberised Gas Proof (RGP) fumigation covers each were placed on M/s Asian Industries and M/s Saptagiri Agri-Drainage System Calcutta, M/s Asian Industries Calcutta completed the supplies of 5000 covers whereas M/s Saptagiri Agri Drainage System, Calcutta, could only supply

1700 covers (matter is subjudice for balance supplies) These RGP covers were purchased for fumigating the stocks and not for covering the stocks in CAP or Plinths

(b) The total cost for 10,000 covers is Rs 8.59 crores plus taxes The cost of 6700 covers supplied in Rs 5.75 crores plus taxes

(c) Transportation charges including cost of insurance (excluding recoveries for damages) paid for transportation of 62000 covers out of 6700 covers supplied are Rs 6,25,482.48P The state-wise distribution of these 6700 covers is given in the statement attached

(d) FCI, Rajasthan region, had requested for diversion of 186 fumigation covers to other regions on the plea that they had sufficient number of polythene covers for fumigation On examination, Rajasthan Region was directed to use these fumigation covers for fumigation purposes for obtaining better results

(e) while the purchases was made following the prescribed procedure, FCI is investigating into a complaint regarding alleged commission taken in the transaction

(f) Does not arise

STATEMENT

	<i>M/s Asian Industries Calcutta</i>	<i>M/s Saptagiri Agri-drainage System Calcutta</i>
Delhi	124	-
Punjab	930	-
Haryana	310	-
Uttar Pradesh	992	-
Rajasthan	310	-

	<i>M/s. Asian Industries Calcutta</i>	<i>M/s. Saptagiri Agidrainage System Calcutta</i>
Tamilnadu	-	310
Andhra Pradesh	372	-
Kerala	186	-
Madras (PO)	-	124
Karnataka	62	-
Vizag (PO)	-	124
Maharashtra	460	428
Madhya Pradesh	372	-
Gujarat	186	-
Kandla (PO)	-	124
Calcutta (PO)	248	156
Bihar	-	310
West Bengal	262	-
NEF	62	124
Orissa	124	-
Total:	5000	1700

[*English*]

(b) the price of edible oils including vegetable ghee and pulses as on 1st December, 1989 and 1st November, 1990?

Prices of Cement, Edible Oils and Pulses

1034. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA.
Will the Minister of FOOD AND SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the price per bag of cement on 1st December, 1989 and 1st November, 1990; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) A statement -I showing the retail prices of Cement for selected centres in December, 1989 and in November 1990 is attached.

(b) A statement - II showing the retail

prices of Edible Oils and Pulses as in the first week of December, 1989 and November, 1990 for selected centres is attached.

STATEMENT - I

Retail prices of cement at selected Centres

(Rs. per bag of 50 kg.)

<i>Centres</i>	<i>December 1989</i>	<i>November 1990</i>
Hyderabad	61.00	82.00
Hissar	80.00	95.00
Bijapur	74.00	76.00
Kozhikode	84.00	99.00
Nagpur	73.00	78.00
Bhawanipatna	66.00	82.00
Bhatinda	82.00	102.00
Beawar	75.00	90.00
Agra	70.00	92.00
Kanpur	72.00	92.00
Jalpaiguri	85.00	95.00
Chandigarh	78.00	95.00

Source: Directorate of Economic and statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

STATEMENT - II

Retail prices of edible oils and pulses at selected Centres

(Rs. Per kg.)

<i>Commodity/Centres</i>	<i>As on</i>	
<i>Edible Oils</i>	<i>1.12.1989</i>	<i>2.11.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Vanaspati</i>		
Delhi	27.00	36.00

(Rs. Per kg.)

<i>Commodity/Centres</i>		<i>As on</i>	
<i>Edible Oils</i>		1.12.1989	2.11.1990
1	2	3	
Bombay	28.00		41.00
Lucknow	31.00		42.00
<i>Groundnut Oil</i>			
Delhi	30.00		40.00
Bombay	26.00		35.00
Madras	24.50		33.00
Hyderabad	23.40		32.40
<i>Mustard Oil</i>			
Delhi	22.00		30.00
Bombay	28.00		33.00
Calcutta	22.00		34.00
Madras	26.00		38.00
<i>Coconut Oil</i>			
Delhi	40.00		46.00
Bombay	35.00		39.00
Calcutta	40.00		48.00
Madras	30.00		39.00
<i>Gingelly Oil</i>			
Delhi	30.00		35.50
Madras	24.50		27.00
Gandhinagar	24.00		35.00

(Rs. Per kg.)

<i>Commodity/Centres</i>	<i>As on</i>	
<i>Edible Oils</i>	1.12.1989	2.11.1990
1	2	3
Lucknow	25.00	35.00
<i>Gram</i>		
Delhi	9.75	10.00
Bombay	12.00	12.00
Madras	10.00	10.50
Lucknow	9.00	9.00
<i>Arhar</i>		
Delhi	10.00	15.50
Bombay	12.00	18.00
Madras	11.00	14.50
Lucknow	11.00	18.00
<i>Moong</i>		
Delhi	11.00	12.00
Bombay	13.00	12.00
Madras	11.00	10.50
Lucknow	12.00	13.00
<i>Masoor</i>		
Delhi	10.00	10.50
Bombay	11.00	12.00
Madras	11.00	10.00
Lucknow	9.00	11.00

(Rs. Per kg.)

Commodity/Centres	As on	
Edible Oils	1.12.1989	2.11.1990
1	2	3

Urad

Delhi	12.00	13.00
Bombay	13.00	14.00
Madras	11.00	11.00
Lucknow	12.00	13.50

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

Admission to Repatriates from Gulf

1035. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from repatriates from Gulf about denial of admission to their children in Kendriya Vidyalaya;

(b) if so, the steps taken for securing admission of such children;

(c) whether the Government have received enquiry reports from C. B. S. E. Chairman, Commissioner of Central School and Secretary of Human Resource about the complaint from Kerala; and

(d) if so, the details of these reports?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Requests/representation were received from repatriates of Gulf Countries and from the

migrant parents of students from J & K State for admission of their wards in Kendriya Vidyalayas and other Government Schools. Consequently instructions were issued by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for admission of returnee children from Kuwait & Iraq and migrants from Jammu & Kashmir Valley as a special category in the Schools of their choice over and above the class ceiling without insisting on pre-condition of admission-test and production of transfer certificate, accepting declaration on affidavit.

(c) and (d). A committee comprising of Chairman, CBSE, Commissioner, Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, Joint Secretary, Department of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development Govt. of India has a meeting with the Minister (Education & Law), Govt. of Kerala and Secretary to the Govt. of Kerala, General Education Deptt. on the problems of the students from Gulf countries. The following decisions were taken:

(i) Kendriya Vidyalaya/Central Board of Secondary Education schools may admit/retain excess

strength for each class/division wherever necessary to accommodate the students who have migrated from Kuwait and Iraq in relaxation of the normal priority criteria.

(ii) Pupils admitted this year will continue to be in the schools till they finish their course.

(iii) 60% attendance available to the pupil after admission to the schools in Kerala will be treated as minimum attendance.

(iv) Students studying languages like French or other subjects which are not being offered by Kendriya Vidyalayas/CBSE schools, will be permitted to sit for the examination, provided the guardians take up the responsibility of arranging private study in these subjects.

(v) The request for exemption from a third language as a compulsory subject, will be considered favourably by the respective Boards of Education.

(vi) For admission to class XI, the minimum marks requirement followed in Kendriya Vidyalayas for two Science groups will be insisted. However, those studying in Standard XII, this condition will not be applied.

(vii) The schools affiliated with CBSE where there are classes only up to standard X, the XIth Standard may be opened provisionally in anticipation of sanction by CBSE if the Management has provided minimum requirements for opening that standard under the existing provisions.

(viii) In respect of existing schools which have only standards upto IV or so, the Standards V & VI may be opened this year so that the students migrated from the Gulf countries could be admitted.

[Translation]

Minimum Statutory Price of Sugarcane

1036. SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV:
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR:
SHRI M. BAGA REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government are aware of the disparity in the statutory minimum price of sugarcane in the various states of the country;

(b) if so, the price of the sugarcane State-wise;

(c) whether the Government propose to bring uniformity in the price structure of sugarcane; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). The statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by Sugar factories; fixed by the Central Government under the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966, is applicable uniformly in all the States. For 1990-91 sugar season, the price has been fixed at Rs. 23.00 per quintal linked to a recovery of 8.5% with proportional premium for higher recoveries. This price is uniform for all the states.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to parts (a) and (b) above, these questions do not arise.

Misuse Charges Claimed From Bhartiya Kala Kendra

1037. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 6494 on 11 April, 1988 regarding misuse charges claimed from Bhartiya Kala Kendra and State;

(a) the total amount of misuse charges due from the Bhartiya Kala Kendra for renting out their premises; and

(b) the amount actually recovered so far and the amount still outstanding?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). Bharatiya Kala Kendra have represented against the levy of misuse charges. No final decision has been taken by Government on the amounts due. No recovery has been made so far from the Bharatiya Kala Kendra.

Commitments by Pepsi Foods

1038. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pepsi Foods Private Limited have failed to honour the commitments made in their application for licence;

(b) if so, steps being taken by the Government to make the company respect its commitments;

(c) whether the jobs the company had promised to generate have actually been so generated;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether there are serious complaints of over invoicing and other malpractices against the company in the matter of import of machinery and other equipment?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited have been granted a letter of intent for the manufacture of processed potato/grain foods, soft drink concentrates and processed fruit/vegetable products subject to certain conditions. Any violation of the conditions in the Industrial Approval by M/s. Pepsi Foods Private Limited will attract penal action under law.

(c) to (e). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Teachers on Deputation in Delhi Administration

1039. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some teachers from other States joined as T.G.T. on deputation in Directorate of Education, Delhi Administration under the Government of India's instructions for posting the husband and wife at the same station; and

(b) if so, the particulars of those teachers absorbed permanently, out of above deputationists since 1983 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The details of teachers from other states who joined as Trained Graduate Teachers on deputation in

the Directorate of Education and absorbed permanently since 1983 are as below:-

<i>Name & Designation</i>	<i>Date of deputation in \ Date of Permanent absorption</i>
1. Smt. Madhuri Malhotra w/o Shri M. N. Malhotra as T. G. T. (General)	22.3.83 13.5.86
2. Smt. Vijay Kumari Rathor w/o Shri S. S. Rathor as T. G. T. (General)	7.8.87 1.8.88

Action Plan for Providing Health Services in Tamil Nadu

1040. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have formulated/considering special action plan for providing health services in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WEL-FARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Two Area Projects with focus on integrated health services delivery have been taken up in the State of Tamil Nadu. One of these is being implemented in South Arcot and Salem districts with DANISH Assistance, the project outlay being Rs. 16.26 crores. The duration of the project is three years beginning from April, 1989. The other project is being implemented in the Metropolitan city of Madras at a cost of Rs. 69.13 crores with World Bank assistance. The duration of this project is seven years beginning from September, 1988.

The objective of these projects is to promote family welfare and mother and child health services in the project areas by bringing about both qualitative and quantitative improvements.

Price of Cotton

1041. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to direct the Cotton Corporation of India to purchase cotton in a big way at a minimum price of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand) per quintal in Andhra Pradesh as cotton producers there have suffered from excessive rains and pests; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-
DUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN
YADAV): (a) and (b). Government has fixed
procurement/minimum support prices for
various varieties of cotton for the 1990-91
season. The Cotton Corporation of India
undertakes purchases of kapas at these
prices Whenever the market prices of kapas
fall below the procurement/minimum support

prices fixed by Government, without any quantitative restrictions. The CCI also undertakes commercial purchases of kapas for meeting the requirements of institutional buyers like NTC, KVIC, State Textile Corporations, etc. These purchases are made at the prevailing market prices which are higher than the procurement/minimum support prices fixed by the Government.

Proposal to Start Institute of Medical Science Andhra Pradesh

1042. SHRI VIJAYAKUMARRAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Institute of Medical Science in the University of Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government of India.

Recommendation of National Commission on Urbanisation

1043. DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the implementation of the recommendation of the interim report of the National Commission on Urbanisation to accord the status of 'national city' to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, along with Delhi is under the consideration of the Union Government;

(b) if so, the role attributed to these

major cities by the said Commission;

(c) whether the Government propose to extend the Calcutta Metro to Garia, and also the construction of an East-West line connecting the two major railway terminals in the city; and

(d) if so, the time by which these are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) and (b). As the Commission has since submitted its final report the interim report is not being considered separately. The final report has not made any recommendation of 'national cities'.

(b) and (d). A study conducted by M.T.P. (Railway) in 1971-75 recommended as Phase II of Calcutta Metro, the extension of Dum Dum-Tollyganj corridor to Garia and Salt Lake city-Ramrajatala-East-West corridor. The Government of West Bengal have recently entrusted the job of updating the feasibility study relating to Tollyganj-Garia extension only to M/s RITES. The study is expected to take nine months for completion.

[Translation]

Cultural Exchange Programme During 1990

1044. PROF. SHAILENDRANATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the cities where various national workshops were organised under the auspices of Indian National Commission of UNESCO in 1990 and the expenditure incurred thereon, workshop-wise; and

(b) the country-wise names of scholars invited from abroad and the state-wise

number and names of scholars sent abroad under the cultural exchange programme during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) No workshop

was organised by the Indian National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO during 1990. Therefore, no expenditure was incurred by the Indian National Commission. However, the following workshops were organised by the institutions mentioned below in cooperation and under contract with UNESCO:

Particulars of activities	Organised by	Place
1	2	3
<p>1. Training Workshop for Directors of the Region In Asia and the Pacific</p>	<p>Centre for Cultural Resources and Training, New Delhi from April 23-26, 1990.</p>	<p>Jaipur</p>
<p>2. Workshop on Development Activity in Science and Technology Education at Primary and/or Lower Secondary level</p>	<p>Regional College of Education, NCERT, Ajmer, from June 12-21, 1990.</p>	<p>Ajmer</p>
<p>3. Workshop on Identifying Primary/Lower Secondary Level Science Curriculum Specification derived from real life experience of learners.</p>	<p>Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training, Pune, from June 26-29, 1990.</p>	<p>Pune</p>

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

[*English*]

Migrant Teachers of Vishwa Bharati School in Kashmir

1045. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether migrant teachers of Vishwa Bharati School in Kashmir are not getting their salary for the last one year;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether any direction is proposed to be issued for release of salary to such teachers; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information obtained from the Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Vishwa Bharati Women College is a private organisation running a College and School in Srinagar. This institution is in receipt of Grant-in-aid from the State Government on the basis of the various requirements projected by them. The State Government is not involved in disbursement of salaries to teachers or other staff of this institution. The Grant-in-aid from the State Government is regulated on the criterion of furnishing income and expenditure statement as well as on the felt needs of a particular institution.

The Vishwa Bharati Women College has been released Grant-in-aid to the extent of Rs. 9.50 lakhs during the current year. Being a private organisation, its management has taken a decision not to pay wages

to the staff who have migrated from Kashmir Valley and whose services could not be utilised in Jammu since the Grant-in-aid is being utilised to keep the facilities operational in Kashmir Valley.

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

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Essential Commodities due to strike in Super Bazar

1046. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumers had to face shortages of essential commodities as employees of Super Bazar in Delhi went on strike from 23rd September, 1990; and

(b) if so, the alternative measures taken by the Government to ensure timely availability of essential commodities to the consumers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). The employees of the Super Bazar had struck work from 24th to 26th September 1990. Again employees of the Super Bazar went on strike w.e.f. 23.11.1990 to 11.12.1990. According to the Delhi Administration, during this period, all the fair price shops, nominated agencies like Delhi Civil Supplies Corporation, Kendriya Bhandar and Delhi Consumers Cooperative Wholesale Store Limited, etc. continued to function and distributed essential commodities.

Survey on Kalazar

1047. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have sent a team to Bihar to conduct a survey on Kalazar; and

(b) if so, the details of the report submitted by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). An expert team under the Chairmanship of Dr. C.P. Thakur, visited, Darbhanga and Sahibganj districts of Bihar and Murshidabad of West Bengal for an on the spot assessment of implementation of Kala-azar Control Programme at various levels.

The comments and recommendations made by the Expert Committee are as under:—

1. Strengthening of diagnostic facilities at PHC level—by training at least one PHC medical officer and one technician and providing equipment for bone marrow and splenic puncture test—for confirmed diagnosis.
2. District level—Bone marrow and Spleenic puncture tests should be made available.
3. Advance centre—Medical Colleges hospitals in Bihar and West Bengal should be developed for research and training.
4. Follow-up—System of follow-up of patients during and after treatment should be ensured with fixing accountability to specific officers at all levels.
5. Treatment schedule—Sodium Stibo Gluconate (S.A.G.) should

be given at least for 20 days and may be extended upto 30 days at a dose of 20mg/k.g. of body wt. (Maximum of 850 mg.) as 1st line of treatment.

Pentamidine should be given at a dose of 4mg. of body weight on alternate day as a 2nd line of treatment only if the patient remains unresponsive to 1st line of drug.

6. D.D.T. Spray—2 rounds of DDT spray in a year (Feb-March and May-June) in all indoor surfaces upto a height of 6 feet from ground level.
7. Timely release of funds—The fund should be released by State well in time to facilitate district level officers.
8. Possibility of funding by external agencies may be explored.
9. A well developed management information system is needed.

[*English*]

Ban on Advertisement of Pan Masala and Cigarettes

1048. **SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:**
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government to ban the advertisement of Pan Masala and Cigarettes in newspapers, magazines, posters and electronic Media as they are not good for health and advertisements give a fillip to their popularity and sale;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). Under the provisions of PFA Rules, 1955, every package of 'Pan Masala' and advertisements relating thereto shall carry the following warning, namely:—

"Chewing of Pan Masala may be injurious to Health".

The Government has also decided to dis-continue broadcast telecast of advertisement on 'pan masala' over AIR/TV keeping in view the consideration of public health.

The Government has also banned advertisements of cigarettes and other tobacco based products in official media like AIR/TV, etc. Advertisements of tobacco products have been banned in sports arena and also in other public places. In other advertisements appearing in newspapers, magazines, packets of cigarettes, etc., statutory warning that 'Smoking is injurious to health' is being displayed.

[*Translation*]

Inferior Rice to Delhi

1049. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether wheat and rice of inferior quality is being supplied in various ration shops of Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to supply better quality of wheat and rice to ration card-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OFFOOD AND CIVILSUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (c). Food Corporation of India is supplying fair average quality of wheat and rice as per approved specifications. Delhi State Civil Supplies Corporation checks the stock at the time of obtaining supply to see that good quality material is transported to Fair Price Shops. The Fair Price Shops display representative samples of food articles at their shops to enable the consumer to compare the quality.

Since massive operations are involved, it is possible that there may be a few instances, where ration of comparatively poor quality is allegedly supplied. Arrangements have been made to replace the commodity in such cases if reported within prescribed time.

[*English*]

Environmental Safeguards In Master Plan

1050. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for the Capital (Delhi) has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the facilities to be provided in the rural areas from environmental point of view?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIDAUULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). The modified Master Plan for Delhi with perspective of 2001 which came into force w.e.f. 18.90 recommends the provision of water supply, medical, health and education facilities etc. in the rural areas of Delhi.

Water Supply in J.J. Colony, Sultanpuri

1051. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the residents of J.J. Colonies in Mangolpuri, Nangloi and Sultanpuri are facing great difficulty due to inadequate supply of water for the last many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for maintaining normal water supply there?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) to (c). The Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has reported that normal water supply exists in all the blocks except in few pockets during summer months which are at a higher elevation and the water supply is at low pressure. However, water supply has been increased from 2 MGD in June, 1988 (when the colonies were transferred to MCD) to 3.5 MGD. The following works have been completed for improving water supply:—

- (i) An independent 300 MM dia main for feeding Sultanpuri reservoir has been laid from the tapping of 1000 MM dia rising main running along outer Ring Road.
- (ii) 15 tube-wells and 215 deep bore hand-pumps have been installed in the area.
- (iii) A booster pumping station has been commissioned for increasing pressure in Nangloi.

Pay Scales of Part Time Safai Karamcharis In MCD, Delhi

1052. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:
SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that part time 'Safai Karamcharis' have been working in Primary Schools (Boys & Girls) of Delhi Municipal Corporation since 1980;

(b) if so, the number thereof and the wages being paid to them and the service conditions thereof;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action so far for making them permanent, if so the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken so far by the Government for providing proper pay scale to these part time employees and the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The total number of part time Safai Karamcharis working in Primary schools under Municipal Corporation of Delhi since 1980 are 1011. The wages paid to them are as under:

Upto 250 children in the school	Rs. 105/- p.m.
Upto 251 to 500 children	Rs. 145/- p.m.
More than 500 children	Rs. 185/- p.m.

Part time "Safai Karamcharis" are not entitled for any other facility except the prescribed wages.

(c) and (d). 264 posts have been created by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi to accommodate the part time Safai Karamcharis on regular basis. Further, more than 50 part time Safai Karamcharis have been regularised and full time Safai Karamcharis.

Recognition of Acupuncture Medical Science

1053. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether acupuncture Medical Science is recognised by the Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria that have to be met by institutions wishing to start training courses in this, with proper governmental recognition and affiliations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). This is not a formally recognised system in India. Therefore, no regulations have been framed for training courses in this system. However, some practitioners, who may be practising acupuncture after getting training, are not prevented from practising it.

Safety of Ayurvedic Drugs

1054. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the potential hazards posed by the indiscriminate preparations sold as Ayurvedic medicines;

(b) what are the effective checks exer-

cised to ensure the authenticity of claimed efficacy and safety; and

(c) the training facilities available for drug control personnel with an ayurvedic background?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) Under the provisions of Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940, as amended from time to time, only such Ayurvedic medicines can be sold in the market, which are prepared under manufacturing licence.

(b) Licence for manufacturing is provided by licensing authority after technical examination and scrutiny.

(c) The Pharmacopoeial Laboratory for Indian Medicine, Ghaziabad conducts short term training for Ayurvedic Drug Inspectors from time to time.

[Translation]

Revival of closed Textiles Mills in Gujarat

1055. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat have formulated a scheme to revive the closed textile mills;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of closed textile mills which have been revived under this scheme and the number of mills likely to be revived during 1990-91;

(d) whether the Union Government have approved the scheme;

(e) whether the Union Government

propose to provide any assistance to the state Government in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Government of Gujarat have announced a special package of financial concessions in recovery of sales tax, purchase tax and electricity duty for a period of ten years to any new management which may be willing to take over the closed textile units, which have gone into liquidation.

(c) Two units have been revived during 1990 and various promoters/Companies have shown interest for taking over and restarting six other closed mills under liquidation. Reopening of mills during 1991 will depend on clearance of such scheme by the High Court.

(d) to (f). Approval of the Central Government is not required for the concessions envisaged under the package. However, Government of Gujarat has suggested modification of Textile Workers' Rehabilitation Scheme so as to make it applicable for payment of terminal benefits to workers, extension of this scheme to cases of partial closure, relaxation in credit norms by banks and financial institutions and 50% exemption/ deferment of excise duty on year/fabrics. These matter had been discussed with the State authorities and taken up with the concerned organisations.

[English]

Shifting of Industries from Walled City

1056. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey was conducted

in connection with the preparation of Second Master Plan with reference to walled city of Delhi;

(b) whether any High Powered Committee constituted by the Delhi Administration in 1986 to go into the problems of shifting of industries from walled city of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the follow-up action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Committee was constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi in April '86. The Committee favoured the shifting of hazardous and polluting industries located in non-conforming areas to the areas earmarked for such industries and did not favour the large scale shifting of non-polluting and non-hazardous industries from non-conforming areas to conforming areas.

(d) The Delhi Administration has permitted the ad-hoc registration by MCD of such industrial units located in non-conforming areas as had been established upto 31st December, 1989. However, the following categories are not eligible for ad-hoc registration:

(i) Units situated in Planned Colonies i.e. the colonies which have been developed after coming into force of D.M.C. Act, 1957, Unauthorised colonies J.J. Clusters Staff Housing Colonies and N.D.M.C. areas.

(ii) Units situated on floors other than ground floor.

(iii) Trades which are polluant/hazardous/obnoxious.

(iv) Trades which are a health/fire hazard. [English]

[*Translation*]

Supply of seeds for M.P's Lawns

1057. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that plenty of seeds, plants and fertilizers are being made available to the Members of Parliament residing at ground floors, to be used in their lawns by Horticulture Department of Central Public Works Department;

(b) if so, the details of the items supplied for the purpose and the number of gardeners appointed for MP's houses; and

(c) the details of other facilities being provided to them by the Horticulture Department for the gardens and lawns of the MPs?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) The Horticulture Directorate of the Central P.W.D. supplies, on demand, sufficient quantities of seeds, plants and fertilizers to the Member of Parliament.

(b) Vegetable seeds of all kinds, plants, including trees, shrubs, perennials and fruit plants, cowdung manure, Okhla sludge and Urea are supplied. One Mal is entrusted with the maintenance of 12 flats in a week on rotational basis.

(c) Flowering trees and shrubs are planted in community lawns and road berms and also in the flats where site is available. In addition, seasonal flower seedlings are also supplied to individual allottees of flats, on demand.

Sugar Mill for Meerut, Uttar Pradesh

1058. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers of Uttar Pradesh have demanded establishment of a sugar factory in Kau Khas in Meerut district, Uttar Pradesh;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (c). An application for grant of an Industrial Licence for establishment of a new sugar factory at Mau Khas in Meerut District was received in the Department of Food on 20.2.1989 through the Department of Industrial Development. This application was considered by the Screening Committee of the Department of Food and in the light of the observations of the Screening Committee, the matter was referred back to the State Government. The reply from the State Government is still awaited.

Out Break of Cholera

1059. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether outbreak of Cholera epidemic in North Andaman tolled more than 50 lives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the same disease outbroke

on an earlier occasion also, if so, what preventive measures were taken; and

(c) whether the Government propose to constitute an expert Committee to get the causes of the out-break of Cholera investigated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Export of Jute Products

1060. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:**
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate any incentive scheme to boost the export of jute and export of jute-made goods; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of the scheme are being formulated in consultation with the Ministry of Commerce.

Encouragement of Sports in Rural and Tribal Areas

1061. **SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:** Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have undertaken any special drive to encourage sports in the country and to provide mass participation in sports in schools particularly in the rural and tribal areas of our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the financial allocation made for this purpose in the first phase of the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The Government of India is operating many Schemes for encouraging sports in the Country and to provide mass participation in sports in schools including the Rural and Tribal Areas of our Country. Some of the important Schemes are:

- (i) National Sports Talent Contest Scheme for spotting & nurturing of sports talent and adoption of schools;
- (ii) Special Area Games Scheme for promotion of sports in Special Areas which are predominantly Tribal areas;
- (iii) All India Rural Sports Tournaments;
- (iv) National Sports Festival for Women;
- (v) Incentive Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools Through Prize Money; and
- (vi) Scheme for Creating basic Sports Facilities in Rural Schools.

(c) Financial allocation of Rs. 11.92 Crores has been made during the financial year 1990-91 for the implementation of the above-mentioned Schemes?

Price of Ayurvedic Drugs

1062. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sharp rise in the prices of Ayurvedic medicines during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government propose to exercise control over the prices of Ayurvedic medicines; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) and (b). No study has been conducted in this regard.

(c) and (d). At present, the Union Government do not have any mechanism for price control on Ayurvedic medicines as no necessity has been felt for the purpose.

Slum Dwellers in Metropolitan Cities

1063. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of slum dwellers in the metropolitan cities of the country;

(b) the percentage of such dwellings provided with basic amenities like potable water, drainage, primary schools, first aid posts, street light, general sanitation, etc. and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to provide these amenities to remaining slum dwellers, if so, the action plan and the calendar thereof;

(d) whether the number of slum dwellers in metro cities has been on an increase, if so, the number of slums dwellers three years ago in each such cities and at present separately; and

(e) the effective steps taken to check such increase and the result achieved so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). Under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slum implemented by the State Governments a package of basic services like potable water, drainage, street lighting, community latrines, pathways etc. are provided. The estimated slum population of 12 cities with more than 10 lakh population which are usually regarded as metropolitan, the estimated slum population in the respective States and the outlay during the 6th and the 7th Plans under EIUS are indicated in the attached statement-I. Separate figures of coverage of slum population within metropolitan cities are not available. However, percentage of total slum population covered under the Scheme in the respective State is indicated.

(d) Year-wise increase in slum population in the various metropolitan cities is not available. An idea about the quantum of increase, however, can be obtained by comparing the estimated slum population in 1990 to the identified slum population of 1981 in the attached statement-II.

(e) The increase in slum population is part of the overall increase in urban population.

STATEMENT-I*(figures in lakhs)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Metropolitan City	Estimated slum population of the State (1990)	Estimated slum population of 1990 in the Metropolitan city	Financial outlay under E.I.U.S. during 6th & 7th plans	Percentate of slum dwellers covered under EIUS at State level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	38.07	11.12	4050.00	90.10
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	31.01	11.33	1190.00	17.50
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	33.15	10.37	2815.00	22.47
4.	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	62.51	41.26	6759.00	43.78
		Nagpur		5.64		
		Pune		5.15		
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	23.14	4.90	975.00	23.42

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Metropolitan City	Estimated slum population of the State (1990)	Estimated slum population of 1990 in the Metropolitan city	Financial outlay under E.I.U.S. during 6th & 7th plans	Percentate of slum dwellers covered under EIUS at State level
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	42.76	21.08	6675.00	33.86
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	65.31	8.00	3598.00	28.91
		Lucknow		3.94		
8.	West Bengal	Calcutta	49.64	43.86	5968.00	26.87
9.	Delhi	Delhi	38.25	32.08	2460.00	55.95

STATEMENT-II

(Figures in lakhs)					
Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Metropolitan City	Identified slum population of the Metropolitan city (1981)	Estimated slum population in 1990 in the Metropolitan City	
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	5,000	11.12	
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5,363	11.33	
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore	3,050	10.37	
4.	Maharashtra	Greater Bombay	28,314	41.26	
		Pune	2,743	5.15	
		Nagpur	4,161	5.64	
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2,960	4.90	

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Name of the Metropolitan City	Identified slum popu- lation of the Metro- politan city (1981)	Estimated slum popula- tion in the Metropoli- tan City
1	2	3	4	5
6.	Tamil Nadu	Madras	13,630	21.08
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6,140	8.00
8.	West Bengal	Lucknow	2,850	3.94
9.	Delhi	Calcutta	30,280	43.86
		Delhi	18,00	32.08

[*Translation*]**C&AG on Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu Academies**

1064. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4214 and on 3 September, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the information has since

been collected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The details of the action taken by the Delhi Administration on the observations of C&AG in respect of Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu Academies are enclosed as in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Action Taken on the report of the CAG for the period ending March, 1989 in respect of Hindi, Urdu and Punjabi Academies, Delhi Admn., Delhi

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
1.	7.1	Introduction	Needs no comments.
2.	7.2	Scope of Audit	Hindi/Punjabi Academy
			<p>The accounts for the year 1988-89 were not finalised by the Academies though these are required to be placed before the Annual General Meetings of the Academies before the end of March of the succeeding year.</p> <p>URDU ACADEMY</p> <p>The unaudited statement of Accounts were approved by the Governing Council in their meeting on 9th Jan., 1989. The Chartered Accountants report was approved in subsequent meeting of the Governing Council held on 7.6.1990. The Academies have been instructed to follow the schedule prescribed in the G.F.R.</p>
3.	7.3	Organisational set-up	Needs no comments.

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		three years instead of two.	issued to other Academies/Sahitya Kala Parishad also.
7.	7.6.2	Membership of Academies :	<p>Punjabi and Urdu Academies have besides Lt. Governor 22 Nominated Members including one Vice-Chairman and one Member-Secretary-Ex. Officer instead of 20 as envisaged in the Constitution. Vice-Chairman has not been elected by the Members but has been nominated by the Chairman.</p>
8.	7.6.3.		<p>The Executive Committee constituted in 1981 at the time of registration has not been reconstituted after the expiry of the term of two</p>

Sl.No.	Para No	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
4	7.4	Highlights The primary objectives of the Academies were to published books and assist in the production of creative literature including referee work dictionaries, encyclopaedias and the like. None of the Academy had published any dictionary, Encyclopaedia	Hindi Academy has published the Directory of Hindi writers in 1989-90. Urdu Academy had published one Directory of Urdu Publishers in 1987. Punjabi Academy is proposing to bring out one Encyclopaedia on Punjabiat. There are many standard Dictionaries/ Encyclopaedia available in the market in Hindi/Urdu and there is no need to duplicate the efforts. The rest of the paras mentioned in the highlights are replied to in detail against each specific para
5	7.5	Objectives	Needs no comments
6.	7.6.1	Reconstitution of the Academies The Punjabi Academy constituted in 1984 was reconstituted in 1987 after a lapse of	The Punjabi Academy have been instructed to reconstitute their Governing Council in accordance with Rules and Regulations of the Academy Instructions have also been

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

years in case of Urdu and Punjabi Academies. In case of Hindi Academy no Executive Committee was reconstituted after 1983.

tees from amongst the members of the Governing Council. These Committees are :

Hindi Academy :

1. Working Committee.
2. Purchase of the Vehicle and Books Committee.
3. Staff Selection Committee.
4. Publication committee.

Urdu Academy:

1. Award & Mushiara Sub. Committee
2. Education Sub. Committee.

<i>S.I.No.</i>	<i>Para No.</i>	<i>Brief Subject</i>	<i>Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note</i>
1	2	3	4
			3. Research and Publication Sub. Committee.
			4. Seminar and Cultural Programme Sub-Committee.
			5. The proposal for constitution of Finance Sub. Committee is under consideration.
			<i>Punjabi Academy</i>
			1. Finance and Staff Selection Committee.
			2. Punjabi Cultural Programme Sub-Committee.
			3. Literary and language Teaching Programme Sub-Committee.

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		4. Books and Publication Committee.	
		5. Awards Committee.	
		6. Audio Visual Committee.	
			<p>All these Sub-Committees are recommendatory in nature and their recommendations/suggestions are placed before the full-house of the Academies for approval.</p>
			<p>It may however be added that the matter is being reviewed by the Admin. and if considered necessary appropriate instructions will be issued to the Academies.</p>
9.	7.6.4		<p>The Governing Council of the Punjabi Academy in their meeting held on 16.10.81 decided that there was no Executive Director of Punjabi Academy has not been appointed as required</p>

Sl./No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>under the rules. The Commissioner (Slums) in DDA has been looking after the work of punjabi Academy since 1981 and draws honorarium for the work of Academy.</p>	<p>need of the post of Executive Director. The post of Secretary being a responsible post will suffice. Shri Manjot Singh who was then working as Dy. Secretary (Finance) was given the additional charge of the post of Secretary, Punjabi Academy since its inception.</p>
10.	7.6.5		<p>In 1985-86 and 1987-88 two meetings of the Punjabi Academy was held in each year but in 1986-87 only one meeting was held each year. Urdu Academy met once in 1985-86 once 1986-87 once in 1987-88 and twice in 1988-89.</p>
11.	7.7		<p><i>Financial Out-lay</i></p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	The grant received and their utilisation by all the three Academies for the years 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89 have been tabulated.	Needs no comments.
12.	7.e	Publication of History of Freedom Movement; Payment of Rs. 4 lakhs each was made by the three Academies in favour of Director of Education for the publication of History of Freedom Movement. A prize of Rs. 1 lakh for the best manuscript was contemplated but 26 prizes amounting to Rs. 6.50 lakhs are paid. A sum of Rs. 4.63 lakhs was spent for the evaluation of the manuscript and	Separate funds have been created for the purpose of writing and publication of History of Freedom Movement. It was decided that the manuscripts should be called for in English and Hindi only and the selection manuscript adjudged as best would be translated in Urdu and Punjabi languages. The three Academies contributed a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs each for this project with the approval of the Delhi Administration.

Sl No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

Rs 1 50 lakhs to the judges

Although the Punjabi and Urdu Academies have contributed Rs 4 lakhs each for the project but the manuscript were called for only in Hindi and English. A sum of Rs 1 98 lakhs was paid for the publication of 6000 copies of History of Freedom Movement (300 each in Hindi and English) 1000 copies each of Hindi and English versions were retained for official purpose and complimentary copies and balance 4000 copies were sent to the Publication Department against which only 268 (246 English and 22 in Hindi Edition) were sold and the remaining 3732 copies

With regard to the other observations which related to Education Department regarding value of the prizes, the no of prizes, the publication of the book and its distribution etc are under examination in consultation with the Directorate of Education

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	priced at Rs. 2 lakhs (Rs. 55/- per copy) were lying unsold till Oct., 1989.	3
13.	7.9	<p>In order to promote Punjabi language, the Punjabi Academy formulated a scheme of providing part-time language teachers in various schools of the Delhi Admin., NDMC, MCD and other aided and recognised schools. Punjabi Academy appointed 451 part-time teachers in 1986-87 on a salary ranging from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 600/- per month. The number of such teachers had increased to 1207 in 1988-89 and the salary was enhanced to Rs.500/- to Rs. 700/- per month w.e.f. April,1987.</p> <p>The Academy has appointed 451, 1167 1234 and 1488 part-time Punjabi language teachers during the years 86-87, 87-88, 88-89, and 89-90 respectively. The Planning Commission appreciated this scheme of the Academy to such an extent that they had provided a separate and distinct Plan Outlay of Rs. 65 lakhs, Rs.75.00 lacs and Rs. 90.50 lacs during the years 88-89, 89-90 and 90-91 respectively for this scheme.</p>	4

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	<p>The Punjabi Academy employed 36 teachers who were in regular employment of schools of New Delhi Municipal Committees and were assigned the job of teaching Punjabi language after school hours on a part time basis. An amount of Rs. 2.40 lacs was paid to the 36 teachers employed for teaching Punjabi in the school in which they were employed in 86-87 and Rs. 3.46 lacs in 87-88.</p>	<p>So far as the appointment of 36 regular teachers of NDMC for teaching Punjabi language is concerned, it may be mentioned here that the NDMC itself offered the services of their regular teachers to teach Punjabi language in the schools. Such teachers are teaching Punjabi language for more than two hours daily after the school hours. They are, therefore, paid remuneration, as is being paid to other part-time Punjabi teachers. It is understood that the NDMC is recovering 1/3rd of such remuneration as required under SR-12.</p>

There were no records or reports to indicate the number of students who attend classes after school hours.

So far as the number of students in such schools are concerned, the part-time Punjabi language teachers invariably submit a monthly Attend-

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

dance Certificate duly certified by the Head of the School. The number of students are invariably given in such certificates. The payment of remuneration of all teachers including those of NDMC is made only on the production of such Attendance Certificates. The arrangement of arranging the regular teachers, of the NDMC for teaching Punjabi language in their schools on part time basis has now dispensed w.e.f. 15.7.1990.

In the Union Territory of Delhi the nature of population vary from area to area. It is only the Head of the school who is in a better position to say as to whether the students are available in that

No plan or scheme regarding areas/zones or the earmarked schools where teachers were required to be posted had been drawn up. Moreover, no minimum strength of the students of a

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	school where the part-time teachers were being provided had been fixed by Punjabi Academy.	<p>school to learn Punjabi language. Thus under the existing arrangement the teachers are provided only where the Head of the school initiate demand and the number of students desirous of learning Punjabi is not less than six. In case of MCD, the part-time teachers appointed by the Academy are first required to report to the zonal AEO. It is a short-time arrangement and such part-time Punjab teachers will continue to be provided by the Academy till the regular teachers are provided by the MCD, NDMC or Delhi Administration.</p> <p>As regards the selection of teachers, the qualifications of such teachers have been approved by the Punjabi language programme committee/Governing council.</p> <p>There was no predetermined criteria followed in the selection of Schools or in the selection of teachers.</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	<p>After the need for evaluation of Punjabi language teaching scheme was brought out by Audit, the appointment of literary and language teaching committee of the Punjabi Academy was decided in March, 1988.</p> <p>The selection is being made by a duly constituted Board. A Representative of the Directorate of Education and the MCD are also the members of the said Selection Board. The candidates desirous of appointment are subject to written test as well as oral interview and only such candidates are appointed who are successful both in the written test and the interview by the Selection Board.</p>

Sl/No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

of Education except that of age limit is not made applicable.

The Urdu Academy appointed 259 teachers between 84-85 and 87-88 incurring an expenditure of Rs. 7.73 lacs. Teachers in Urdu were engaged to teach various subjects like Science, History etc. in Urdu.

Part-time teachers are provided by the Urdu Academy under the approved scheme of "Teaching Programme in Schools". This scheme was approved by the Planning Commission during the 7th Five Year Plan and separate funds are provided under the scheme. The Academy provides teachers at Primary, Middle, Secondary and Sr. Sec. Schools in Govt., Govt. aided and recognised schools where Urdu is being taught as language or whether there are Urdu medium of instruction in the school. Thus teachers are provided as stop-gap arrangement on part-time basis so long as regular teachers are not provided by the Delhi Admin. Management of the Aided/recognised schools.

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
14.	7.10	<p>Delhi Admin. released in March, 87 a sum of Rs. 113.00 lakh as first instalment to Punjabi Academy for establishment of Composite libraries on the condition that grants would be spent before September, 87. In 1987-88, only 17.52 lakhs was incurred on establishment of 19 libraries and 3 reading rooms.</p>	<p>While releasing the grant in March, 1987 it was decided to place the case in the Executive Council, Delhi for a policy decision about the agency who may implement the scheme. It was in September/October, 1987 that the Executive Council took a decision that Punjabi Academy may continue implementing scheme till the Education Department takes over the scheme from the Academy. It was only in 1989-90 that the Planning Commission approved a separate scheme proposed by the Directorate of Education under the "General Education" Sector for establishment of libraries.</p>

The unspent amount of Rs. 94.48 lacs was put in Saving Fund Account earning interest @ 5% instead of short term deposit of 91 days

As regards interest, it may be mentioned that such grants as are received from the Administration by the Grantee Institution are not kept in Fixed Deposits. Normally such amounts are kept in current account

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>② interest of 8%. Thus, there was less income on account of interest and appropriated by the Punjabi Academy to itself.</p>	<p>but as a special case, the bank authorities are persuaded to keep the money in Saving Fund Account. As regards apportionment of interest, it was on the basis of proportionate balance available in the bank.</p>
15.	7.11.1	<p>16 libraries were a: early working prior to 87-88. The Academy set up on 35 libraries after 87-88 and incurred Rs. 53.96 lakhs out of Rs. 113.00 lakhs released by the Admn. Absence of accommodation was given as one of major reasons although DDA confirmed the availability of 65 placed.</p>	<p>14 composite libraries were established prior to release of the said special grant but the maintenance of even these composite libraries was to be financed out of the aforesaid grant as no separate grant was released for their maintenance. The Academy has already established 57 composite libraries, 3 reading rooms and 3 mobile library vans. The number of 65 as initially mentioned by the</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	<p>Commissioner (Slums) during the meeting was the total number of centres including those as were under completion. Moreover there are cases where more number of centres are located in the same area but a library has been established in one community Centre and in all. The composite libraries have been established in almost all the centres allotted by the DDA (Slum).</p>
16.	7.11.2	Purchase and Publication of books	<p>As per Report, 38 authors and 3 institutions had not supp-</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

Hindi Academy gave a sum of Rs. 4.15 lakhs as financial assistance during 1985-88 to 79 authors and two institutions at Rs. 5000 for each book. One institution was given an assistance of Rs. 10,000. It is observed that 38 authors and three institutions had not supplied the prescribed number of books as envisaged in the scheme. Books worth Rs. 2.05 lakhs were still to be received by the Academy till Sept., 1989.

During 19876-88, 6,087 books were re-

lied the prescribed number of books for the financial assistance they received from the academy for publication of their books. Most of these books were under the process of publication at the time of audit. Books from all these authors and institutions except 9 have been received. Efforts are also being made to received the books from the remaining 9 authors.

Action has been taken to ensure that the books received from

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

ceived from the assisted authors out of which only 1,591 books had been distributed. The remaining 4,496 copies valued at Rs. 1.46 lakhs were lying with the academy. Books worth Rs. 9 lakhs were purchased in 1987-88 for distribution to the library maintained by Hindi Academy and library cum reading rooms under the control of Punjabi Academy. No consolidated record showing titles of books and number of copies purchased and sent to composite lib-

the assisted authors are prominently distributed. Special arrangements have been made for the same. Since the composite libraries are controlled and managed by the Punjabi Academy, the consolidated record is kept at their end. For the books purchased and supplied to composite libraries by the Hindi Academy, the receipts are obtained on the bills/vouchers of these books by Hindi Academy. However, it has been instructed to maintain the consolidated record by the Hindi Academy also.

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>aries was maintained by the Hindi Academy.</p>	<p>As mentioned in the report Urdu Academy has reduced the print order from 100 to 300. The unsold stock as on 31.8.90 has been reduced to 18,226 to 9,190. The value of unsold stock is 3,59,456 as against Rs. 6,04 lacs against an expenditure of Rs. 09,03 lacs. The Academy has been able to sell books worth Rs. 7,06 lacs. The unsold stock of the Directory has been reduced from 2008 to 1844 valued at Rs. 92,000/- Orders are still being received for this Directory and it is hoped that substantial stock will be sold out before</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>were still lying in stock (March 1989). There is little possibility of this stock being sold out.</p>	<p>the new edition is brought out by the Academy.</p>
18.	7.11.4.	<p>Punjabi Academy made a direct purchase of 32,1110 copies of 114 publications of which 26,261 copies were distributed to various schools and colleges under Delhi Admin. and the balance 5849 copies valued Rs. 1.20 lacs were lying undistributed.</p>	<p>The replies received from the Punjabi Academy has been found unsatisfactory. They have been advised to make special efforts for the disposal of present accumulated stock. They have also been advised that in future, the printing/ purchase of Punjabi Books should be limited to the demand of the Punjabi readership in the market.</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

During 1983-89, the Punjabi Academy published 37 publications numbering 23,250 copies the cost of which was Rs. 11.61 lacs. The formula of pricing of books was decided in July, 87 according to which the cost of books should be determined by taking into account expenditure incurred in paper, printing etc. and by increasing it by 20 per cent to cover overheads. The Academy, however, notified the pricing of only 15 publications in Aug. 87. A Costing Committee which was constituted in Dec. 88 decided to add 100 per cent towards cost of paper, wastage, depreciation etc. with the result that the price determined in Aug. 87 almost doubled. Not a single copy had been sold out of the 23,250 copies of 37 publications.

It has been reported by the Punjabi Academy that purchase

Punjabi Academy purchased
30,000 copies of primer

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

named 'Learn Punjabi through English' for Rs. 0.90 lacs during 85-86 for free distribution in schools. In 86-87, 24,500 copies of another primer named 'Punjabi Bhasha Gyan' Part-I of the same author were also purchased for Rs. 1.23 lacs. These purchases were not placed before the Library, Literary and Publication sub-committee. Due to by passing of the properly constituted Sub-Committee, Punjabi Academy had been burdened with an expenditure of Rs. 2.13 lacs on purchase

of Punjabi primer "Learn Punjabi through English" was duly approved by the Library, Literary and Publication Sub-Committee in its meeting held on 31st March 1984.

As regards, the purchase of another primer, named 'Punjabi Bhasha Gyan-Part-I of the same another is concerned, it has been reported by the Academy that a special committee was constituted to consider the purchase of Punjabi Bhasha Gyan. There were two eminent Punjabi writers on this committee. The books were purchased only after

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	of Publications not found suitable for use of school children for whom these were intended.	<p>the said committee recommended the same. Subsequently, when it was found that there were some mistakes, further purchase of this primer was stopped.</p>
2	3		<p>The Academy has been advised that in future all the books/publications be purchased only after these are recommended by the duly constituted committee meant for this purpose.</p>
19.	7.12.1.	During 1985-89, an expenditure of Rs. 2.40 lacs was incurred by Punjabi Academy and Hindi Academy on Receptions	<p>During a period of 4 years, a sum of Rs.2.40 lacs has been incurred jointly by the three Academies for holding receptions to delegates of various conferences The Pun-</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>to delegates of various conferences. These functions did not fall within the objectives of the Academy and no approval of the Governing Council was obtained.</p>	<p>Jabali Academy who organised these receptions has been asked to seek the approval of the Governing Council. All the Language Academies and Sathya Kala Parishad have been advised to ensure that the expenditure should fall within the objectives of the respective Academies.</p>
20.	7.12.2.		<p>These programmes had been regular feature of the Academy for which specific budget provisions are being made under the approval of the Governing Council/Delhi Admin. For Iftar-cum-dinner, part expenditure is met by the Delhi Admin. For Eid Milan entire expenditure is borne by the</p>

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Para No.</i>	<i>Brief Subject</i>	<i>Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note</i>
1	2	3	4
		<p>Rs. 25,000 in 1987-88 and Rs. 29,800 in 88-89 were reimbursed by Lt. Governor's Office towards Iftar dinner held during these years. A sum of Rs. 5.34 lacs was borne by the Academy. As these appear to be state functions, the academy does not appear to fall under any of the objectives of the academy.</p>	<p>Academy. These functions are now being organised by the Central Ministers of the Central Govt. with a view to project communal harmony. One of objectives of the Academy is to depict a composit culture of Delhi and holding of such functions by Head of the State is within the fulfillment of the objectives of the Academy.</p>
21.	7.13.	Appointment of Research Officer in Hindi.	The Research Officer has been relieved from the Academy w.e.f. 10.11.1989
22.	7.14	Release of financial assistance for capital expen-	The said assistance was given as per the approval of the

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	<p>ditute. During 1985-86 and 1987-88 Hindi Academy released sums aggregating Rs. 3 lakhs to a society known as Purushottam Hindi Bhawan Nyas Samiti for construction of building of Hindi Bhawan. But the condition regarding academy's right to resume the assets had not been imposed.</p>
23.	7.15.		<p>A studio has already been provided in the building in occupation of the Academy. The Academy purchased a set of portable tape recorders at a cost of Rs. 2.53 lacs in July, 1988 but still the re-</p> <p>Delhi Admin. under the objectives of propagation of Hindi language and literature in the Union Territory of Delhi. However no further assistance has been given on the grounds as mentioned in audit report.</p> <p>The Meltron Tape Recorders are small, portable machines which are used for recording, Literary and cultural programmes organised in Halls, auditoria and other outside places. 71 such programmes have already been recorded</p>

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4
		<p>cording is being got done by the Academy from the outside agencies.</p>	<p>by the Academy on these portable machines. All India Radio programmes have to be absolutely noisefree and must be recorded in a studio duly fitted with best acoustics. The Academy has not so far built any studio of its own. Even if a programme is recorded on a Meltron Tape Recorder, it requires editing which can be done only in a studio for splicing the tape of cueing and dubbing.</p>
24.	7.16.	Annual Accounts	<p>The Accounts of three Academies are being compiled by three different Chartered Accountants nominated by the</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (i) For Determination of the deficit all receipts irrespective of the source shall be treated as

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

income for the purpose
of giving grant-in-aid.

Delhi Administration. The
statement of accounts are being
prepared as per instructions
provided in GFR. Therefore,
there is no need to issue sep-
arate instructions to the
Academy.

(ii) A sum of Rs. 5.34 lakhs
was charged as deprecia-
tion on the value of
assets till March 87 by
Hindi Academy. A sum
of Rs. 4.55 lakhs was
charged as depreciation
till March 87 by Urdu
Academy. Such deprec-
iation was not an admi-
ssible expenditure from
grants.

Hindi Academy

The amount of depreciation
till March, 1987 (5.34 lacs)
was written back and adjusted
in the account for 1987-88.
This fact has been mentioned
in the Report itself.

Urdu Academy

The depreciation was worked out
by the Chartered Accountant am-
ounting to Rs. 4,54,990.00

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

(Rs. 4.55 lacs) has never been taken into account while working out income or expenditure of the Academy. This is done with a sole purpose of deciding the scrap value of the assets when they become obsolete at future date. However, at the instance of audit, the depreciation has been written back in the annual statement of account for the year 89-90. It may be added that under the provision of GFR, separate Asset Register is being maintained by the Academy and assets are shown at book value only.

As observed, the amounts of over-drafts were calculated on the general principle of crediting

(iii) Bank Overdrafts and out-dated cheques:
An overdraft of Rs. 5.70

Sl.No.	Para No.	Brief Subject	Corrective/Remedial Action taken Note
1	2	3	4

lakhs was exhibited in balance sheet of Hindi Academy for the year period March 31, 1988. On contrary the bank confirmed credit balance of Rs. 1.89 lakhs as on March 31, 1988. The necessity of overdraft was not clear. The time-barred cheques amounting to Rs. 0.42 lakhs in case of State Bank of India had not been cancelled nor the amount credited to Hindi Academy's Account.

the banks while issuing cheque/cheque for payments. The discrepancy might have been avoided if the total of unpresented cheques would have separately been shown under the head 'Outstanding Cheques' by deducting the same from the bank payments. This has been compiled within the accounts of 1988-89. The outdated cheques have also been cancelled and credited to the Academy's accounts.

Sd/-
Secretary (Education)
Delhi Administration Delhi

[English]

Spinning Mills in Punjab

1065. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Textiles Spinning Mills in Punjab with their production and working capacity;

(b) whether these reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to make the mills profitable;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof and the steps proposed to be taken to make the mills profitable;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up four new cotton spinning mills in Punjab;

(e) whether their viability has been examined in view of the losses being suffered by the existing spinning mills; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) There are 19 spinning mills in the Punjab with the working capacity of 522 thousand spindles and 2736 rotors (as on 31.3.1990). Details of production of these spinning mills are as under:—

(in thousand Rs.)

Year	Cotton Yarn		All Yarn
	1	2	
1988-89	65071		88197
1989-90	74839		94900
1990-91 (April/October)	45959		57474

(b) As per available information spinning mills in Punjab in private sector are making profit while mills in Cooperative Sector have incurred losses. (source of information office of the Textile Commissioner)

(c) Precise reason for loss in the Cooperative Sector is not known. However according to AIFCOSPIN ANNUAL 1989, in general the overall financial performance of many Cooperative Spinning Mills has not shown signs of improvement in the last few years. This was mainly due to steady rise due to modernisation. Added to this there were unpredictable and vide fluctuation

in the prices of cotton and yarn. Government have initiated measures under the Textile Policy of June 1985 to improve the health of the Textile Industry as a whole and to prevent sickness. A Mondal Agency has been created to evolve and manage financial packages in respect of potentially viable textile mills in the country. It has also reacted a Textile Modernisation Fund for meeting modernisation requirement of textile industry and to help to improve its profitability. Government have also established the Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction to tackle the problems of industrial sickness.

(d) Proposals for setting up following spinning units in Punjab have been received:

1. M/s. Oswal Cottex Mills
2. M/s. Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.,
3. M/s. Abhishek Industries Ltd.
4. M/s. Punjab Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.

In case of mill company at Sr. No. 1, application has been rejected on the locational grounds. We have received representation from the mill company against the rejection and have invited comments of Textile Commissioner for reconsideration of the case because the mill company have furnished a Certificate from General Manager District Industries Centre, Malerkotla, in which it has been certified that location of mill company falls under Rural F.E.Z. master plan of Sangrur District.

For mill company at Sr. No. 2, have been issued a Letter of Intent on 25.9.1986.

Mill company at Sr 3, have also been recommended for issuance of Letter of Intent.

Mill company at Sr. No.4, have submitted their application and has been registered vide No. 2025/90 IL dated 4.12.1990 by Department of Industrial Development comments of Textile Commissioner have been invited and are awaited from there.

(e) Nodal Agency created as a sequel to 1985 Textile Policy examines of textile mills in the country for determining their viability. However, Nodal Agency has not taken up the cases of Co-operative Spinning mills in Punjab so far.

(f) Does not arise in view of the (e) above.

Results of Punjab Education Board

1066. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of deterioration in standard of education in Punjab schools, affiliated to Punjab Board during the last year;

(b) whether there is any qualitative difference amongst private schools, public schools and government schools;

(c) whether all the schools in Punjab are not affiliated to Punjab Board;

(d) whether the quality of education imparted in these schools is not at par; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to improve the educational standards in the schools of Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rural Health Workers

1067. SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural health workers in various States and their pay scale and other benefits;

(b) whether all of them are trained health workers for first aid and elementary treatments; and

(c) whether Government propose to regularise their services with increased pay scales?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) As per information available the number of health workers in various States is given in the annexed statement.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They are regular State Government employees. Their pay scales and allowances are as per State Government rules which varies from State to State

STATEMENT

Health Manpower in Rural Areas as on 30.9.1990

<i>Sr. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Category</i>	<i>No. in Position</i>
1	2	3
1.	Block Extension Educators	5727
2.	Health Assistance (Male)	24051
3.	Health Workers (Male)	81605
4.	Health Assistants (Female)/LHV	17937
5.	Health Workers (Female)/ANMs	121094
6.	Pharmacists	19589
7.	Lab. Technicians	9053
8.	Nurse Mid-wives	13032
9.	Radiographer	392

Non-Observance of Punctuality in C.G.H.S. Dispensaries

1068. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the staff and doctors of dispensaries No. 1 Gole Market, Sector IV, R.K. Puram and Homoeopathic dispensary, North Avenue, New Delhi do not attend to the patients properly;

(b) whether punctuality is not observed by the doctors and the staff;
 (c) whether there is scarcity of medicine; and
 (d) if so, the remedial steps being taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). No, Sir.

Regular/surprise inspections are made by higher officers to ensure punctuality. There is no scarcity of medicines. However, if any particular medicine is not available in any particular dispensary, the same is indented from Super Bazar and made available to beneficiaries.

Central Hospital in Garhwal

1069. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that in absence of good and well equipped hospitals in Garhwal patients have to be rushed to New Delhi from there; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to open a Central Hospital in Garhwal, Srinagar, Uttar Pradesh so as to cater to the timely needs of the patients and to avoid congestion in AIIMS and Safderjung Hospitals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) The Government are aware that patients from various towns/villages of neighbouring States like Uttar Pradesh, Haryana etc. also come for treatment in the Hospitals of Delhi.

(b) Health being a State subject, it is for the Government of Uttar Pradesh to decide for opening a Hospital in Garhwal, Srinagar, Uttar Pradesh. Health Ministry has no proposal to open a Central Government Hospital in the area.

[Translation]

Medium of Instructions for University Teachers

1070. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission has prescribed any medium of instructions for University teachers especially for Central University teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme under which University teachers are encouraged to teach in Hindu or in other regional languages;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (e). The University Grants Commission, has not prescribed any specific language as the medium of instruction for University teachers. Medium of instruction in universities is prescribed by universities themselves. In pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee of Parliament on Official Languages, the Commission has requested all universities including Central Universities to make efforts that in addition to English and Hindi, other Indian languages should also be used as medium of teaching in the universities and their affiliated colleges. The Commission has at present no specific scheme for university teachers to teach only in Hindi or any regional languages.

[English]

Discreet AIDS Tests

1071. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether AIDS tests for blood donors and prostitutes are done in open and not

discreetly thereby resulting in much embarrassment to such persons; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the Government propose to direct medical officers to conduct such tests discreetly; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) HIV screening of blood donors being carried out for ensuring safety of blood. The contaminated blood is discarded and the donor is not identified. Prostitutes are being screened to determine the infectivity rates among groups practising high risk behaviour as part of "Surveillance" for HIV infection.

(b) and (c). A bill on AIDS prevention and control has already been introduced in Rajya Sabha. A motion to refer AIDS Bill to Joint Select Committee of Parliament is being moved in correct Parliament Session. The Bill will incorporate provisions regarding the manner in which confidentiality is to be maintained.

Land to Societies in Pappankalan

1072. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the D.D.A. has published

the list of Cooperative Group Housing Societies which will be given land at Pappankalan, after their name has been cleared by Registrar of Cooperative Societies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which the list will be published?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). No such list has been published nor is it proposed to publish the same because the offer letters have been sent to the eligible societies individually.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Handicraft Workers

1073. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken by the Government to uplift the standard of living and to assist the people engaged in handicraft industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

(a) The details of the steps taken, at present by Govt. to uplift the standard of living and to assist the people engaged in Handicrafts Industry are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective
1	2	3
1.	Assistance for setting up of Craft Dev. Centres in identified craft packets	To provide package of assistance like supply of raw materials, design & technical guidance, Common facility, marketing and other related services.
2.	Assistance for Cooperative societies for craftpersons	To strengthen Cooperatives in handicrafts.
3.	Share participation in Central/State Corps. & Apex Cooperatives	To assist Central/State handicrafts dev. corporations and Apex Cooperatives for opening and renovating sales outlets.
4.	Design & Technical Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To assist the craftsmen in developing designs, both by identifying traditional styles & innovating new ones for marketability. 2. To provide appropriate technological input.

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective
1	2	3
5.	Common Facility Centres	<p>To help the craftpersons to obtain raw material and facilities for procuring/finishing at reasonable rates</p> <p>To develop upgrade skills and impart training both in high demand/export oriented crafts and in dying crafts.</p>
6.	Training	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To provide marketing and other services to craftsmen specially in craft concentration areas. 2. To organise product promotion programmes, market meets, craft bazaars for the welfare of craftpersons.
7.	Marketing & Service Extn. Centres & other marketing programmes	<p>To develop expand and sustain marketing of handicrafts for augmenting employment and income to craftsmen.</p>
8.	Market Development Support	

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Objective
1		3
9.	Exhibition & Publicity	<p>1. To assist organisations (corporations, cooperatives, voluntary organisation etc.) in holding exhibitions.</p>
10.	Export Promotion	<p>2. To undertake and assist organisations in undertaking market related publicity campaigns including advertisements, brochures catalogues, etc.</p> <p>To promote export of handicrafts.</p>
11.	Social security and other activities	<p>To augment security/confidence of the craftsman both in terms of recognising his merit and ensuring financial security in old age/infirmity.</p>
12.	Survey & Studies	<p>To undertake craft and area specific surveys.</p>
13.	National Handicrafts & Handlooms Museum & other Museums	<p>1. To preserve and document traditional crafts.</p>

S/ No	Name of the Scheme	Objective
1	2	3 2 To disseminate awareness on above 3 To revive dying crafts
14	Assistance to North Eastern Handicrafts & Handloom Dev Corporation	To assist NEHHDC for the development of handicrafts and handlooms in the North Eastern Region

Appointment of Teachers in BHU

1074. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 20 August 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 1676 regarding appointment of teachers in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) and state:

- (a) whether the information has since been collected; and
- (b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. For laying the information on the Table of the House in fulfilment of the Assurance given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1676 dated 20.8.90, the necessary implementation report has been furnished to the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs and Lok Sabha Secretariat.

Allotment of DDA Shops out of Turn Basis

1075. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of persons to whom shops have been allotted on out-of-turn basis by the Delhi Development Authority during the period from January, 1990 to date; and
- (b) the reasons for such out of turn allotments?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) 13 persons.

(b) Under the policy of the Delhi Development Authority, Lt. Governor, Delhian can allot shops/stalls and kiosks in deserving

cases to (i) widows of ex-service men who die in harness, (ii) widows of service personnel who die in harness and (iii) individual on grounds of extreme hardship and compassion.

UGC Class-Room Programme based on Educational Television Programme

1076. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission has proposed a country-wide class-room programme based on educational television programme for Eighth Five Year Plan;
- (b) if so, when such programme would be launched;
- (c) whether it would cover all the schools in the country; and
- (d) if not, by which year all the schools in the entire country will be provided with this facility?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission, the Commission's country wide class-room is a continuing programme and will continue to be telecast during the Eighth Plan period also.

(c) and (d). The country-wide class-room programme of U.G.C. is for undergraduate students and for general viewers. Schools are not covered under this programme. Educational programmes for schools are broadcast in some states under the different scheme.

Introduction of Acupuncture System

1077. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have studied the scope of introducing Acupuncture System in mitigating the suffering of common Indian citizen;

(b) if so, the details of the inferences of that study and the steps taken by the Government to implement it;

(c) whether the Government propose to introduce the internationally acclaimed system for the benefit of common Indian citizen; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). The scope of this system in India is limited. Some people are practising it after receiving training. The system is not yet formally recognised in India and, therefore, no law or regulations have been formally framed for this.

Supply of Blood without Testing it for AIDS

1078. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an anti-Mandal self-immolator at Safderjung Hospital New Delhi received blood which was released by the Red Cross without testing it for AIDS as required under the Indian Council of Medical Research directives; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Yes, As per information received from Red Cross, four units of platelet risk-plasme were supplied by the Red Cross Blood Bank to Safderjung Hospital Blood Bank on an emergency basis for a severe burn case without testing it for AIDS. The blood was supplied in an emergent situation when there was no time to perform the test. However, ELISA and Western Blot Test (specific test) were done on all the four units of the blood samples soon thereafter and the results were found to be non-reactive i.e. free from HIV infection.

Constitution of Development Council for Sugar

1079. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) when were the Development Council for Sugar Industry Standing Advisory Committee on Sugar Standards and Standing Research Advisory Committees constituted;

(b) what are the details of their tenure, functions and compositions;

(c) the number of sugar mills existing as on 30 October, 1990; State-wise; and

(d) the States where Research Institutes and the above Committee have been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). The Development Council for Sugar Industry was constituted by the Department of Industrial Development vide its order dated

27.2.1989. Standing Advisory Committee on Sugar Standards and Standing Research Advisory Committee both were constituted on 17.7.1989. The tenure of the Development Council for Sugar Industry is for a period of two years from the date of issue of the order, while the two Standing Committees run concurrently with the tenure of the Council. A copy of the functions and composition of the Development Council for Sugar Industry and the two Standing Committees is enclosed as statement I, II and III.

(c) Statement IV, giving the State-wise number of sugar mills as on 30th October, 1990 is attached.

(d) Research Institutes connected with the sugar industry have been set up mainly in the State of U.P., Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu. The Development Council for Sugar Industry and the Standing Committees referred to above have been constituted by the Central Government at New Delhi.

STATEMENT—I

Functions and Composition of Development Council for Sugar Industry

FUNCTIONS

- (i) Recommending targets for production, co-ordinating production programmes and reviewing progress from time to time.
- (ii) Suggesting norms of efficiency with a view to eliminating waste, obtaining maximum production, improving quality and reducing costs.
- (iii) Recommending measures or securing the fuller utilisation of the installed capacity and for improving the working of the

industry, particularly of the less efficient units.

- (iv) Promoting arrangements for better marketing and helping in the devising of a system of distribution and sale of the produce of the industry which would be satisfactory to the consumer.
- (v) Promoting standardisation of products.
- (vi) Promoting or undertaking inquiry as to materials and equipment and as to methods of production, management and labour utilisation, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods and of improvements in those already in use, the assessment of the advantages of different alternatives and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale.
- (vii) Promoting the training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto.
- (viii) Promoting the retraining in alternative occupation of personnel engaged in or retrenched from the industry.
- (ix) Promoting or undertaking scientific and industrial research, research into matters affecting industrial psychology and research into matters relating to production and the consump-

tion or use of goods and services supplied by the Industry.

(x) Promoting improvements and standardisation of accounting and costing methods and practice.

(xi) Promoting the adoption of measures for increasing the productivity of labour, including measures for securing safer and better working conditions and the provision and improvement of amenities and incentives for workers.

(xii) Undertaking arrangements for making available to the industry information obtained and for advising on matters with which the Development Council are concerned in the exercise of any of their functions.

(xiii) Assisting in the distribution of controlled materials and promoting arrangements for obtaining materials for the industry.

(xiv) Promoting or undertaking the collection and formulation of statistics. :

(xv) Investigating possibilities of decentralising stages and processes of production with a view to encouraging the growth of allied small scale and cottage industries.

(xvi) Advising on any matters relating to the industry (other than remuneration and conditions of employment) as to which the Central Government may request the Development Council to advise and undertaking inquiries for the purpose of enabling the Development Council so to advise.

COMPOSITION

CHAIRMAN

1. Secretary, Department of Food, Government of India.

Member-Secretary

2. Joint Secretary in-charge of Sugar, Department of Food, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, New Delhi.

MEMBERS

3. Shri A. T. Kamble, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
4. Smt. Chandra Tripathi, M.P. (Lok Sabha)
5. Smt. Pratibha Patil, M.P. (Rajya Sabha)
6. Director General of Technical Development, Ministry of Industry, Department of Industrial Development, New Delhi.
7. Chief Director, Directorate of Sugar, New Delhi.
8. Director, National Sugar Institute, Kanpur.
9. Economic Adviser, Department of Civil Supplies, New Delhi.
10. Joint Adviser, Industry and Mineral Division, Planning

Commission, New Delhi. pricedifferentialsfordifferentgradesofsugar and other related matters.

11. Executive Director, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Bank of Baroda Building, 16 Sansad Marg, New Delhi. **COMPOSITION**

12. Managing Director, National Cooperative Development Corporation or his representative, 4 Siri Institutional Area, Haus Khas, New Delhi 110016. **CONVENOR**

13. The President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, Sugar House, 39 Nehru Place, New Delhi 110019. **MEMBERS**

14. The President National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., 'Vaikunth' (IIIrd Floor), 82-83 Nehru Place, New Delhi-110019. **i) The Director, National Sugar Institute, P.O. Kalyanpur, Kanpur.**

15. Director, Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune. **ii) The Chief Director (Sugar), Directorate of Sugar, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.**

16. Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore, **iii) The Director (ST), Directorate of Sugar, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.**

17. Director, Indian Sugarcane Research Institute, Lucknow. **iv) The Director, Food and Agriculture Products, Indian Standard Institute, Manak Bhavan, New Delhi, or his Nominee.**

STATEMENT-II

Functions and Composition of Standing Advisory Committee on Sugar Standards

FUNCTIONS

The functions of this Committee are to recommend the introduction of Indian Sugar Standards (I.S.S.) from year to year for use by the sugar factories, trade Government organisations etc. and also to review the **v) Scientist (Optics), National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi or his nominee.**

vi) The Manager (Quality Control), Food Corporation of India, New Delhi.

vii) The Chief Marketing Manager (Sugar) State Trading Corporation of India, New Delhi.

viii) The President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, New Delhi.

ix) The President, National Federation of Cooperative Sugar Factories Ltd., New Delhi.

x) The President, Sugar Technologist Association of India, P.O., N.S.I., Kalyanpur, Kanpur (U.P.).

STATEMENT—III

Functions and Composition of Standing Research Advisory Committee

FUNCTIONS

The functions of this Committee are to examine the Research Schemes received from the sugar factories, Scientific Organisations and other connected organisations for the sanction of grant-in-aid for conducting research connected with the sugar industry, monitoring the progress made in regard to approved research work and all other related matters.

COMPOSITION

CHAIRMAN

i) Joint Secretary (Sugar) Deptt. of Food, New Delhi.

MEMBER & CONVENOR

ii) Director (Sugar Technical), Directorate of Sugar, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

MEMBERS

iii) The Chief Director (Sugar), Directorate of Sugar, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi.

iv) Director, National Sugar Institute, Kalyanpur, Kanpur (U.P.).

v) Director, Deccan Sugar Institute, Pune.

vi) Director, Indian Institute of Sugarcane, Research, Lucknow (U.P.).

vii) Director, Sugarcane Breeding Institute, Coimbatore.

viii) Deputy Director General, ICAR (Cane Development).

ix) Secretary, Central Board of Water and Air Pollution, New Delhi.

x) Representative of Department of Science and Technology, New Delhi.

xi) Representative of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, New Delhi.

xii) Representative of Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals, Government of India, (concerned with molasses, alcohol).

xiii) Representative of Department of Industry (concerned with bagasse utilisation for paper industry etc.) Government of India.

xiv) President, Indian Sugar Mills Association, New Delhi.

xv) Managing Director, National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd., New Delhi.

xvi) Director, Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani or his nominee.

STATEMENT—IV**State-wise Number of Sugar Mills Existing as on 30th October, 1990**

Sl. No.	State	No. of Sugar Mills
1	2	3
1.	Uttar Pradesh	105
2.	Bihar	30
3.	Punjab	13
4.	Haryana	8
5.	West Bengal	2
6.	Assam	3
7.	Nagaland	1
8.	Rajasthan	3
9.	Madhya Pradesh	8
10.	Orissa	5
11.	Maharashtra	101
12.	Gujarat	17
13.	Goa	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	31
15.	Karnataka	29
16.	Pondicherry	2
17.	Andhra Pradesh	34
18.	Kerala	3
19.	Manipur	—
20.	Dadra Nagar & Haveli	—
Total		396

Distribution of Miltone Under Nutrition Programme

1080. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Nutrition Programme and Supplementary Feeding Programmes, Miltone is being produced and distributed in the States;

(b) if so, the composition of Miltone, quantity produced, distribution made, State-wise during the last two years; and

(c) the places where Miltone Plants have been set up so far and proposed to be set up, with emphasis on Orissa?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Year	Plan	Non-Plan
1	2	3
1989-90	15,00,000	1,69,00,000
1990-91	10,00,000	1,99,00,000

(b) The Institute started its Post-graduate teaching in 1962 and got its present name in 1977. The Institute continues to occupy a significant place with regard to Training and Research.

(c) There is no proposal at present, to make the Institute an autonomous organisation.

Assistance to Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi

1081. SHRI MANGARAJ MALLIK: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of the Government Control and Central Assistance rendered annually to the Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi;

(b) whether the CIP Ranchi was once considered as an Institute of Excellence in 1960s in South East Asia, if so, the details with reasons for its decline; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to make it an autonomous Central Institution?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The Central Institute of Psychiatry, Ranchi is a Subordinate Office of the Government of India under the control of Dte. G.H.S. As such, every year, the Budgets of the Institute are prepared on the basis of the Institute's requirements.

The budget provisions available for the Institute during 1989-90 and 1990-91 is as under:

Recognition of forward trading of castor seeds

1082. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received representations demanding the

recognition of forward trading of castor seeds in Saurashtra region of Gujarat; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Forward trading in castorseeds is permitted in the country at two centres at Bombay and Ahmedabad. A representation was received from M/s. Saurashtra Oil & Oilseeds Association, Rajkot for opening another centre in the Saurashtra region and grant of recognition to it for the purpose. The representation was examined by the Forward Markets Commission. The Commission did not recommend the grant of recognition to the Saurashtra Oil & Oilseeds Association, Rajkot, though it felt that there is scope for a forward trading centre in castorseeds in the Saurashtra region. The Commission is, however, exploring the possibility of opening a forward trading centre in castorseeds in the Saurashtra region. It has issued a press note on 27th November, 1990 inviting applications from associations located in the Saurashtra region desirous of being recognised for forward contracts in castorseeds.

CMD's in NTC

1083. **SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of vacancies of Chairman-cum-Managing Directors in the National Textiles Corporation and its subsidiaries as on 31st December, 1990;

(b) the details of Government Officers appointment in the above Corporation as compared to social/public men; and

(c) the time by which all the vacancies are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) As on 31.12.1990, the posts of Chairman-cum-Managing Director of NTC (Holding Company), NTC (UP), NTC (MP), NTC (APKK&M) and NTC (WBAB&O) are lying vacant.

(b) At present, there are 27 Government Officers on the Boards of NTC (Holding Company) and its Subsidiary Corporations. There are 21 professional persons functioning as Government appointed Functional Directors. There are 22 representatives of Financial Institutions and Banks. And finally, there are 8 persons representing various social and public interests.

(c) Action has already been taken to fill-up the vacant posts of CMDs and NTC. However, it may not be possible to indicate the time by which these vacancies would be filled up.

Incentives to Sugar Mills

1084. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware that the total available sugarcane is not likely to be crushed by the sugar units because of excess cane plantation and also due to diesel shortage, transportation is likely to be hampered;

(b) if so, whether to avoid the losses to the farmers a demand has been made for giving incentives to sugar units; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) The entire

sugarcane produced in the country is not crushed by sugar mills alone. A part of the sugarcane production is also utilised for the manufacture of gur/khandsari, as well as for seedlings and other purposes. Instructions have been issued by the Government for ensuring full supply of diesel oil for transportation of sugarcane during the current crushing season to avoid hardship to the farmers.

(b) and (c). Demands for giving incentives to sugar factories have been received. Government has already provided incentive in the shape of extra free sale quota to sugar factories for encouraging early crushing during the period 1st October, to 15th November, 1990. The Government is closely monitoring the situation and any further measures, if deemed necessary would be taken in due course.

Sugar Decontrol

1085. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government propose to decontrol the sugar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government considers it desirable to continue the existing policy of partial control for the present.

Grants to Duccan Sugar Institute, Pune

1086. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total grants, provided by the Union Government to the Duccan Sugar Institute, Pune, Maharashtra during the last three years and the purpose thereof;

(b) whether grants are not provided to the National Sugar Institute, Kanpur for the same purpose for which grants are provided to Duccan Sugar Institute; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Total grants provided to the Duccan Sugar Institute, Pune, Maharashtra from the Sugar Development Fund of the Department of Food for Research & Development Schemes are as under:

1987-88	:	NIL
1988-89	:	NIL
1989-90	:	Rs. 81.49 Lakhs
Total	:	Rs. 81.49 lakhs

(b) and (c). The National Sugar Institute, Kanpur being a subordinate office of the Department of Food, the expenditure for all the Research Projects undertaken by it are provided for in the budget of the Department of Food.

Price of Sugarcane

1087. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether farmers have demanded enhanced statutory sugarcane prices for the season 1990-91;

(b) if so, the action being taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government have taken

into consideration the losses suffered by Sugar Industry as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Government has been receiving, from time to time, representations from growers for raising the price of sugarcane.

(b) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane, which was Rs. 22/- per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5% for 1989-90 sugar season, has been raised to Rs. 23/- per quintal, linked to a basic recovery of 8.5%, for the 1990-91 sugar season.

(c) and (d). The ex-factory prices of levy sugar are determined with respect to the statutory minimum price of sugarcane fixed by the Central Government. As a temporary measure, the levy sugar out of the 1990-91 season production is being procured by the Central Government at the ex-factory prices applicable to 1989-90 production. The revision in ex-factory prices of levy sugar is under consideration of the Government and the short recovery in the ex-factory prices till the date of revision would be compensated to the sugar factories.

[*Translation*]

Whole-Sale Licences for Sugar Mills

1088. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "States told to raise sugar mill licences by 50 per cent" appearing in the Financial Express dated 18 September, 1990 and state whether the Union Government have directed the State Governments to increase the quota

under wholesale licence of sugar by 50 per cent each year; and

(b) if so, the states which have complied with the directive and the number of new sugar mill licences issued since August, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Yes, Sir. The Central Government has permitted the State Governments, as a one time measure, to issue fresh licences to whole-sale dealers of sugar to the extent of 50 percent of the total number of wholesale licences in each State as on 1st August, 1990.

(b) The whole-sale dealers' licences are issued by the concerned State Governments under their respective licensing orders and the Central Government does not have information about the number of licences which have been issued by the States in pursuance of the aforesaid order.

[*English*]

Retail Market Prices of Essential Commodities

1089. **SHRI L.K. ADVANI:**
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

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

(a) the retail market and administrated prices of essential commodities as on November 1 of 1988, 1989 and 1990 and on the first of each month of 1990;

(b) whether there has been an increasing trend in prices;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to check the rise in prices of essential commodities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Statement I and II showing retail prices of essential commodities in the first week of November, 1988, 1989 and 1990 and in month of 1990 are attached. Another statement-III showing the Central Issue Prices of Rice, Wheat and Sugar, ex-storage prices of Petroleum Products and Iron and Steel is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir. The prices in general have exhibited a rising trend over a year (as in November, 1990)

(c) The rise in the prices of essential commodities during the period is mainly due to factors like:

(i) Short-fall in production of some of the essential items like Oilseeds and Pulses (ii) upward revision of minimum procurement/support prices of both *Kharif* and *Rabi* Crop, such as paddy, wheat, pulses oilseeds, etc

(iii) upward revision in the prices of Petroleum Products first in the Union Budget for 1990-91 and subsequently on 14.10.90 and (iv) increase in railway freights and fares in Railway Budget, 1990-91 (v) other factors such as cumulative effect of high liquidity and increase in money supply, sustained consumer demand, demand and supply gap in items like pulses and edible oils.

(d) The Government has accorded highest priority to check the rising trend in the prices of essential commodities. Both long-term and short-term measures are being taken for the purpose. The measures taken broadly include steps to increase production of essential commodities, procurement and buffer stocking operation of foodgrains, strengthening of Public Distribution System, (PDS), enforcement of the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and other regulatory measures, and augmenting domestic supplies through imports wherever necessary so as to check any abnormal rise in the prices of essential commodities.

STATEMENT—I

Retail Price of Essential Commodities (Rs. per kg.)

Centre	RICE		
	Nov.88 4.11.	Nov.89 3.11.	Nov.90 2.11.
1	2	3	4
Bombay	4.80	5.00	5.00
Madras	4.80	5.00	5.00
Lucknow	3.50	4.00	4.00
Calcutta	4.60	2.82	3.31
Delhi	4.75	4.00	5.00

<i>RICE</i>			
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Nov.88 4.11.</i>	<i>Nov.89 3.11.</i>	<i>Nov.90 2.11.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>WHEAT</i>			
Bombay	3.80	4.00	5.00
Madras	3.80	3.80	3.80
Lucknow	2.90	2.50	3.25
Calcutta	NQ	NQ	NQ
Delhi	2.80	3.00	3.00
<i>JOWAR</i>			
Bombay	3.60	4.50	4.50
Madras	2.20	2.70	2.70
Lucknow	2.00	2.00	2.50
Calcutta	NQ	NQ	NQ
Delhi	3.50	3.50.	3.50
<i>BAJRA</i>			
Bombay	4.00	3.80	4.00
Madras	2.10	2.70	2.70
Lucknow	2.25	2.00	2.40
Calcutta	NQ	5.50	6.00
Delhi	3.25	3.00.	3.50
<i>ARHAR</i>			
Bombay	12.40	12.00	18.00

<i>RICE</i>			
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Nov.88 4.11.</i>	<i>Nov.89 3.11.</i>	<i>Nov.90 2.11.</i>
1	2	3	4
Madras	14.00	12.00	14.50
Lucknow	10.50	11.00	18.00
Calcutta	12.00	12.00	16.00
Delhi	11.00	11.50	15.50
<i>GRAM</i>			
Bombay	NQ	NQ	13.00
Madras	11.50	12.00	11.00
Lucknow	11.00	10.00	10.50
Calcutta	11.80	10.80	11.00
Delhi	12.00	10.50	11.00
<i>POTATOES</i>			
Bombay	4.00	3.50	4.00
Madras	3.50	2.50	5.00
Lucknow	2.50	1.75	2.50
Calcutta	2.80	2.40	3.20
Delhi	4.00	4.00	4.00
<i>ONIONS</i>			
Bombay	4.00	3.50	4.00
Madras	3.50	4.00	3.50
Lucknow	4.00	3.00	8.40

RICE			
Centre	Nov.88 4.11.	Nov.89 3.11.	Nov.90 2.11.
1	2	3	4
Calcutta	6.00	5.00	6.50
Delhi	6.00	4.00.	7.00
SUGAR			
Bombay	7.30	9.20	8.80
Madras	6.80	8.70	8.10
Lucknow	7.50	9.00	10.00
Calcutta	7.60	10.30	9.50
Delhi	7.75	9.00	9.25
GUR			
Bombay	NQ	11.00	10.00
Madras	5.50	7.00	7.00
Lucknow	4.00	7.00	6.75
Calcutta	5.00	6.00	7.50
Delhi	5.50	7.00	7.50
GROUNDNUT OIL			
Bombay	22.00	28.00	35.00
Madras	21.00	29.00	33.00
Lucknow	26.00	27.00	30.00
Calcutta	40.00	40.00	45.00
Delhi	32.00	30.00	40.00

<i>Centre</i>	<i>RICE</i>		
	<i>Nov.88</i> 4.11.	<i>Nov.89</i> 3.11.	<i>Nov.90</i> 2.11.
	1	2	3
<i>MUSTARD OIL</i>			
Bombay	28.00	27.00	33.00
Madras	28.00	27.00	38.00
Lucknow	23.00	21.00	32.00
Calcutta	23.00	22.00	34.00
Delhi	22.00	21.00	30.00
<i>VANASPATI</i>			
Bombay	27.00	30.00	41.00
Madras	26.00	30.00	41.00
Lucknow	27.00	31.00	42.00
Delhi	24.50	27.00	36.00
<i>MEAT</i>			
Bombay	40.00	40.00	40.00
Madras	40.00	42.00	42.00
Lucknow	35.00	40.00	44.00
Calcutta	38.00	42.00	50.00
Delhi	36.00	40.00	42.00
<i>FISH</i>			
Bombay	NQ	20.00	30.00
Madras	20.00	32.00	25.00
Lucknow	26.00	28.00	26.00

Centre	RICE		
	Nov.88 4.11.	Nov.89 3.11.	Nov.90 2.11.
	1	2	3
Calcutta	40.00	40.00	45.00
Delhi	36.00	36.00	36.00
MILK			
Bombay	10.00	10.00	10.00
Madras	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lucknow	6.00	6.00	6.00
Calcutta	8.00	9.00	7.00
Delhi	6.50	6.50	7.00
COMMON SALT			
Bombay	—	—	—
Madras	0.70	0.50	1.25
Lucknow	—	—	—
Calcutta	1.00	1.00	1.40
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.00
RED CHILLIES (100 Gms.)			
Bombay	—	—	—
Madras	4.50	4.25	3.50
Lucknow	—	—	—
Calcutta	6.00	5.00	5.00

Centre	RICE		
	Nov.88 4.11.	Nov.89 3.11.	Nov.90 2.11.
1	2	3	4
Delhi	4.50	4.00	3.00
TEA			
Bombay	33.00	60.00	70.00
Madras	NQ	NQ	NQ
Lucknow	38.00	68.00	60.00
Calcutta	40.00	55.00	50.00
Delhi	36.00	56.00	60.00
MONTH END PRICES KEROSENE OIL			
Bombay	2.17	2.17	2.66
Madras	2.26	2.23	2.95
Lucknow	2.52	2.39	2.80
Calcutta	2.29	2.39	2.80
Delhi	2.25	2.25	2.76
MATCH BOX (per Box)			
Bombay	0.30	0.30	0.30
Madras	0.25	0.30	0.30
Lucknow	0.25	0.25	0.25
Calcutta	0.25	0.25	0.30
Delhi	0.25	0.30	0.25

<i>RICE</i>			
<i>Centre</i>	<i>Nov.88 4.11.</i>	<i>Nov.89 3.11.</i>	<i>Nov.90 2.11.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
<i>LONG CLOTH (per metre)</i>			
Bombay	12.00	14.00	—
Madras	—	17.00	—
Lucknow	—3	—	—
Calcutta	9.35	9.35	9.35
Delhi	18.00	18.50	18.85
<i>WASHING SOAP (per kg.)</i>			
Bombay	9.00	8.00	4.00
Madras	10.00	10.00	10.00
Lucknow	10.00	10.00	10.00
Calcutta	—	—	—
Delhi	12.50	12.00	13.00
<i>CEMENT (per bag of 50 kg.)</i>			
Bombay	98.00	90.00	90.00
Madras	47.82	71.00	NQ
Lucknow	67.00	73.00	95.00
Calcutta	72.00	86.00	NQ
Delhi	49.50	NQ	NQ

Source: Directorate of Economic and Statistics Ministry of Agriculture

STATEMENT-II

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Delhi	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Bombay	5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10.	2.11
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
											12
<i>RICE</i>											
Delhi	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.25	4.50	4.50	-	5.00
Bombay	5.00	-	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Calcutta	2.82	2.82	2.82	-	-	-	3.31	3.31	3.31	-	3.31
Madras	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
<i>WHEAT</i>											
Delhi	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.85	3.00	3.00
Bombay	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Madras	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	4.00	3.50	3.50	3.60	3.60	3.60
Lucknow	2.40	2.40	2.20	2.25	2.30	2.50	2.50	2.60	2.80	2.80	3.25

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
JOWAR											
Delhi	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50
Bombay	4.00	-	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Madras	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.70
Lucknow	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.20	2.50	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.50	
BAJRA											
Delhi	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.25	3.25	2.50	3.50
Bombay	3.70	-	3.70	3.70	3.50	3.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Madras	2.80	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.70	2.70
Lucknow	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.40	-	2.50	2.50	2.40

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

GRAM

Delhi	9.25	8.75	8.50	9.00	9.25	9.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Bombay	12.00	-	12.00	12.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	12.00
Madras	9.50	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.00	9.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Lucknow	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.50	8.00	8.50	8.50	8.50	9.00
ARHAR											
Delhi	9.25	9.00	9.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	15.50
Bombay	12.00	-	12.00	11.00	12.00	12.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	16.00	18.00
Madras	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.00	13.00	13.50	13.00	14.50	14.50
Lucknow	10.50	10.50	10.00	11.00	12.00	11.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	14.50	18.00

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
	5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
MOONG											
Delhi	11.00	11.00	11.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Bombay	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	-	12.00
Madras	11.00	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.00	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.50	10.50
Lucknow	12.00	11.50	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	14.00	13.00	13.00	13.00
MASOOR											
Delhi	10.00	9.50	11.25	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.50	10.00	10.00	10.50
Bombay	11.00	11.00	13.00	10.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	13.00	12.50
Madras	11.00	11.00	11.50	10.00	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50	9.60	10.00	10.00
Lucknow	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	10.00	9.50	10.00	9.00	11.00

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
URAD											
Delhi	11.50	11.25	11.25	12.00	12.00	12.20	12.50	12.00	12.50	13.00	
Bombay	12.00	12.50	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	13.00	11.00	14.00
Madras	10.50	11.00	11.00	11.50	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00
Lucknow	10.50	11.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	13.00	13.50	13.50	13.50	
POTATOES											
Delhi	2.00	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Bombay	3.00	3.00	3.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	1.50	4.00	4.00	4.00
Madras	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.50	4.00	3.50	-	5.00
Lucknow	1.50	1.25	1.25	1.50	2.00	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.00	2.50

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ONIONS											
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.50	3.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	6.00	6.00	7.00
Bombay	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	3.00	4.00	5.00	5.00	4.00
Madras	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.75	1.50	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.75	3.50
Lucknow	2.50	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.00	3.00	4.00	4.00	5.50	8.00
MILK (Cow)											
Delhi	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.75	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00
Madras	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Lucknow	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	-	6.00	-	-	6.00
FISH											
Delhi	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	36.00	36.00	36.00

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

SUGAR

Delhi	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00	9.00
Bombay	8.40	8.80	8.70	9.00	8.50	-	8.60	8.60	9.00	9.00	8.80
Calcutta	8.50	9.00	9.00	9.50	9.40	9.30	9.00	9.00	9.20	-	9.50
Madras	8.00	8.00	8.40	8.40	7.70	8.20	8.00	8.20	8.40	8.10	8.10

GUR

Delhi	5.75	8.00	5.50	5.50	6.00	6.00	6.50	7.00	7.50	7.50	7.50
Calcutta	5.70	5.50	5.50	6.00	5.50	6.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	-	7.50
Madras	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.50	6.50	6.75	7.00	6.50	7.00	7.00	7.00
Lucknow	4.50	5.00	4.50	4.50	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	-	6.50	6.75

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
SALT											
Delhi	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	-	-	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Bombay	2.00	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00	2.00	-	2.00	2.00	2.00
Calcutta	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	-	-	1.40
Madras	0.70	0.70	0.30	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25
VANASPATI											
Delhi	25.00	26.00	27.00	30.00	29.50	30.00	32.50	36.00	35.00	38.00	36.00
Bombay	28.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	33.00	35.00	40.00	40.00	39.00	41.00
Lucknow	28.00	28.00	30.00	29.00	32.00	32.00	34.00	38.00	39.00	38.00	42.00
GROUNDNUT OIL											
Delhi	30.00	30.00	30.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	36.00	36.00	36.00	38.00	40.00

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Bombay	24.00	26.00	27.00	29.00	29.00	30.00	32.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
Madras	25.00	27.00	25.00	27.00	26.00	31.00	31.00	34.00	32.00	35.00	33.00
Hyderabad	23.00	23.00	25.40	26.40	27.00	29.00	30.50	31.50	32.40	32.80	32.40
MUSTARD OIL											
Delhi	21.00	21.00	23.00	22.00	23.00	28.00	29.00	28.00	-	-	30.00
Bombay	25.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	27.00	27.00	28.00	32.00	34.00	33.00	33.00
Calcutta	23.00	23.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	24.00	29.00	30.00	30.00	-	34.00
Madras	26.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	28.00	29.00	31.00	33.00	34.00	36.00	38.00
COCONUT OIL											
Delhi	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	46.00
Bombay	33.00	34.00	34.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	37.00	38.00	38.00	38.00	39.00

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Calcutta	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	44.00	45.00	45.00	-	-	48.00
Madras	30.00	30.00	31.00	31.00	30.00	30.00	33.00	33.00	36.00	38.00	39.00
GINGERY OIL											
Delhi	30.00	30.00	36.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.50
Madras	27.00	38.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	29.00	28.00	29.00	27.00	26.00	27.00
Gandhigar	26.00	27.00	26.00	28.00	33.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	38.00	38.00	35.00
Lucknow	22.00	22.00	28.00	32.00	-	-	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00	35.00
TEA											
Delhi	56.00	56.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	64.00
Bombay	62.00	65.00	67.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	-	-	70.00	70.00	-

Commodity/ Centre	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct	Nov.
Calcutta	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
Lucknow	5.1	2.2	2.3	6.4	4.5	1.6	6.7	3.8	7.9	5.10	2.11
1											
Calcutta	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	50.00	-	50.00	-
Lucknow	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	58.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00	60.00
WASHING SOAP											
Delhi	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	13.00
Gandhigar	12.00	-	-	12.00	12.00	-	-	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00
Lucknow	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
MATCHES (Rs./per Box)											
Delhi	0.30	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25
Bombay	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.35
Calcutta	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Lucknow	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics Ministry of Agriculture.

STATEMENT-III**i. Central Issue prices of Rice, Wheat and Sugar.**

		Rice (Rs. per quintal)			Wheat (Rs. per quintal)	
With effect from		Common	Fine	Superfine		
1	2	3	4			
1.10.78	239.0	264.00	274.0			
25.1.89	244.0	304.0	225.0			
25.6.90	269.0	349.0	370.0			
		Wheat (Rs. per quintal)				
With effect from						
1.5.87		195.0				
25.3.88		204.0				
1.5.90		234.0				

<i>With effect from</i>	<i>Common</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Superfine</i>
1	2	3	4
		<i>Sugar (Rs. per Kg.)</i>	

With effect from

15.12.86	4.85
1.1.88	5.10
1.1.89	5.25

II. Ex-storage point prices of petroleum Products (Rs./kilo litre)

	<i>Kerosene for</i>	<i>Diesel for</i>	<i>LPG for</i>
			<i>domestic use</i>
From 1989 to March 1990	1956.93	3095.55	3448.98
From 20.3.90	1958.93	3633.53	3448.98
<u>From 15.10.90</u>	<u>2446.16</u>	<u>4541.91</u>	<u>3448.98</u>

Source : Department of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

III. Statement showing prices of Standard/Tested Iron and Steel (for Rail Head-Station) Fixed by the Joint Plan Committee (JMC)

Category	1.4.88	8.1.89	1.3.89	2.6.89	19.9.90	(Rs./tonne)
1	2	3	4	5	6	
1. Plates						
(i) A5 mm	7750	8525	8735	8880	9345	
(ii) Above 5 to 10 mm	7750	8400	8630	9775	9325	
(iii) Above 10 mm	8320	9070	9300	9445	10030	
2. Structural						
(i) Joists	7110	7410	7555	7660	8155	
(ii) Uchannels	6910	7210	7355	7460	7945	
(iii) Unequal angles and Z Sections (including Z piling)	7810	8110	2555	8360	8890	

Category	1.4.88	2	3	4	5	6	19.90
1	1.4.88	2	3	4	5	6	19.90
(iv) Others	6610	6910	7055	7160	7630		
3. Semis							
(i) Blooms	4710	5010	5155	5260	5635		
(ii) Slabs	4910	6210	5355	5460	5845		
(iii) Billets, RC Squares continuously cast ballets	5110	5410	5555	5660	6055		
4. BARS & RODS in coils/straight length							
(i) 5.5 to 12mm	6060	6360	6505	6610	7055		
(ii) Above 12 to 36mm	5810	6110	6255	6360	6790		
(iii) Above 36mm	5860	6160	6305	6410	6845		
5. Flats							

Category	1.4.88	8.1.89	1.3.89	2.6.89	19.9.90
1	2	3	4	5	6
(i) 5mm and below thick	6125	6425	6635	6740	7190
(ii) Above 5mm thick	6225	6450	6595	6700	7260
6. GP Sheets/Coils					
(i) 10-20G (1.6 to 1.0mm) thick	9150	9850	10130	10275	10900
(ii) Thinner than 20G (1.0mm to 24G (63mm))	9570	10270	10550	10695	11340
(iii) 26G (0.5mm)	9650	10350	10630	10775	11425
(iv) 28G/30G (0.40/0.3mm)	9810	10510	10790	10935	11595
7. GC Sheets/Coils					
(i) 16-20(G) (1.6 to 1.0mm) thick	9200	9900	10180	10325	10955

Category	1.4.88	2	8.1.89	1.3.89	2.6.89	19.9.90
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(ii) Thinner than 20G (1.0mm) to 24G	9620	10320	10600	10745	11395	
(iii) 28G (0.5mm)	9700	10400	10680	10825	11480	
(iv) 28G(30G) (0.4mm/0.3mm)	9860	10560	10840	10985	11945	
8. <i>HR Coils/Skelp/SHEETS</i>						
(a) <i>Skelp</i>						
(i) 3.15mm and below thick	7405	8325	8535	8680	9225	9225
(ii) Above 3.15	7245	8165	8375	8520	9060	9060
(b) <i>HR Coils</i>						
(i) 3.15mm and below	7685	8785	8995	9140	9710	9710
(ii) above 3.15 to below 5mm thick	7535	7535	8655	8865	9010	9010

Category	1.4.88	8.1.89	1.3.89	2.6.89	19.9.90
1	2	3	4	5	6
(iii) 5mm thick	7700	8620	8765	8911	9580
(iv) Above 5mm to 10mm thick	7700	8620	8765	8910	9580
<i>CO/HR Sheets</i>					
(i) 14G (2mm) and thicker	7965	9085	9295	9440	10025
(ii) 15G-20G (1.6 to 1.0mm) thick	8065	9185	9395	9540	10130
(iii) Thinner than 20G (1.0mm)	8565	9685	9895	10040	10655
<i>CR Coils</i>					
(i) 14G (2mm) and thicker	8860	9830	10025	10170	10790
(ii) 20G (1.0mm) to below 14G (2mm) thick	9070	10040	10235	10380	11010

Category	1.4.88	8.1.89	1.3.89	2.6.89	5	19.9.90
1	2	3	4	5	6	
(iii) below 20G (1.0mm) thick	9400	10370	10565	10710	11360	
10. GR Sheets						
(i) 14G (2mm and thicker)	8939	9990	10185	10330	10960	
(ii) 20G (1.0mm) to below 14G (2mm) thick	9140	10200	10395	10540	11180	
(iii) Below 20G (1.0mm) thick	9470	10530	10725	10870	11525	
11. Pig Iron						
LM Grade-4	3200	3600	3730	3870	4260	

Note :

In between 1.4.88 and 8.1.89 the following changes took place in respect of certain categories.

(i) Balancing Import Pool Fund (BIPF) levy of Rs. 270/- per tonner on HR coils/sheets and skelp w.e.f. 13.10.88 and of Rs.200/- per tonne or pig iron w.e.f. 22.12.88.

(ii) Excise duty levy shown against the items below w.e.f. 2.11.1988.

(Rs./tonne)

- (a) Plates (above 5 mm) 25
- (b) Plates (5mm) thick 125
- (c) HR coils (5mm thick) 145

Export of Cotton Bales

1090. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNAMURTHY:
 SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:
 SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:
 SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
 SHRI P.C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Cotton Advisory Board decided in October to improve the export further,
- (b) if so, the details thereof,
- (c) the quantity of Cotton bales exported during last two years and likely to be exported during the current year;
- (d) the effect of export on the cotton growers, and
- (e) whether the Government have imposed any ceiling to restrict cotton yarn export and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV) (a) No, Sir

- (b) Does not arise
- (c) During the cotton seasons 1988-89 and 1989-90, 0 77 lakh bales and 13 71 lakh bales of cotton respectively were exported. During the current cotton season, Government have so far released quotas for export of 11 55 lakh bales of cotton
- (d) Cotton growers are provided with remunerative prices.

(e) Yes, Sir. Government allows export of cotton yarn within a limited ceiling so as to ensure adequate supplies at reasonable prices to the domestic decentralised powerloom and handloom sectors.

Implementation of Environmental Education Scheme

1091. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

- (a) whether the Union Government propose to introduce any scheme of environmental education;
- (b) if so, the name of the States and Union Territories where this Centrally sponsored Scheme is being introduced,
- (c) the amount earmarked for implementation of this scheme in Eighth Plan; and
- (d) the main objectives of such a centrally sponsored scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) A Centrally-sponsored Scheme of 'Environmental Orientation to School Education' has been introduced by the Union Government from 1988-89

- (b) A statement indicating the names of the States and Union Territories which have availed of assistance under the Scheme in question is attached
- (c) The outlay proposed for implementation of the Scheme in 8th Plan amounts to Rs 60 00 crores
- (d) The Scheme aims at promoting integration of educational programmes in schools with local environmental conditions.

STATEMENT*[Translation]*

Names of the States and Union Territories which have availed of assistance under the Centrally-sponsored Scheme of 'Environmental Orientation to Schools Education'.

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Assam
4. Bihar
5. Gujarat
6. Haryana
7. Himachal Pradesh
8. Karnataka
9. Kerala
10. Madhya Pradesh
11. Maharashtra
12. Mizoram
13. Orissa
14. Rajasthan
15. Tamil Nadu
16. Tripura
17. Uttar Pradesh
18. Andaman & Nicobar Islands
19. Delhi
20. Pondicherry

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Maharashtra

1092. SHRI HARIBHAI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is adequate number of school buildings and teachers in schools of Maharashtra;
- (b) whether the Government have received any request from the local people for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya building in Manmad (Nasik); and
- (c) if so, the arrangements being made to meet the shortage of buildings and teachers in these vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (c). There are 45 Kendriya Vidyalayas Under Civil and Defence Sectors in Maharashtra out of which 25 Kendriya Vidyalayas are having permanent buildings and 13 buildings are under construction. The number of teachers in Maharashtra sanctioned are 2152 and in position 1905. The buildings are temporarily provided by the sponsoring agency till such time the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan constructs its own building. To meet the shortage of teachers, arrangements are made by ad-hoc appointments, deputation from one Kendriya Vidyalaya to another or sharing of teachers between schools.

No representation from local people of manmad (Nasik) has been received in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Headquarters) for construction of Kendriya Vidyalaya building there.

[*English*]

Ban on Sub-Standard Medicines

1093. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Twenty six sub-standard medicines have been banned" appearing in Madhya Pradesh Chronicle dated 18 September, 1990; and state whether the Government are proposing to monitor the effective implementation of these ban orders; and

(b) if so, the details of the action proposed to be taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). The Government of Madhya Pradesh have declared a few drugs as sub-standard and published the same in the leading newspapers of Madhya Pradesh for the information of the consumers. Whenever, a drug is found to be sub-standard on test, action like withdrawal of drugs from market/suspension/cancellation of licence or prosecution is taken by State Drug Controllers under the provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act.

Only Central Government has the powers to prohibit manufacturer for sale of a drug/cosmetic in the public interest whenever a drug/cosmetic is found to be harmful or irrational.

[*Translation*]

Appointment of Blind Candidates as Lecturers in Delhi University

1094. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the

reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1771 on 20th August, 1990 and state:

(a) whether the information regarding appointment of blind candidates as lecturers in the Delhi University has since been collected;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The University of Delhi has informed that according to the information received from the Colleges no blind candidate was appointed as Lecturer in Political Science during the last three years. The University has also informed that during the year 1989-90, Shri Ram Mutur Singh, a blind candidate, was recommended by the Department of Political Science for interview in five different colleges, but he was not found suitable by the Selection Committees.

Schools in Maharashtra

1095. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools including Kendriya Vidyalayas and Public schools in Maharashtra; and

(b) the number of students studying in these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). As on 30th September, 1988 the total number of schools

in Maharashtra and the number of students studying in these schools, are 65,421 and 1,54,85,000 respectively.

(d) if so, since when?

Selection of Students for Training in GIC

1096. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether students are being selected school-wise from metropolitan cities for training in General Insurance Corporation (GIC);

(b) if so, the school-wise and city-wise number of students selected so far;

(c) whether the necessary training has been started; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (d). The vocational course in General Insurance at +2 level was introduced in 1988-89 in 16 schools located at Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Chandigarh. The schools were selected by the General Insurance Corporation of India in consultation with CBSE. The concerned schools or the Directorate of Education invite applications from the eligible students in that area for admission to the course. The course was subsequently introduced in two more schools in Bombay during 1989-90.

According to the information furnished by the Central Board of Secondary Education, the city-wise and school-wise enrollment of the students for 1990 Examination is given below:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the School</i>	<i>Enrollment</i>
1	2	3
<i>Madras</i>		
1.	Kendriya Vidyalaya IIT, Madras-600036	08
2.	P.S. Senior Sec. School 15, Alarmai Mongapuram Mylapore, Madras-600004	27
3.	Padma Sehsadri Bala Bhawan Sr. Sec. School, 7, Lake First Main Road Madras-600001	39
4.	S.B.D.A. School & Jr. College Anna Nagar, Western Extn. Madras-600001	32
5.	Vijayanta Sr. Sec. School H.V.F. Estate, Avadi Madras-600054	27

Sl. No.	Name of the School	Enrollment
1	2	3

Chandigarh

6.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School Sector 18, Chandigarh.	35
7.	Govt. Model Sr. Sec. School Sector 37, Chandigarh.	39
8.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Sector 31, Chandigarh-160031	17

Calcutta

9.	Kendriya Vidyalaya Fort William Calcutta 21	11
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Delhi

10.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Gulabi Bagh, Delhi.	35
11.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School No. 2, Kidwai Nagar New Delhi	32
12.	Govt. Girls Sr. Sec. School B-Block Janakpuri, New Delhi	39
13.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Chander Nagar, Delhi	28
14.	Govt. Boys Sr. Sec. School Qutab Road, Delhi.	35
15.	Bal Bharati Public School Ganga Ram Hospital Marg. New Delhi.	16

Bombay

16.	K.M.S. Shirodkar High School 142/49, Dr. Borges Road Parel, Bombay-400 012	21
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Sl. No.	Name of the School	Enrollment
1	2	3
17.	Indian Education Society Hindu Colony, Dadar, Bombay-400 014	First Exam. will be held in 1991
18.	Sheth DGT High School Jr. College of Commerce and Science. V.P. Road, Girgaum, Bombay.	—do—

The students who passed the 1990 Examination and attained the requisite standard have been placed on Apprenticeship Training by GIC from October, 1990.

Vacant Posts of Teachers in MCD

1097. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several posts of teachers are lying vacant in various schools run by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi and new Delhi Municipal Committee; and if so, since when;

(b) the category-wise details thereof;

(c) the number of such posts in SC/ST and general categories;

(d) whether the Government have formulated any programme to fill these vacancies; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) to (e). The details of posts lying vacant, category-wise and for General and SC/ST categories in schools under MCD and NDMC, as during 1990-91 session are as below:

Municipal Corporation of Delhi

Name of Post	Total number of posts vacant		General category	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5
1. Headmasters	50	42	8	
2. Asstt. Teachers	620	500	120	
3. Nursery Teachers	25	20	5	

Recruitment to all categories of teachers for MCD schools is now done by Staff Selection Commission, who have been requested to recruit teachers as early as pos-

sible to fill up the existing vacancies.

New Delhi Municipal Committee

<i>Name of Post</i>	<i>Total number of post vacant</i>	<i>General category</i>	<i>SC/ST</i>	
1	2	3	4	5
1. Principal	1	1	—	
2. Vice-Principal	4	3	1	
3. PGTs	8	4	4	
4. TGTs	48	33	15	
5. Domestic Sc.Tr.	3	1	2	
6. Drawing Teacher	2	2	—	
7. Jr. Librarian	1	1	—	
8. Music Teacher	1	1	—	
9. Asstt. Teacher	1	—	1	

The post fixation in respect of schools was approved in November, 1990. Certain categories of posts have been filled and action for filling up of the remaining posts has been initiated vis-a vis dates of the meeting of DPC have been fixed to select the candidates.

The vacancies of teachers continue to arise from time to time due to creation of posts, retirement & resignation etc., and continuous efforts are always on to fill up vacant posts.

[*English*]

Committee on Augmenting the Resources of Local Bodies

1098. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the response received from the States with regard to the report of the Committee which looked into the question of augmenting the resources of local bodies in the event of abolition of octroi;

(b) whether the Government contemplate to issue some guidelines to be State Governments to be followed while implementing the recommendations of the Committee; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Response has not been received from all the States. Some of the States have indicated that they are not in favour of abolishing octroi as the financial position in the State does not permit them to provide any alternative source of income to the local bodies.

(b) and (c) The question of levying or abolition of octroi is within the jurisdiction of State Governments. Hence the Government of India does not contemplate issuing any guidelines to the State Governments in this regard

(d) whether the mosquito and fly menace is mainly due to open drainage system and its irregular cleaning in NOIDA and Delhi, and

(e) if so, the remedial measures taken in this regard?

Verification of Membership of Cooperative Group Housing Societies

1099 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 4547 on 5 September, 1990 and state

(a) whether the required information regarding verification of membership of Cooperative Group Housing Societies has since been collected,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)
(a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Mosquito Menace in Delhi and NOIDA

1100 SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government are aware of the increase in the incidence of mosquitoes and flies in NOIDA and Delhi,

(b) if so, whether steps taken to check and eradicate the mosquito and fly menace have been effective and adequate

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) Yes, the increase of mosquitoes and flies in Delhi and Noida is a seasonal phenomenon regulated by environmental and climatic factors

(b) Local bodies are responsible to check the mosquitoes & flies menace. In Delhi, there are multiple agencies viz Municipal Corporation of Delhi, Railways, Defence and other autonomous organisations, to reduce the mosquito density by undertaking combined methods of Control viz application of chemicals, use of larvivorous fish, dewatering & desilting of drains, filling of depressions and correcting the water gradient etc

In Noida, similar action is being undertaken by the Administrator of NOIDA Complex

(c) Does not arise

(d) and (e) Different species of mosquitoes and flies, occupy different habitats for their breeding. While mosquitoes breed in different varieties of water collection including drains and stagnant water, flies utilize garbage with some degree of organic matter

The Local bodies undertake measures like dewatering and desilting of drains, filling up of depressions etc to eliminate breeding sources

Expenditure Incurred on Ministers' Bungalows

1101. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:
DR. BENGALI SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure over the stipulated limit incurred on the maintenance/decoration of residence of each of the Ministers since November, 1989; and

(b) the manner the reimbursement of expenditure beyond the prescribed ceiling?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). No decorative work is carried out by the CPWD in the residences of the Ministers. The expenditure on repair and maintenance works depends on the condition of the building and the availability of funds. The

question of prescribing a ceiling in the regard, therefore, does not arise.

Losses in NTC (WBAB&O)

1102. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the losses suffered by the textile units under the management of the national Textile Corporation (WBABO) Limited, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of such losses incurred by each mill during the past nine months?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement showing the mill-wise provisional losses incurred by the mills under NTC (WBABO) is attached.

STATEMENT

Statement showing losses incurred by textile mills under NTC (WBABO), Calcutta

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Net loss (Jan. 90 to Sept. 90) (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Bengal Textile Mills	73.20
2.	Laxmi Narayanan	123.48
3.	Arti Mill	69.62
4.	Bengal Fine No. II	45.13
5.	Kanoria Mill	48.17
6.	Sodepur Mill	62.31

Sl. No.	Name of the Mills	Net loss (Jan. 90 to Sept. 90) (Rs. in lakhs) (Provisional)
1	2	3
7.	Associated Mill	41.58
8.	Bihar Co-operative	71.98
9.	Orissa Textile Mill	52.18
10.	Central Cotton Mill	341.78
11.	Bengal Fine No. 1	93.63
12.	Bengal Luxmi	254.86
13.	Mahalaxmi	250.98
14.	Rampooria Textile Mill	220.13
15.	Bengasari Mill	117.26
16.	Jyoti Mill	106.70
17.	Gaya Cotton Mill	125.36
18.	Manindra Mills	90.28
2188.63		

Effects of Using Plastic Water Bottles

study about the harmful effects of using plastic bottles for water and other liquids;

1103. SHRI M.V
CHANDRASHEKARA
MURTHY:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to ban the use of plastic bottles for water or other liquids; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) whether the National Chemical Laboratory, Pune has recently conducted a

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) The National Chemical

Laboratory, Pune, has not conducted any study about the harmful effects of using plastic bottles for water and other liquids;

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

Strike in Super Bazar

1104. SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKARA
MURTHY:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
SHRIYASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI C.P.
MUDALAGIRIYAPPA:
SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

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

(a) whether the employees of the Super Bazar, Delhi have been on strike during November-December, 1990;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the financial loss suffered by the Government as a result of the strike;

(d) the details of the demands of the employees of the Super Bazar; and

(e) the steps Government have taken to remove the grievances of these employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) The employees of the Super Bazar, Delhi went on strike from 23.11.1990 to 11.12.1990.

(b) The management of Super Bazar tried to solve the grievances of employees by offering certain benefits subject to the signing of long-term memorandum of settlement and maintenance of industrial

peace in September, 1990 but the employees union did not fulfil its part of obligation and went on strike.

(c) There was no loss to the Govt. but the store suffered loss on sales.

(d) The main demands of the employees included grant of special pay as admissible to pharmacists, adoption of all Govt. Gazetted Holidays, acceptance of recommendations of the 4th Pay Commission, extension of CGHS benefits and LTC concessions etc.

(e) The demands of the employees are under consideration of the management of the Super Bazar.

Review of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act

1105. SHRI M.V.
CHANDRASHEKARA
MURTHY:
SHRI KASHIRAM RANA:
SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government propose to review the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976;

(b) if so, the details of the proposed amendments; and

(c) the extent to which this will be helpful in curbing the mushroom growth of illegal constructions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) to (c). Appropriate amendments to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 are under consideration of the Government.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Unauthorised Colonies in Delhi

1106. PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI TARIF SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the unauthorised colonies regularised in Delhi during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 separately;
- (b) whether the Government propose to regularise some more unauthorised colonies during the year, 1990-91;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the expenditure likely to be incurred on providing civic amenities in these colonies; and
- (e) the details of unauthorised colonies in East Delhi where water and electricity facilities are being provided?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):
(a) to (c). The Government had issued orders in 1977 for the regularisation of unauthorised colonies which had come up before the 30th June, 1977. According to a survey carried out after the issuance of these orders there were 607 unauthorised colonies involved. Out of these, 553 colonies have so far been regularised. Another 3 Colonies were regularised in the year 1988, 2 in 1989 and 10 in 1990. Lt. Governor, Delhi has conveyed his approval to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the regularisation of another 48 colonies out of these. After 1977 some more unauthorised colonies have come up but their exact number is not known as no physical survey has been done. The ques-

tion of regularisation of these colonies would arise only after the survey has been done and the feasibility is ascertained with reference to the availability of civic amenities.

(d) During 1990-91 there is an approved outlay of Rs. 1 crore for the pre-1977 colonies.

(e) Drinking water is being supplied in 121 colonies in East Delhi whereas street lighting work is in different stages in respect of 113 colonies in East Delhi.

Late Attendance by Teachers in Government Schools in Delhi

1107. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government are aware that the teachers in Government schools in Delhi/New Delhi, particularly in the school in Jahangirpuri, do not attend their classes in time;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any survey in this regard; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, Delhi Administration have not received such complaints against teachers for not attending their classes in time particularly in the schools of Jahangirpuri. With a view to checking the attendance and punctuality of the teachers, Delhi Administration issues instructions from time to time and also conducts surprise checks through various officers designated for the purpose. Therefore, Delhi Administration does not feel it necessary to conduct any survey in this regard.

Funds for Vocational Education in Bihar

1108. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Bihar have urged the Union Government to release funds for introduction of vocational education, promotion of science oriented education and opening of integrated schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Vocational Education

An amount of Rs. 136.09 lakhs was released to the Government of Bihar during 1987-88 for introduction of vocational courses at +2 level in 129 Sections in 43 schools. A proposal for introduction of vocational courses in 108 more schools during 1988-89 was received in February 1989. Since most of the funds already sanctioned by the Government of India remained unutilised by the State Government, it has not been possible for the Government of India to sanction any further expansion of the programme. Besides, the proposal for expansion received from the State Government required considerable revision and the State Government have been advised to revise the proposal in accordance with the prescribed norms of the scheme. The raised proposal is awaited.

Improvement of Science Education in Schools

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Improvement of Science Education in Schools, this Ministry has sanctioned the

following funds to the Government of Bihar;

1988-89	Rs. 3,65,43,500
1989-90	Rs. 11,24,500

A proposal seeking financial assistance amounting to RS. 630.68 lakhs was also received from the Government of Bihar during 1989-90 but this could not be considered due to paucity of funds.

In view of the extremely limited funds available during the current financial year vis-a-vis the number of pending proposals, this Ministry had requested the various State Governments including the Government of Bihar to submit fresh proposals in supersession of the earlier proposals. No fresh proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar.

Integrated Education for Disabled Children

Under the Centrally sponsored Scheme of Integrated Education for Disabled Children, this Ministry sanctioned the following funds to the Govt. of Bihar during the last 3 years:—

1987-88	Rs. 10,10,000/-
1988-89	Rs. 1,70,347/-
1989-90	Rs. 2,61,900/-

During 1990-91 the Govt. of Bihar sent a proposal amounting to Rs. 30.09 lakhs. After examination of the proposal an amount of Rs. 7.68 lakhs to which the State Govt. was eligible has already been sanctioned.

Opening of a New University in Bihar

1109. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar have sent any proposal to the University Grants Commission for opening new university in the State particularly in an Adivasi district;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) According to information furnished by University Grants Commission, no proposal from the Government of Bihar has been perceived by the Commission for opening a new university in the State particularly in Adivasi districts.

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

Cases pending before Authorities set up under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986

1110. SHRI TEJ NAFAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pending before various authorities constituted under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986 as on 31 December, 1990;

(b) whether population and areas were not taken into account while constituting forums at district and State levels after the enforcement of Consumer Protection Act; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for quick and effective redressal of grievances by these forums?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) The infor-

mation is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) The Consumer Protection Act provides for setting up of a Consumer Disputes Redressal Forum (in each district) and a State Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (State Commission) in each State/Union Territory.

(c) The Consumer Protection Act, 1986 alongwith the Rules framed thereunder already provide for quick and effective redressal of consumer grievances. According to them, the Consumer grievances are to be redressed, as far as possible, within a period of 90 days if it does not require testing/analysis and within a period of 150 days if it requires testing/analysis.

[English]

Navodaya Vidyalayas in Himachal Pradesh

1111. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas sanctioned for Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas established so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) and (b). Sir, eight.

New Vanaspati and Sugar Units

1112. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Vanaspati and Sugar units working in the country; and

(b) the details of new units sanctioned and set up during this year and the production capacity of each of those units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) The Industry-wise working units are as under:—

Vanaspati (During November 90)	:	77
Sugar (During Sugar Season 1989-90-Oct. - Sept.)	:	378

(b) The details of new units of whom Letters of Intent have been issued during this year (January to November 1990) in respect of Vanaspati and Sugar Industries are given in the attached statements I and II.

STATEMENT-I

Letters of Intent Granted for setting up of Vanaspati Units During January to November, 1990

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Location	Capacity (MTPA)
1	2	3	4
1.	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation.	Fatehpur	15,000
2.	Uttar Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation, U.P.	Gajraula	15,000
3.	State Industrial & Investment Corporation of Maharashtra.	Dhond Pune	15,000
4.	M/s. Haryana State Coop. Supply & Marketing Federation Ltd.	Sirsia	15,000
5.	Nagaland State Coop. Marketing & Consumer Federation Ltd.	Dimapur Nagaland District Kohima.	15,000

STATEMENT-II*LO/Sl/S Granted for setting up of New Sugar Factories During January to November, 90*

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/I/L/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
PUNJAB				
1.	The Punjab Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., (PAIC) SCO No. 315-316, Sector 35-B Chandigarh - 160 036 (Location at Mukerian, Teh. Dasuya, Distt. Hoshiarpur).	23.3.90	2500	J. Sector
2.	The Punjab Agro Industries Corp. Ltd., Around Lopke, Distt. Amritsar.	9.10.90	2500	P.S.
3.	The Punjab State Fedn. of Coop. Sugar Mills Ltd., At Teh. Dasuya, Distt., Hoshiarpur	26.10.90	2500	Coop.

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/I/L/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5

MAHARASHTRA

4. Smt. Suryakanta Patil
Jaiwant Patil SSK Ltd.,
Priyadarshini, Kailash
Nagar, Nanded - 431 602
(Location at Hadsari. Teh.
Hadgaon, Distt. Nanded).

5. Shri Suresh A Warpudkar
Narsinha SSK Ltd., New
Mondha Raod, TQ, & Distt.
Parbhani (Location at
Lohgaon, Distt. Parbhani)

6. Jai Ambica SSK Ltd.
Post Kuntur, Via Naigaon,
Tal. Billoli, Distt. Nanded
(Location at Sormhana, Teh.
Billoli, Distt. Nanded).

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/I/L/C/I	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
7.	Jath TK Shejvari SSK Ltd At & Post Tippehalli, TK Jath, Distt Sangli.	26.3.90	2500	Coop.
8.	Shri Sant Tukeram SSK Ltd Hinjawadi, TK Mulsahi, Distt Pune.	26.3.90	2500	Coop.
9.	Indira SSK Ltd. Pusegaon, TK. Hingoli, Distt. Parbhani.	28.3.90	1750	Coop.
10.	Balathat Sheikari SSK Ltd Raghukul, Mahatma Phule Nagar Ahmedpur, Distt. Latur 413 515 (Location at Ujana, Teh Ahmedpur Distt Latur)	28 3 90	1750	Coop.
11	Pushpawati SSK Ltd , At/Post-Pusad, TK Pusad.	28 3 90	2500	Coop.

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/H/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
Distt. Yavatmal				
	(Location at Chikhali, Teh., Pusad, Distt. Yavatmal).			
12.	Indira SSK Ltd., Akalkot Solapur-413 216	28.3.90	2500	Coop.
	(Location at Mirajagi, Teh. Akalgot, Distt. Solapur).			
13.	Ghodganga SSK Ltd. TK-Shirur, Distt. Poona	12.4.90	2500	Coop.
	(Location at Nhanare, Teh. Shirur, Distt. Poona).			
14.	Bhaurao Chavan SSK Ltd. Shivajinagar, Nanded	2.5.90	2500	Coop.
	(Location at Mundkhed, Teh. and Distt. Nanded).			
15.	Shree Bageshwari SSK Ltd.	30.5.90	2500	Coop.

S No	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/L/C/L	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5

At Partur, Distt. Jhajha
(Location at Rohina/Amba,
Teh Partur, Distt Jhajha)

UTTAR PRADESH

16	Venus Sugar Mills Ltd , 78, Bank Street, Meerut-250001 (Location Mazhawali (Bhartra), Teh Samjhana, Distt Moradabad	7 3 90	2500	Joint Stock
17	Shri Karun Raj Narang 5, Dr G C Narang Marg, Delhi 110 007 (Location at Shohratgarh, Distt Sidharth Nagar)	10 4 90	2500	Joint Stock
18	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd , 13, Civil Lines, Bareilly (Location at Rouzagan, Teh Ram	12 4 90	2500	Joint Stock

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/I/L/C/L	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
Sanehi Ghat, Distt. Barabanki)				
19.	Balrampur Chini Mills Ltd., 5, Lower Rawdon Street, Calcutta-700 020 West Bengal (Location at Ramgarh, Teh. Misrikh, Distt. Silapur).	12.4.90	2500	Joint Stock
20.	Jagatji Sugar Mills Co. Ltd., At Dhanaura, Distt. Moradabad.	7.8.90	2500	J.S.
21.	Rath Foods Ltd., At Titawi Distt. Muzaffarnagar.	7.8.90	2500	J.S.
22.	Win-Medicare Ltd., At Malakpur Distt. Meerut.	7.8.90	2500	J.S.
23.	M/s K.K. Bajaria, At Agota, Distt. Bulandshahr.	7.8.90	2500	J.S.

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/M/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
24.	The Dhampur Sugar Mills Ltd. At Asmol, Teh. Sambhul, Distt. Moradabad.	26.10.90	2500	J.S.
25.	M/s. Muktesh Jashnani Modern Silk House, At Gadaura, Teh. Nichlau, Distt. Maharashtra.	26.10.90	2500	J.S.
ORISSA				
26.	Industrial Promotion & Invest- ment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., IPICOL House, Jaipath Bhubaneswar-751007 (Location Anandapur, Distt. Keonjhar).	13.2.90	2500	J.S.
27.	Industrial Promotion & Invest- ment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Teh. Boudh, Distt. Phulbani.	26.10.90	2500	J. Sector

S.No.	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of LVI/LCIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
28	Industrial Promotion & Investment Corpn. of Orissa Ltd., Teh. Bhanjanagar, Distt. Ganjam.	26.10.90	2500	J. Sector
	KARNATAKA			
29.	Bannari Amman Sugars Ltd. At Begur, Distt. Mysore	25.7.90	2500	J. Sector
	PONDICHERRY			
30	South Eastern Sugars & Allied Industries Ltd., Sethur Village, Thirunallur Commune Karaikkal, Tq. Pondicherry-609607	28.3.90	2500	J. Stock
	GUJARAT			
31.	Shree Khedut Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd., Khedut Sahakari Coop.	19.1.90	2500	Coop.

S No	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/L/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
	Gin, At Kosamba, TK Mangrol Distt Surat:394120 (Location Rohid, Teh Hansot, Distt Bharuch)			
32	Shri Valod Pradesh Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd , Virpur, TK Valod, Distt Surat	20 2 90	2500	Coop
33	Shree Damanganga Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd , At & Post Vapi Valsad, (Location at Saronda, Teh Umbergaon, Distt Valsad)	26 3 90	2500	Coop.
34	Shri Ukai Vibhag Asargraast Sahakari Khand Udyog Mandli Ltd C/o Jilla Panchayat Office Danya Mahel Surat	28 3 90	2500	Coop

S No	Full name of the factory with location & District	date of L/L/CIL	Daily cane crushing capacity (Tonnes)	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
	395003 (Location at Serusa Teh Saongadh, Distt Surat)			
	<i>TAMIL NADU</i>			
35	Tamil Nadu Coop Sugar Fedn 2 Maharaia Surya Road, Alwarpet, Madras-18 (Location at Chinnasalem, Teh Kalakurichi Distt South Arcot)	12 4 90	2500	Coop
36	T N Coop Surat Fedn Ltd, At Gummudipoondi, Distt Chengaianna	27 7 90	2500	Coop
	<i>MADHYA PRADESH</i>			
37	The Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd, Ganesh Mandir Road, Sehore-466 003 (Location at Babai, Distt Hoshangabad)	3 5 90	2500	Stock
	<i>ANDHRA PRADESH</i>			
38	M/s Dr S Jagathrakshakan Sugantham Sugars, At Mithakandgai, Teh K V B Puram Mandalam, Distt Chittoor (A P)	7 11 90	2500	J S

Apple and Mango Juice Processing Units

1113. SHRI K.D SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes already being implemented and those under consideration for processing apple juice and mango juice and export thereof to other countries; and

(b) the agencies that are likely to be set up for such exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Ministry of Food Processing Industries have a scheme under the Annual Plan for the year 1990-91 under which financial assistance can be provided to State Government undertakings for either setting up new processing units for fruits and vegetables or for diversifying, modernising or expanding the existing fruits and vegetables processing units. The State Government undertakings can avail the financial provisions under the scheme for setting up fruits and vegetables based units including those for apple and mango juices.

The Agriculture & Processed Foods Export Development Authority (APEDA under the Ministry of Commerce is the nodal agency in all matters relating to exports of agricultural products included in the Schedule of APEDA. Exports of fruits and vegetables products including apple and mango juices are also taken up for promotion by APEDA.

[*Translation*]

Marketing Policy for Garment Export

1114. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to introduce a comprehensive marketing policy to boost export of garments;

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to set up a network of trade service centres in foreign countries as a part of this policy; and

(c) other steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) to (c). Various measures are taken from time to time to boost garment exports, including revamping of export promotion activities abroad.

Export Office in Bhageya, Bihar

1115. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to open an export office in village Bhageya of Godda constituency in Bihar;

(b) the time by which said export office is likely to be opened; and

(c) the details of "tussore" and silk cloth produced in Bhageya?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). At present, no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(c) The data regarding village-wise production of tasar and silk cloth is not being maintained.

HUDCO Funds for Bihar

1116. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether HUDCO proposed to siolocate funds for the development of cities in Santhal Parganas, Godda, Deoghar, Dumka and Sahebganj districts of Bihar;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) HUDCO does not make separate allocation of funds for specific cities/towns etc. At the beginning of every financial year, HUDCO makes tentative allocation of funds State-wise. It is for the State Government and its implementing agencies to formulate specific shelter schemes for various urban and rural areas according to HUDCO's guidelines and seek financial assistance from HUDCO

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

Family Welfare Centres in Bihar

1117. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of family welfare centres in Bihar State;
- (b) whether these are sufficient to meet the demands of the people of the State; and
- (c) if not, the steps taken for opening more such centres in the State?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAICHOWDHARY): (a) to (c). The Family Welfare Services are delivered through the entire health infrastructure comprising Medical Colleges, District/sub District Hospitals, Community Health Centres, Rural Family Welfare Centres, Urban Family Welfare Centres, Primary Health Centres and Sub-Centers. The following types of Centres have been set up in Bihar exclusively under the National Family Welfare Programme:—

1.	Rural Family Welfare Centres	587
2.	Rural Sub-Centres	14799
3.	Urban Family Welfare Centres	81
4)	Post Partum Centres at Dist Level	37
5)	Post Partum Centres at Sub-Divisional level Hospitals	43

The available facilities are adequate keeping in view the norms for setting up these centres. However, strengthening of Family Welfare service facilities is a continuing endeavour subject to availability of funds.

[English]

Modernisation of Textile Units in Vidarbha

1118. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have finalised the programme of modernisation of textile units in Vidarbha region in Maharashtra State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of special schemes proposed/under consideration for the growth of textile industry in the cotton belt of Vidarbha region;

(d) the details of measures taken/proposed to resolve the problems of handloom/powerloom weavers in Vidarbha region;

(e) whether growth of textile industry has remained stagnant in Vidarbha region over the past three decades although the region is ideally suited for promotion of textile units;

(f) if so, the steps taken in this regard;

(g) whether the Government proposed to set up Industrial Training and Research Institute in this region; and

(h) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Government have set up a Textile Modernisation Fund for meeting the modernisation requirements of the organised textile industry including units in Vidarbha region. Modernisation Schemes have to be submitted to Financial Institutions by the managements of the concerned units.

(c) to (f). It is not correct to say that the growth of textile industry in Vidarbha region is stagnant as a number of new letters of Intent have been issued for setting up of textile units in Vidarbha region during the last 5 years. In order to solve the problems of handloom weavers Government have in-

creased the subsidy payable on Janata Cloth. Government also released advance subsidy to Janata cloth implementing agencies and purchase of handloom goods by Central Government departments/agencies is channelised through ACASH on single tender system. Government have set up four powerloom service centres in areas of powerloom concentration in the State of Maharashtra.

(g) and (h). This Ministry has no scheme for setting up Industrial Training and Research Institutions.

[Translation]

Weaving Training Centres

1119. **SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:** Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up any training centres for the weavers; and

(b) if so, the State-wise number thereof and the number of trained weavers to whom employment has been provided during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). There are no separate training centres for the weavers functioning under the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms. However, the Office of the Development Commissioner for Handlooms is running a total of 23 Weavers' Service Centres, which, inter-alia conduct training programmes for upgrading the technical skills of handloom weavers in weaving, dyeing & printing and for providing better design as part of service to the weavers engaged in the handloom sector. The location of these Weavers' Service Centres is given below:—

Sl No	State	Location
1	2	3
1	Assam	Guwahati
2	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada
4	Bihar	Bhagalpur
5	Delhi (UT)	Delhi
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad
7	Haryana	Panipat
8	Karnataka	Bangalore
9	Kerala	Cannanore
10	Manipur	Imphal
11	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
12	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh
13	Maharashtra	Bombay
14	Maharashtra	Nagpur
15	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
16	Rajasthan	Jaipur
17	Tamil Nadu	Madras
18	Tamil Nadu	Kancheepuram
19	Tripura	Agartala
20	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
21	Uttar Pradesh	Chamoli
22	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut
23	West Bengal	Calcutta

State-wise number of persons trained under various training programmes/schemes during 7th Plan period is 5810. The training programmes of the Weavers' Service Centres are focused towards upgrading the skills of existing weavers who are already employed in the art of weaving and whose earning capacity will improve further by this training.

News Papers Missing from National Library, Calcutta

1120. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaint has been made in regard to the news papers missing from the National Library, Calcutta; and

(b) if so, the details of the inquiry conducted and action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Librarian, National Library, Calcutta has conducted a preliminary inquiry into the complaint and has ascertained that only 12 newspaper volumes are to be located. The process of locating these volumes is on.

[*English*]

Housing as an Industry

1121. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal to declare housing an industry has been examined and finalised by the Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) and (b). Government has taken a number of steps to facilitate housing construction such as additional mobilisation of resources through loan linked contractual savings scheme of National Housing Bank, increased allocation to banking sector funds, expansion of HUDA financing for housing and infrastructure, promotion of cost effective building materials and technologies, etc. Government is of the view that declaration of Housing as an industry may not be itself facilitate housing construction. There is, therefore, no specific proposal under consideration in this regard.

Losses Suffered by NTC (U.P.)

1122. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the loss suffered by NTC (UP) has increased during the past six months; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. During the period April-September, 1990, the provisional net losses of mills under NTC (UP) were Rs. 26.25 crores as compared to Rs. 22.76 crores during the corresponding period of the previous year.

With a view to reducing the losses, NTC has formulated a turn-around-strategy which inter alia, covers the following:—

— Modernisation of mills

- Pruning uneconomic capacities
- Optimising economic capacities
- Selective Modernisation
- Higher Productivity
- Labour rationalisation
- Competitive purchase of raw materials
- Higher yarn production
- Lower cloth production
- Price optimisation
- Product upgradation

Production of Vanaspati and import of Edible Oils

1123 SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL
SHRI PRATAP SINGH
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE

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

(a) whether there has been a steep fall in production of Vanaspati in the country during the current year particularly in the Eastern region

(b) if so, the reasons therefor

(c) the steps being taken to raise production to the maximum possible capacity of the manufacturing units with a view to removing scarcity and regulate prices

(d) whether it is proposed to import edible oils during the remaining part of the current year, if so the estimated quantity thereof the country of import and the foreign exchange involved and

(e) the quantity out of these imports which will be made available for distribution through Public Distribution System through the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES
(SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The main reasons for the decline in production of Vanaspati appear to be —

- (i) Greater availability of alternate cooking media like cheaper refined cotton seed oil soyabean oil etc as compared to vanaspati prices and
- (ii) Limited availability of cheaper account of raw-material on increase in the prices of edible oils

(c) There is no scarcity of vanaspati. The prices of vanaspati are not under any Government regulation. Government are giving excise rebate on use of minor/non-traditional oils in the manufacture of vanaspati

(d) and (e) The quantity of edible oils to be imported is a subject of constant review based on a number of factors like production of oilseeds availability, and prices of indigenous oils and the foreign exchange available for this purpose etc. As such it is not possible to indicate the quantity of edible oil to be imported during the remaining part of the current year

India's Debacle in Beijing Asian Games

1124 SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR
GANGWAR
SHRI Y S RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY
SHRI SHANTARAM
POTDUKHE
SHRI RAJENDRA
AGNIHOTRI
SHRI DHARMANNA
MONDAYYA SADUL
DR BIPLAB DAS GUPTA
SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI
SHAH

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether any investigation has been made into India's debacle in the recent Beijing Asian Games;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) how far the selection of the participants in some of the games was responsible for the dismal performance;

(d) the steps being taken to improve the standard of training and selection for various games; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on the Indian contingent and other functionaries visiting Beijing in connection with the Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Pending receipt of the reports of the Chef-de-Mission and the Managers of the various teams along with comments of the Indian Olympic Association on the performance of the Indian contingent, a preliminary review of performance in the Beijing Asian Games was conducted by the then Deputy Minister for Youth Affairs & Sports in a meeting held on 15th October, 1990, in which, the Managers of the various teams were also present. A discipline-wise analysis of the performance of the Indian contingent has been made by the Sports Authority of India. Further investigation can only be conducted after the receipt of the various Reports and comments of the Indian Olympic Association as mentioned above.

(c) Selection of the participants for such games is done in accordance with procedures laid down by Government in the guidelines in order to ensure that the best available sports persons are selected. Hence, it would not be correct to presume that selection was re-

sponsible for the dismal performance.

(d) These will depend upon the reports and comments mentioned above.

(e) An expenditure of Rs. 97.30 lakhs is likely to be booked in connection with participation of Indian contingent and other functionaries who visited Beijing in connection with XI Asian Games.

[*Translation*]

Fruit processing industry in Madhya Pradesh

1125 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government propose to set up mango-juice and soyabean processing industries during 1991-92 in Rewa district of Madhya Pradesh,

(b) if so, when these industries are likely to be setup,

(c) whether the Government also propose to set up industries in Rewa district to extract oil from rice-husk and the industries related to Mahua fruit; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Definition of Death**

1126 DR DAULATRAO SONUJI
AHER Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

- (a) whether Government have formulated a new definition of death
- (b) if so, how is it different from the present definition, and
- (c) the steps proposed to be taken to check misuse of the new definition?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) The Government is processing a proposal for enactment of a legislation which will seek inter-alia to incorporate the concept of 'brain death'

(b) The expression 'death' has been defined in the Indian Penal Code and in the Registration of Births and Deaths Act 1969. Section 46 of the Indian Penal Code defines death as follows —

Death denotes the death of a human being unless the contrary appears from the context."

Section 21(b) of the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, defines death as the permanent disappearance of all evidences of life at any time after live birth has taken place. The above definition of 'death' as contained in the Indian Statutes is not precise enough. It is, therefore, proposed to incorporate the concept of brain death for removal of Human organs such as liver, heart, lung and pancreas for transplantation purposes from donor who has suffered irreversible 'brain death' but in whose body, blood is still kept circulating. The removal of organs would be subject to authorisation by the donee during his life time of the consent

of the near relatives of the deceased

(c) With a view to checking misuse of the new definition of death, the proposed legislation seeks to provide the certification of 'brain death' by a Panel of doctors, independent and different from the doctors involved in the transplantation. It is further proposed to notify certain designated hospitals which can carry on such transplantation of human organs. The proposed legislation will also provide for maintaining a registrar which will contain all the details of the donor and the recipient and will have appropriate evidentiary value. A check-list of cases is also proposed to be maintained by the panel of doctors for certifying the brain death so that specific accountability is maintained at all stages in the process leading to transplantation

Definition of Health

1127 DR DAULATRAO SONUJI
AHER Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that World Health Organisation is considering a proposal to change the definition of health, by incorporating the phrase 'environmental well being' along with physical well being to call a man healthy,

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR SHAKEELUR REHMAN) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Deaths of Children in Ujjain

1128 DR DAULAT RAO SONUJI
AHER
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the

news items appearing in the Indian Express dated 9 and 19 September, 1990 regarding cases of deaths of children in Ujjain after being inoculated for measles and state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the Madhya Pradesh Government has constituted a commission to look into the matter;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action contemplated thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. SHAKEELUR REHMAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Commission has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Does not arise.

Prevention of AIDS

1129. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:

SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE:

SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:

SHRI B. DEVARAJAN:

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU:

SHRI MOHANBHAI SANJIBHAI DELKAR:

SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether World Health Organisation has identified AIDS as an area of great concern in India;

(b) the number of persons identified as suffering from AIDS so far;

(c) the number of deaths due to this disease; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to check the spread of this disease?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). AIDS disease/Human Immune Deficiency Virus (HIV) infection, is not yet a major public health problem in India. However, because of our large population and the relatively larger number of people practising "at risk behaviour", the Government of India in collaboration with W.H.O. is undertaking the following preventive strategies:-

- (i) prevention of transmission through sex;
- (ii) prevention of transmission through blood and blood products;
- (iii) prevention of transmission vide injections.

In the absence of vaccine for preventing HIV infection and drug for treating AIDS disease, emphasis has necessarily to be placed on preventive measures.

In India, the number of full blown AIDS cases are few viz. 57. The details are as under:-

	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Indians	36	08	44
Foreigners	10	03	13
	46	11	57

Out of the 44 Indians, all have succumbed to the disease and out of 13 foreigners 6 have died in the country and rest deported.

The Indian Council of Medical Research in consultation with the State Governments has undertaken surveillance to detect HIV infection in persons practising 'at risk behaviour'. As on December, 1990, 4134 HIV infected persons have been detected out of 5,86,182 persons, giving a sero-positivity rate of 0.7 per cent in groups practising high risk behaviour.

The Government of India has drawn up a Medium Term Plan for the prevention and control of AIDS for a period of three years from 1990-91 to 1992-93. Under the Medium Term Plan the Specific objective would be:-

- (i) strengthen case detection and clinical management of HIV infected persons/AIDS cases.
- (ii) to step up sero and sentinel surveillance.
- (iii) to strengthen health and community education activities.

With the funds available in the budget, the Government of India has started implementation of the Medium Term Plan. More funds are likely to be made available by bilateral donors in due course. A focused Action Plan in the States of Maharashtra and Manipur has been taken up for implemen-

tation with limited assistance made available by W. H. O. The Action Plan consists of 5 core strategies (i) information, education and communication; (ii) prevention and control of sexually transmitted diseases; (iii) blood safety; (iv) clinical management; and (v) programme management.

A similar Action Plan will be pursued in the States of Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and other States/UTs where there is a concentration of groups practising high risk behaviour in a phased manner.

Bogus Ration Cards

1131. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that a large number of bogus ration cards were detected in Belgaum district of Karnataka with the help extended by a voluntary organisation;

(b) if so, whether elimination of bogus ration cards is likely to help in reducing avoidable burden on the exchequer arising from subsidised supplies under the Public Distribution System (PDS) as well as generation of black money by the middlemen of the PDS;

(c) whether the Union Government have urged State Governments to identify bogus ration cards with a view to their elimination; and

(d) if so, the progress made in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) A significant number of bogus ration cards were detected in Belgaum district broadly during the years 1987 to 1989.

(b) Elimination of bogus ration cards does improve the availability of the basic essential commodities through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and curbs mal-practices.

(c) and (d). The Central Government have advised the State Government/UT Administrations to take steps to eliminate bogus cards. The State Govts/UT Administrations are taking action in this regard.

National Neuro Sciences Information Centre

1132. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTAIH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Union Government set up a National Neuro Sciences Information Centre in Bangalore;

(b) if so, the benefits to be derived from setting up of the Centre;

(c) when it is proposed to be established; and

(d) the estimated cost for the setting up of the proposed Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) to (d). A proposal

has been received by the Department of Science and Technology from National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS), Bangalore, to set up a National Neuro-Sciences Information Centre, and the proposal is under their consideration. The Centre, if set up, would help research scientists working in the field of Neuro Sciences to get latest information and international literature on research and development activities in the field of Neuro-Sciences. The details about the cost and schedule of this proposal have yet not been decided.

Inclusion of Kabaddi in 1994 Asian Games

1133. SHRI H. C. SRIKANTAIH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kabaddi has been excluded from the list of 22 disciplines proposed by Japanese to the Olympic Council for 1994 Asian Games; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to persuade the concerned authorities to include Kabaddi in the next Asian Games?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The details of the Japanese proposal about the disciplines for the 1994 Asian Games are not known to Government of India. However, as the list is expected to be finalised in the meeting of the Olympic Council of Asia to be held in Riyadh in March, 1991, Government has requested the Indian Olympic Association to take up the matter very strongly with the Olympic Council of Asia and the Organising Committee for XII Asian Games, 1994 to include Kabaddi in the list of Games/Sports for the 1994 Asian Games to be held in Japan.

Funds for Improvement of Cities

1134. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of cities in the country for which funds have been sanctioned for their improvement;
- (b) whether any assessment has been made in this regard; and
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN): (a) Urban Development is a state subject. Funds for Urban Development programmes are to be found under the individual budgets of the States concerned. However, a centrally sponsored scheme named Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns to develop small and medium towns has been under implementation during the 6th and 7th Five Year Plans. The list of towns which have been assisted under IDSMT is given in the Statement attached.

An amount of Rs. 100 crores known as the Prime Minister's Grant Scheme has been sanctioned as a special Grant to the Government of Maharashtra to meet the acute problems of housing and slums in Bombay.

On the recommendation of the Ninth Finance Commission, a one-time Grant of Rs. 50 crores each has been sanctioned to the Government of Maharashtra and West Bengal for slum clearance, environmental improvement of slums and provision of basic amenities in the cities of Bombay and Calcutta respectively with the condition that the State Government would also make a matching provision of the same amount for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Before releasing the first instalment the appraisal of the Projects are

made by the Centre. The subsequent instalments are released only after the Centre is satisfied about the physical and financial progress of the Projects as monitored through Utilisation certificates, Progress Reports etc.

The impact of these schemes has already been assessed by various agencies including the Indian Institute of Public Administration and National Institute of Urban Affairs. The main findings are that the selection of the towns for IDSMT towns had been ad-hoc, protracted litigation on land matters; ineffective/lack of coordination between various agencies implementing the IDSMT Schemes at different levels, lack of expertise at the field level and non-availability of matching funds with some of the State Governments. Inspite of these deficiencies, the States have suggested that the IDSMT has had a positive impact on the development of various small and medium towns and therefore the States recommended for its continuance during the Eighth Plan.

These points have been taken note of while recommending proposals for the Eighth Plan for the Urban Development sector to the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

(a) List of towns for which funds were sanctioned under IDSMT as on 31.3.90.

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>
Andhra Pradesh	
1.	Ramachandrapuram
2.	Tenali
3.	Anakapallai
4.	Vijayanagaram
5.	Bhimavarm

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	
6.	Karim Nagar	Assam		
7.	Tirupathi	1.	Tinsukia	
8.	Srikakulam	2.	Silchar	
9.	Medak	3.	Tejpur	
10.	Guntakal	4.	Jorhat	
11.	Chittor	5.	Dibrugarh	
12.	Gadwal	6.	Dipu	
13.	Nadyal	7.	Karimganj	
14.	Proddatur	8.	Nagaon	
15.	Mehabubnagar	9.	Haflong	
16.	Bhimunipatinam	10.	Bongaigaon	
17.	Zahirabad	Bihar		
18.	Siddipet	1.	Hajipur	
19.	Ongole	2.	Gopalganj	
20.	Gudiwada	3.	Saharsa	
21.	Adilabad	4.	Daltonganj	
22.	Nalgonda	5.	Chapra	
23.	Kavali	6.	Dumka	
24.	Yamiganur	7.	Chaibasa	
25.	Peddapuram	8.	Begusarai	
26.	Khammam	9.	Deoghar	
27.	Machilipatnam	10.	Arrah	
		11.	Hazaribagh	

S. No.	Town	S. No.	Town
12.	Bettiah	5.	Varaval Pattan
13.	Giridih	6.	Palanpur
14.	Dhanbad	7.	Ankleshwar
15.	Katihar	8.	Dahod
16.	Siwan	9.	Mehamadabad
17.	Kisanganj	10.	Godhra
18.	Sitamarhi	11.	Bhuj
19.	Buxar	12.	Amreli
20.	Purnia	13.	Mehasana
21.	Nawadah	14.	Khambhett
22.	Bodhgaya	15.	Kalol Saij
23.	Madhubani	16.	Sanand
24.	Darbhanga	17.	Dehgam
25.	Biharsharif	18.	Deesa
Goa		19.	Mahuva
1.	Panaji	20.	Billimora
2.	Marmagoa	21.	Visnagar
Gujarat		22.	Upleta
1.	Anand	23.	Unjha
2.	Patan North	24.	Gondal
3.	Porbandar	25.	Navsari
4.	Valsad	26.	Himatnagar
		27.	Junagarh

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>
Haryana		6.	Channapatna
1.	Ambala	7.	Kanakpura
2.	Sirsa	8.	Magadi
3.	Sohana	9.	Humnabad
4.	Karnal	10.	Holenarsipur
5.	Kurukshestra	11.	Sagar
6.	Hissar	12.	Sahapur
7.	Bhiwani	13.	Jamkhandi
8.	Shahabad	14.	Khushal Nagar
9.	Jind	15.	Ranibennur
10.	Sonipat	16.	Karkala
Himachal Pradesh		17.	Chikkaballapur
1.	Kasumpti (Simla)	18.	Ramanagaram
2.	Mandi	19.	Sirsi
Jammu & Kashmir		20.	Harihar
1.	Anant Nag	21.	Sindhanur
2.	Kathua	22.	Kollegal
Karnataka		23.	Gokak
1.	Hassan	Kerala	
2.	Chitradurga	1.	Guruvayoor
3.	Tumkur	2.	Kottayam
4.	Raichur	3.	Trichur
5.	Hospet	4.	Kayamulam

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>
5.	Tellicherri	14.	Waidhan
6.	Tirur	15.	Guna
7.	Chengnacherri	16.	Sidhi
8.	Badagara	17.	Hoshangabad
9.	Mallapuram	18.	Gadarwara
10.	Thodupuzha	19.	Pachmarhi
11.	Manjeri	20.	Amarkantak
12.	Palghat	21.	Kota
13.	Cammanore	22.	Shahdol
Madhya Pradesh		23.	Bhander
1.	Bilaspur	24.	Mhow
2.	Khajuraho	25.	Jagdalpur
3.	Dewas	26.	Ratlam
4.	Itarsi	27.	Bhilai-Durg
5.	Rewa	28.	Satna
6.	Katni	29.	Chattarpur
7.	Burhanpur	Maharashtra	
8.	Morena	1.	Manmad
9.	Dongargarh	2.	Barsi
10.	Rajnandgaon	3.	Parlivajnath
11.	Balaghat	4.	Yeotmal
12.	Chhindwara	5.	Satara
13.	Harda	6.	Ratnagiri

S. No.	Town	S. No.	Town
7.	Katol	30.	Igatpuri
8.	Amalner	31.	Pusad
9.	Parbhani	32.	Karad
10.	Kamptee	33.	Beed
11.	Kinwat	34.	Chandarpur
12.	Osmanabad	Manipur	
13.	Morshi	1.	Jiribum
14.	Hinghanghat	2.	Kackching
15.	Jalna	3.	Lamilai
16.	Ambegogai	4.	Bishnupur
17.	Selu	Meghalaya	
18.	Digras	1.	Shillong
19.	Bhandara	2.	Tura
20.	Washim	3.	Jowai
21.	Islampur	4.	Nongstoin
22.	Baramati	5.	William Nagar
23.	Pandharpur	Mizoram	
24.	Ramtek	1.	Aizawl
25.	Nilanger	2.	Lunglei
26.	Chiplun	Nagaland	
27.	Akot	1.	Kohima
28.	Tuljapur	2.	Tuensang
29.	Wardha	3.	Mokokchung

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	
Orissa			9. Barnala	
1. Puri		10. Kapurthala		
2. Sambalpur		11. Gurdaspur		
3. Balasore		12. Nabha		
4. Rourkela		13. Ropai		
5. Jeypore		14. Patiala		
6. Dhenkanal		15. Gobindgarh		
7. Keonjhar		Rajasthan		
8. Baripada		1. Pali		
9. Bolangir		2. Baran		
10. Paradeep		3. Bhilwara		
11. Koraput		4. Sikar		
12. Phulbani		5. Churu		
13. Bhiwanipatna		6. Sumerpur		
Punjab			7. Nathdwara	
1. Pathankot		8. Barmer		
2. Hoshiarpur		9. Ganganagar		
3. Sangrur		10. Jaisalmer		
4. Moga		11. Chittorgarh		
5. Phagwara		12. Jalore		
6. Khanna		13. Sirohi		
7. Bhatinda		14. Mount Abu		
8. Batala		15. Banswara		

S No	Town	S No	Town
16	Bhınmal	16	Mammakkal
17	Dongarpur	17	Kovilpatti
18	Bharatpur	18	Hosur
Sikkim		19	Pollachi
1	Jortheng	20	Theniallinagaram
2	Namchibazar	21	Nagapattinam
3	Gangtok	22	Panipet-Arcot-Wallaz
Tamilnadu		23	Panruti
1	Ootacamund	24	Karaikudi
2	Karur	25	Kallakuruchi
3	Dharamapuri	26	Arni
4	Pudukotai	27	Arakkonam
5	Tiruchangodi	28	Shivganga
6	Palani	29	Madurantakkam
7	Gobbichettipalyam	30	Andipatti
8	Mannargudi	31	Pattukottai
9	Dharapuram	32	Aruppukottai
10	Mettupalayam	33	Arantangi
11	Chengalpattu	34	Ramnathanpuram
12	Connoor	35	Rameshwaram
13	Attur	36	Ariyalur
14	Tiruvanamalai	37	Sathyamangalam
15	Udamalpet	38	Tuticorin

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>	<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Town</i>
39.	Salem	14.	Sitapur
40.	Kodaikanal	15.	Mainpuri
41.	Tirunelveli	16.	Hardoi
42.	Tiruppur	17.	Bijnor
Tripura		18.	Orai
1.	Udaipur	19.	Deoria
2.	Kailashahar	20.	Badaun
3.	Dharamnagar	21.	Amethi
4.	Agartala	22.	Kashipur
Uttar Pradesh		23.	Padrauna
1.	Janupur	24.	Sultanpur
2.	Fatehpur	25.	Biswan
3.	Azamgarh	26.	Shamli
4.	Hathras	27.	Badohi
5.	Banda	28.	Maunath Bhanjan
6.	Barabanki	29.	Shandila
7.	Raibareli	30.	Pilibhit
8.	Almora	31.	Bharaich
9.	Etah	32.	Lalitpur
10.	Balia	33.	Mirzapur
11.	Mahoba	34.	Etawah
12.	Kasganj	35.	Sambhal
13.	Gazipur	36.	Haldwani

S. No.	Town	S. No.	Town
West Bengal			
1.	Kharagpur	23.	Contai
2.	Midnapore	24.	Habra
3.	Bankura	25.	Raniganj
4.	Kalimpong	26.	Haldia (NCU)
Andaman & Nicobar Islands			
5.	Cooch Behar	1.	Port Blair
6.	Purlia	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	
7.	English Bazar	1.	Silvassa
8.	Krishna Nagar	Pondicherry	
9.	Suri	1.	Karaikal
10.	Tarkeshwar	2.	Mahe
11.	Jalpaiguri	3.	Pondicherry
12.	Siliguri	Quality Control Over Drugs	
13.	Darjeeling	1135. SHRIJANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:	
14.	Berhampur	(a) whether the Government are aware that small scale drug manufacturing com- panies supply Sub-standard drugs in the market; and	
15.	Ballurghat	(b) whether the Government propose to have strict quality control over medicines manufactured by such concerns?	
16.	Bishnupur	THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) and (b). Under Drugs & Cosmetics Act and rules thereunder	
17.	Basirhat		
18.	Raiganj		
19.	Ranaghat		
20.	Katwa		
21.	Bolpur		
22.	Arambagh		

the manufacture, sale and distribution of drugs in the responsibility of the State Drugs Control Authorities Every Drug Manufacturer, whether in small, medical or large scale has to obtain licence from the State Drugs Controller after he satisfies the conditions of licence as given in the Act Rules

The inspection of manufacturers and the quality of Drugs is monitored by the Drugs Inspectors of the State Whenever any sample of drug is found to be not of standard quality, strict action like withdrawal from the market, cancellation/suspension of licenses, prosecution etc is taken against the firm by the licensing authority

The State Licensing Authorities are constantly advised to exercise strict quality control over the drugs manufactured in their States

[*Translation*]

Water Supply in Vasant Vihar

1136 SHRSURYANARAYANYADAV Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether adequate drinking water is being supplied in Government Housing complex Vasant Vihar, New Delhi, and

(b) if not, the action taken by the Government so far to solve this problem?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN) (a) and (b) The supply of drinking water to the Government Housing complex, Vasant Vihar, New Delhi is generally adequate, keeping in view the overall shortage in the bulk supply of water in Delhi The bulk supply by the MCD is supplemented by 4 tube-sells operated by the CPWD The position is likely to improve after the second 100 MCD water treatment plant is completed by the MCD in

about 2 years time

C. G. H. S. Dispensary In Vasant Vihar Complex

1137 SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government propose to open a C G H S dispensary in the Central Government Housing Complex, Vasant Vihar,

(b) if so, the time by which this dispensary would start functioning in the said area, and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a)to(c) At present no proposal to establish a separate dispensary in Central Government Housing Complex Vasant Vihar is under consideration The Central Government employees/Pensioners residing in this locality have been attained with the CGHS dispensaries functioning in nearby localities

[*English*]

Items Under Essential Commodities Act

1138 SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether the Union Government have received suggestions for deletion of 59 out of 65 items from the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 with a view to make the act more rational and in tune with the free market system,

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) to (c). Government receives suggestions from various quarters for the deletion of different items from the list of commodities declared essential under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. Review is undertaken from time to time and appropriate decisions taken. After a recent review in this connection five items/classes of items have been deleted from the list of essential commodities.

[*Translation*]

Strikes In All India Medical Institute

1139. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times strike was observed in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, Delhi since 1985, and the number of days for which the work come to a standstill due to strike;

(b) whether the Government have the legal right to ban strikes in hospitals; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take upon itself the responsibility for the deaths that take place in the hospitals due to strike and pay compensation therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY): (a) There have been strikes at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi on 28 occasions by the Resident Doctors, Nurses and Group C & D employees during the years 1985 to 1990. However,

adequate arrangements were made to run the hospital services in the event of strike by Nurses, Doctors or Karamcharis in order to ensure that the work of the Institute does not come to a standstill.

(b) The Government have the right to prohibit the strikes in hospitals under the provisions of Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1981.

(c) No Sir. Adequate Arrangements are made to attend to the serious cases and emergency admissions and operations are carried out during the period of strike.

Amount Allocated to Rajasthan Under Operation Blackboard Scheme

1140. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by the Union Government to Rajasthan under the "Operation Black Board" Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have made any arrangement to monitor the expenditure on that Scheme; and

(c) if so, the details of the expenditure incurred so far?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE): (a) So far Centre has allocated Rs. 7051.41 lakhs from 1987-88 to 1990-91 to Rajasthan under the scheme of Operation Blackboard.

(b) State Governments are required to submit Quarterly Progress Reports on the progress in implementation and expenditure under the scheme.

(c) Rs. 4543.64 lakhs has been reported as expenditure till September, 1990.

Literacy in Rajasthan

[English]

1141 SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the percentage of literacy in Rajasthan is very low as compared to other States in the country,

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to launch "Lok Jumbis Yojna" in cooperation with Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for importing "Education for all in Rajasthan",

(c) if so, the progress made in this regard so far,

(d) whether this yojna has been approved by his Ministry, if so, when it is proposed to be implemented, and

(e) the time which complete literacy is likely to be achieved in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN) (a) According to 1981 census, Rajasthan had the second lowest literacy percentage among the States

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d) A draft proposal has been prepared for the first phase of the Lok Jumbish project, which would cover a two-year period starting in April, 1991. This proposal has been forwarded to the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) for seeking financial assistance

(e) It is not possible to precisely indicate a time by which complete literacy would be achieved in Rajasthan

School Health Programme in Andhra Pradesh

1142 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have received a proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh seeking assistance of Rs 17.55 crores for taking up School Health Programme under Overseas Development Administration (ODA) Authorities of the U.K., and

(b) if so, the reactions of Union Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The proposal has been recommended for assistance from the Overseas Development Administration, United Kingdom

Amount due to Andhra Pradesh Under Family Welfare Programme

1143 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the amount due to Andhra Pradesh Government under Family Welfare Programme towards reimbursement of grant during 1989-90?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) The State Government has reported an expenditure of Rs 4823.94 lakhs during 1989-90 against release

of Rs 4429.1 lakhs as grant-in-aid under the Family Welfare Programme. Additional amount, if any payable to the State Government will be known only on receipt of reimbursement claims supported with audited figures of expenditure.

Family Planning Drive

1144 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether it is a fact that the Family Planning drive receded during 1990-91 in view of the Law and Order situation in the country, and

(b) if so, the steps taken to rectify the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) and (b) Based on the latest available information from the States/Union Territories the total number of acceptors of different family planning methods during 1990-91 (upto November, 1990) are higher by 3.9% as compared to the corresponding period of 1989-90. However, the Sterilisation and IUD methods depend on mobilisation of manpower and services, and as such Law and Order situation prevailing in the states would have affected the Family Planning performance. Meetings with State/Union Territory Health Secretaries were convened on 20th and 27th November, 1990 to review the progress of performance of different family planning methods and other related issues and the states were advised to initiate special drives as may be required to make up the shortfalls.

Rise in Sale Price of Rationed Wheat and Sugar

1145 SHRI J CHOKKA RAO Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to increase the sale price of sugar, wheat and paddy supplied through the Public Distribution System, and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN) (a) and (b) The Central issue prices (ex-FCI godowns) of rice and wheat are revised from time to time consequent to increase in the support prices of paddy and wheat. No paddy is supplied through the public distribution system. The prevailing Central issue prices of wheat is Rs 234/- per quintal effective from 1st May, 1990 and in case of rice it is Rs 289/-, Rs 349/- and Rs 370/- per quintal for common, fine and superfine varieties respectively from 25th June, 1990.

The retail issue price of sugar supplied under public distribution system has been Rs 5.25 per kg w e f 11.1.1989

Non-Payment of Honorarium to Village Health Guides in Orissa

1146 SHRI BHAJAMAN BEHERA SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK

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

(a) the details of activities undertaken in Orissa during the last two years under the Village Health Guide Scheme along with the total present strength of such Guides in Orissa (District-wise),

(b) whether the Government have been receiving representations from the Associations of such Guides complaining of non-payment of the token honorarium, non-supply of medicines, medical kits to them etc , and

(c) if so, the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon and to ensure timely payment of honorarium, medicines for their regularisation, enhanced rate of honorarium and to train them under Multi Purpose Workers Scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) The activities assigned to Village Health Guides include education of protective and preventive health care along with treatment of minor ailments to the rural people District-wise position in respect of Village Health Guides in Orissa is indicated in the attached Statement

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) The Ministry received information from the Govt of Orissa regarding non-payment of honorarium to V H Gs Accordingly, an amount of Rs 177 28 lakhs had already been released to Govt of Orissa in March 1990 for making payment of arrears to the Village Health Guides On account of financial constraints except for honorarium of Rs 50/- p m to V H Gs , no other component like supply of medicine kits etc is being met by the Central Government and nor has enhancement of honorarium been paid The Health Guides are volunteers selected by the Community having a vocation of their own There is no question of their regularisation

STATEMENT

District-wise Position of Village Health Guides in Orissa

(As on 31 12 1989)

<i>Districts</i>	<i>No. of VHGs in Position</i>
Cuttack	4073
Puri	2425
Ganjam	2266
Phulbani	656
Kalahandi	1222
Balasore	1894
Mayurbhanj	1350
Keonjhar	816
Sundargarh	478
Dhankanal	1305
Sambalpur	1740
Balangir	1228
Koraput	1740
Total	21193

Vacancies of SC/ST in Kendriya Vidyalayas

1147 SHIRIRAMASHRAYPRASAD SINGH
DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether despite repeated efforts, current and backlog of vacancies both teaching and non teaching reserved for SC/ST categories have not been filled up in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and its Vidyalayas,

(b) if so, the details of such vacancies filled up during the preceding and current academic session and those still remain unfilled both promotional and direct;

(c) the reasons for not filling these vacancies, and

(d) whether the Sangathan are con-

sidering to down-grade such Vidyalayas and or treating these vacancies as general?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) to (c) The backlog of vacancies in various categories could not be filled up as there is a shortage of SC/ST candidates who have the prescribed qualifications and are also interested in these posts. The details are as in the attached statement

(d) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

Position of SC/ST in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as on 30.4.1990

Category	Total Sanctioned	In position	S.C. No.	ST No.	Backlog		Present Position	
					SC	ST	SC	ST
Principal	578	543	16	6	20	12	10	10
Vice-Principal	413	308	-	-	-	-	-	-
PGT	4381	3559	140	15	232	133	160	125
TGT	8013	7345	530	86	169	165	-	-
H.M.	312	191	11	7	-	-	-	-
PRT	9939	9170	803	127	161	191	-	-
Music Teacher	751	680	45	2	NA	NA	NA	NA
PET	1050	675	16	1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Drawing Teacher	440	390	33	7	NA	NA	NA	NA

Category	Total Sanctioned	In position	S.C. No.	ST No.	Backlog		Present Position	
					SC	ST	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
SUPW	1026	759	20		3	NA	NA	NA
Yoga Teacher	492	334	11		3	NA	NA	NA
Librarian	725	619	40		4	NA	NA	NA
Non-Teaching	7942	6978	2453		373	44	43	
	36070	31631	4118		634			

**Senior Pay Scales to Teachers of
Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1148. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether senior pay scales have been granted to different categories of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas,

(b) if so, whether their pay in the senior-pay scales has since been fixed and arrears paid to the teachers concerned,

(c) if so, details thereof, category, region and year-wise, and

(d) the steps taken by Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan thereon?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) to (d) Orders to grant senior scale have been issued to all Regional Offices of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Fixation of pay and payment of arrears to the concerned teachers is an on-going process and no details are maintained in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Head-quarter)

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya

1149 SHIRIRAMASHRAYPRASAD SINGH SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya has been opened during the current academic session till date and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir Since the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's authorisation to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas, for the block period 1987-90 had expired, no Kendriya Vidyalaya could be opened during the current academic session

Pay Scales of Music Teachers of K. V. and Navodaya Vidyalayas

1150 SHIRIRAMASHRAYPRASAD SINGH
SHRI MITRA SEN YADAV
DR LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) despite the qualification and job requirements of Music Teachers serving in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas being identical, their pay scales are different

(b) if so, the reasons and justification thereof and

(c) whether there is any proposal/decision to equalise them?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) Sir it is not correct that the qualifications for Music Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas are completely identical. The qualification and scales of pay are given in the attached statement

(b) and (c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has no proposal to improve the pay scales of Music Teachers keeping in view the qualification for the post and nature of duties viz teaching Music as a co-curricular activity in day schools

STATEMENT

Qualifications and scale of pay of Music Teacher in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and Navodaya Vidyalayas

Kendriya Vidyalayas:

Degree in Music from a recognised University or Higher Secondary with any of the following viz. Sangeet Visharad of Gandharay Mahavidyalaya, Bombay Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth, Lucknow or Indira Kala Sangeet Viswavidyalaya, Khairagar (M.P.) or Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad or equivalent qualification from other recognised Institutions. The following Degree/Diploma awarded by Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh will also be treated as equivalent qualification for the post of Music Teachers:-

- (i) Sangeet Bhaskar with graduation in any discipline.
- (ii) Sangeet/Nritya Bhushan with graduation in any discipline.
- (iii) Sangeet Bhushan with Sr. Sec./Intermediate/Part-I of 3 year Degree course.
- (iv) Sangeet/Nritya Visharad with Sr. Sec./Intermediate/3 year degree part-I Examination.

Pay Scale: Rs. 1200-30-11560EB-40-2040

Navodaya Vidyalayas:

Bachelor's Degree in Music from a recognised University/Institution and B.Ed OR Higher Secondary with any of the following: Sangeet-Visharad of Gandharv Mahavidyalaya, Bombay or Bhatkhande Sangeet Vidyapeeth, Lucknow or Indira Kala Sangeet Vishwa Vidyalaya, Khairagar

(Madhya Pradesh). OR Sangeet Prabhakar Examination of Prayag Sangeet Samiti, Allahabad. The following Degree/Diploma awarded by Pracheen Kala Kendra, Chandigarh will also be treated as equivalent qualification for Music Teachers:

- a) Sangeet Bhaskar with graduation in any discipline.
- b) Sangeet/Nritya Bhushan with graduation in any discipline.
- c) Sangeet Bhushan or Sangeet/Nritya Visharad with Sr. Sec./Intermediate 3 years degree Part-I Examination.

Pay Scale: Rs. 1400-40-1600-50-2300-EB-60-2600.

Pasting of Stickers on Packages

1151. **SHRI NANDLAL MEENA:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the standards of weights and measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 charging of price more than printed over the package and obliterating, mudging, pasting of stickers over the price etc. is an illegal act.

(b) if so, the number and details of complaints received in this regard by his Ministry and Delhi Administration during the current year; and

(c) the action taken thereon, if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): (a) Under the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977 charging more than the "maximum retail

price inclusive of all taxes" printed on the package is prohibited. In addition, the retail dealer or other person is prohibited to obliterate, smudge or alter the retail sale price indicated by the manufacturer/packer on the package or on the label affixed thereto.

(b) and (c). Eight complaints of over-charging were received by the Delhi Administration during the current year, and appropriate legal action was taken against the defaulters.

Out of Turn Allotment of Flats to Widows/Physically Handicapped persons

1152. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Government instructions, two and a half per cent of the flats constructed in a year are allotted out of turn to widows and physically handicapped persons with more than 50 per cent disability and on extreme compassionate grounds (hard cases);

(b) if so, how many DDA flats under

different categories were constructed during 1989 and 1990 (so far) and how many out of those come to two and a half per cent;

(c) whether the required quota has been allotted to persons falling in the category as mentioned above during 1989 and 1990;

(d) if not, the reasons thereof;

(e) the details of the applications pending with the DDA with reasons; and

(f) whether Government propose to direct the DDA to consider the applications pending/falling under the Government's instructions?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The quota of 2 1/2% for out of turn allotment is calculated with reference to total number of flats allotted during a particular year. The position of flats allotted categorywise and the number of flats which were available for out of turn allotment under the quota during 1989-90 is indicated below:-

Sr. No.	Calender Year	Flats allotted (categorywise)	No. of flats under 2% quota
1	2	3	4
1.	1989	SFS — 9630 MIG — 2179 LIG — 7638 JANTA — 5481 Total : 24928	623
2.	1990	SFS — 4167 MIG — 1291	

Sr No	Calender Year	Flats allotted (categorywise)	No. of flats under 2% quota
1	2	3	4
		LIF — 7124	
		JANTA — 6075	
		Total 18657	466

(c) No, Sir

(b) Only those cases which were covered under the guidelines and approved by the competent authority were allocated/allotted flats

(e) and (f) The scrutiny of pending applications (about 3600) is a continuous process and the cases are put up to the competent authority for orders as soon as requisite formalities are completed

National Housing Policy

1153 SHRI B N REDDY
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE
SHRIMATI GEETA
MUKHERJEE
SHRI G S BASAVARAJ
DR VENKATESH KABDE
SHRI NATHU SINGH

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the two-day conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development and concerned local Government officials was held in New Delhi recently to discuss the draft of National Housing Policy

(b) if so, the issues discussed at the said conference,

(c) whether the National Housing Policy has been approved, and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)
(a) and (b) A two-day Conference of State Ministers of Housing and Urban Development and local Government officials was held in New Delhi during 9-10, October, 1990. In the Conference, apart from the Draft

National Housing Policy the progress of implementation of various Central Schemes, viz., Nehru Rozgar Yojana, Low Cost Sanitation Programme for Liberation of Scavengers, Basic Services for the urban poor and Night Shelter Scheme for Food Path Dwellers, was discussed

(c) and (d) The Draft National Housing Policy has not been finalised so far. The draft policy addresses the major issues like housing norms, supply and management of land, rural housing, slums and squatter settlements housing finance, building materials and technology, role of Government and public agencies, investment plan and Action Plans at State levels. The thrust of the draft Housing Policy is that the Government's role is to create an enabling environment, remove constraints to housing activities and promote a substantial increase in the supply of housing and basic services

Transfer of Houses Allotted by Punjab Housing Board

1154 BABA SUCHA SINGH Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether the Punjab Government and Chandigarh Administration have conducted any survey to find out the transfer of Houses by the allottees allotted to them by the Punjab Housing Board and Chandigarh Housing Board,

(b) if so, the details of the allottees not residing in the allotted houses,

(c) if not, the reasons therefor,

(d) the steps taken to check transfer of allotted houses in violation of the conditions of allotment, and

(e) the proposals for restricting/ban on

registration of power of attorney in respect of such houses?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN)
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha

Project Integrated Education for the Disabled

1154-A SHRI D. AMAT Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) whether a number of State and Union Territories have joined the Project Integrated Education for the Disabled (PIED),

(b) if so, the name of the State and Union Territories where this project has been launched,

(c) the salient feature of the project

(d) whether any project has been launched for the benefit of mentally retarded children, and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMANGAL PANDE) (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The State of Haryana, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tamil-Nadu and the Municipal Corporations of Delhi and Baroda have joined the Project

(c) to (e) The Project envisages coverage of children with all disabilities including the mentally handicapped. The salient features of the Project are

- (i) Composite area approach to planning and management of education facilities for children with disabilities
- (ii) Utilisation of the general education infrastructure through training and support from multicategory trained resource teachers
- (iii) Utilisation of available structures from other sectors like health, welfare and women and child development to support rehabilitation aspects
- (iv) Provision of special teaching-

learning aids and equipment based on functional assessment

(v) Mobilisation of parents and community support

(iv) Continuous monitoring of progress of the children in the project area

Licences for Stock and Sales of Human Interferon Alpha Injections

1154-B SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether any new licences have been issued for 'Stock and Sales' of a life saving cancer drug Human Interferon Alpha (NL) Injections,

(b) if so, the names of the companies and the quantity granted

(c), whether the licences were issued because of non-availability of the drug in the Indian Market and

(d) if so, since when the shortage was being felt?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY) (a) and (b) Human Interferon Alpha NL Injection, an anti-cancer drug is covered under OGL Appendix 6, list 3, Item Sr No 1 (XII) of the ITC Policy, 1990-1993. As per the policy Appendix 6, Sr No 37, all persons are eligible to import the drug in finished form. A licence in form 10 of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules is required for import of Biological & Special products mentioned in Schedule C & C(1) of Drugs & Cosmetics Rules. This Form 10 licence was issued to M/s Genetics Sciences (I) Ltd, Bangalore in the year 1990. The licence issued does not specify quantity or value of the drug to be imported

(c) and (d) Human Interferon Alpha NL Injection is not manufactured in the country. As such, the drug together with various other life saving anti-cancer drugs were brought under OGL to make it available to consumers as and when required

12.00 hrs.

RE. ALLEGED THREAT OF ARREST TO THE SPEAKER LOK SABHA BY SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY, A UNION MINISTER — CONTD.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: First of all, please let us know as to why he had come to you for an apology. A clarification to this effect must come in the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I submit that this issue does not relate to any individual. This issue is a matter of propriety and privilege of an institution. If it was an individual matter, the individual Member of Parliament can come and meet you in his individual capacity and have whatever conversation or whatever exchange of views etc., that that individual Member decides to have with you. I submit that the issue is not individual; the issue is institutional and because it is institutional, it is outside the ambit of individual choice or individual decision-making. I have no reason to disbelieve when the hon. Prime Minister stands up to say that even if such rumours come about, it merits an immediate individual apology to you. I am given to understand from what the hon. Prime Minister said and subsequently what the hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs said,

[*Translation*]

"It is not true. It is far from truth. What has come in the newspaper is not true. It is far from truth."

[*English*]

Between what he has said, what the hon. Prime Minister has said and what has been reported in the Press, the issue still

remains that of the privilege and propriety of an institution.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order to raise. Sir, just now the hon. Prime Minister informed the House that he begged an apology from you. Thereafter, the hon. Minister said that the report is incorrect. I would like to know the reason as to why the hon. Prime Minister begged apology from you? Is it so that he goes on begging apology from you from dawn to dusk because his Ministers usually do such behaviour. Sir, it has to be clarified as to why the hon. Prime Minister begged apology from you.

MR. SPEAKER: It is not a point of order. Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if nothing had happened, why did the hon. Prime Minister come to you for an apology. Is he in the habit of begging apology from you everyday? Please tell us as to why he had come to you for an apology. (*Interruptions*) First of all, we should know the reasons for which the hon. Prime Minister had come to you for an apology. This point needs to be clarified. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You wanted to raise a point of order, but it is not a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: As my senior colleague Mr. Advani, as the Leader of the Opposition, has suggested, either way a grave impropriety has been committed; either there has been a commitment of a grave impropriety by a Member of the Union Council of Ministers as reported by the Press or the Press has committed an impropriety as reporting or as allegedly reporting as to what might have been transpired between you and a Member of the Union Council of Ministers. Either way, you cannot now take a

non-aligned attitude as a decision requires to be taken. You cannot say that no decision need be taken after what the hon. Prime Minister has said or what the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has said; either way, a grave impropriety has taken place and one or the other is guilty of grave impropriety; either a Member of the Union Council of Ministers or a member of the Press. Either way, you have to take a decision not in your individual capacity, but because an institution is involved. I lend entire support to what my leader has said. If the *Hindustan Times* has carried the report which is entirely incorrect, is tendentious, then it is incumbent on us, on you particularly that the *Hindustan Times* be called to account. If the *Hindustan Times* has not so carried the tendentious report, then obviously the member of the Union Council of Ministers who is reported to have said all this be called to account.

There is only one way-out that the matter be referred to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura, West): Sir, Question Hour is over.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already announced that the Question Hour is over.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, you cannot say that nothing will be decided. You have to take a decision because it is not your individual matter. It is a matter of the institution. (Interruptions) I do request you, you must please say that you will ponder over it, you will reflect on this matter and you will come back to this House and say what you have decided. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already had your said. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order to raise. My point of order is that in our country Constitution is the Supreme. According to our Constitution you are the symbol

of the House. You are not only the Speaker, the patron of the Parliamentary privileges, but also you are the symbol of the entire Parliament. It is not the question of Parliament only, but the dignity of the entire country. Where the constitution is violated, the question of point of order arises there. Sir, according to our Constitution, the question of privilege arises when an hon. Member is prevented from discharging his duties. I am an ordinary Member. I want to discharge my duties as a Member of Parliament and somebody puts hindrances in it, then it will be a case of breach of privilege. If somebody threatens the hon. Speaker who is regarded as the symbol of the Constitution and patron of Parliamentary privileges and causes obstructions in discharging of his duties and dares to say "we will get you arrested" he violates the Constitution and he has no right to continue in the council of Ministers even for a moment.

The hon. Prime Minister clearly said that he begged apology from you. He did a very good thing and in fact he should do so. When he begged apology, it is indicative of the fact that something has happened. Had there been nothing, he would not have begged apology. From his statement in the House, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has made the matter more complicated. The matter does come to an end by just saying that "it is not true, it is far from truth". Sir, after the promulgation of our Constitution in 1950, it is for the first time in our country that a Minister has threatened the hon. Speaker. It is the first occasion in the history of the country. I would, therefore, like to request you. Sir, not to take it lightly. I am not feeling well. I had said whatever I have to. But the matter is so important that I could not keep quiet. That is why I placed this matter before you. There is no other point more suitable than this which should be given to the Privileges Committee. (Interruptions)

If this matter is placed before the Privileges Committee, Shri Swamy should be kept away from the cabinet till such time.....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdad): I have a very simple demand. If the threat is made, the person concerned should be arrested. If the report is false, then the person who has reported, the proprietor of The Hindustan Times should be arrested because of the gravity of the assault on the country and on the Constitution. This cannot be given a go by, by referring it to Privileges Committee. If the report is false, then the proprietor or the reporter of the newspaper which has circulated the false news should be immediately got arrested. Either of the two courses must be followed by the Government. This is the demand that I want I want to make.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You take your seats.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): We want a full debate on this. This is not a very simple matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have heard you. You take your seats. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to you only this much that you should consider the views of all the hon. Members who spoke on this matter. We do not ask you to take an instant decision now. You can inform us of your well considered decision tomorrow. We understand that it is not a personal matter. (*Interruptions*) I can forgive the people who show much more disrespect. But it is the question of the House and its dignity. Nothing personal is involved in it. You may please take a decision after due consideration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let us adjourn the House and discuss how it should be taken up. Let us adjourn the House and discuss. We cannot continue with such a Minister.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: We must have a full discussion on this.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let us work out what the next step should be. You adjourn the House. We will sit in your Chamber and discuss the matter.

SHRI ARIF MOHAMMAD KHAN (Bahrain): You have indicated that you will take the House into confidence (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: I would not like to infringe upon your rights. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have given a notice of Adjournment Motion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Let us sit in your Chamber. You adjourn the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Raipur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members of various parties have expressed their views rising above the party. Now doubt, Prime Minister made an intervention. Shri Satya Prakash Malviya also made a certain statement and reacted further complication because if he says that the entire report is wrong, it could mean that Dr. Subramaniam Swamy did not meet you also. It may mean anything. Therefore, what I say here is that you have already

listened to the point of view of various hon Members Mr Speaker, Sir I would like to say that there is a strong feeling in this House (*Interruptions*) I would like to quote a precedent There has been a precedent in this House. On one occasion, on the same day, five hours of discussion took place on a question of Privilege that was raised Now, there is a strong feeling in this House that because the matter is so sensitive, you are also feeling embarrassed you feel that it is concerning you I would suggest to you to meet the leaders today itself as many Members are saying Please fix up the time (*Interruptions*) Let there be threadbare discussion Please don't try to rule out the Privilege notice Let there be a thorough discussion today only You may fix up any time Sir, you can call the leaders in your Chamber You can fix up the time After all, the Adjournment Motion is also done like that Let there be a discussion on the Motion itself That had happened in the past also We had five hours discussion in this House on a Privilege Notice (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA. This is a serious matter We consider that this matter should be discussed today itself.

[Translation]

MR SPEAKER Shri Bhogendraji, you please speak, you are a senior Member

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani) This incident has got two parts. First part concerns with the dignity the Lok Sabha which is the highest democratic institution So far the facts are concerned, you yourself were present there It happened in your presence It is not a personal matter It is the matter of the entire country as well as the whole House. (*Interruptions*) Please don't make noise, allow me to speak

MR. SPEAKER You please address the chair.

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA: I request you to consider this and after taking people into confidence fix any procedure for it. You listen

to people and have the reactions of the people so that it is taken up in the House as early as possible Honourable Members have said that the Minister has passed derogatory remarks or used such words which conveys derogatory feelings and this attitude is not tolerable This is not the individual affair of the Prime Minister nor a matter of decision for no cabinet This is the matter of a Minister's attitude If he has not said then how it has been published in the newspaper. This is a serious matter that some newspapers wants to entangle the entire country and this House This is in no way a matter of negligence or ignorance You ask for time from the House and discuss with various leaders so that the proceedings of the House may continue This is my submission.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi). Please adjourn the House for half an hour and invite all the leaders to your Chamber. This is an extremely serious matter and it will have its reactions in the entire world. The speaker of the greatest democratic institution of India Lok Sabha is being threatened that he would be imprisoned Keeping in view the seriousness of the matter, I request you that the House may be adjourned for half an hour. (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, please adjourn the House.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir please call a meeting of the leaders in your Chamber (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA. Sir, the matter is so serious that Members are agitated and you please call a meeting of leaders of all the political parties and fix the time for discussion today. (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Nathu Singh ji, first

Advani ji will speak, then Jaswant Singh ji and other leaders will speak. After them you may speak something

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain)
Mr Speaker, it is a serious matter

MR SPEAKER Please speak in one sentence

SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA Mr Speaker, Sir such a serious thing has happened and how I can express in a single sentence. This is a serious matter related to the contempt of the House "Truth is surrounded by falsehood, Light is challenged by Darkness" Nobody is allowed to disregard Parliament in this way. We won't tolerate this. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Nathu Singh ji, please say in one sentence

SHRI NATHU SINGH I thank you very much for giving an opportunity to the back-benchers also. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER You know that I take care of the Members who are back-benchers

SHRI NATHU SINGH Some honourable Members have demanded to refer this matter to the Privileges Committee

MR SPEAKER No No

SHRI NATHU SINGH I do not agree with this. This is not the question of one Member. It is the joint responsibility of the Council of Ministers as a whole. (*Interruptions*) Mr Speaker, the Minister has said a word which is expressive of the tendency and attitude of Government, Mr Speaker Sir, it is an extremely dangerous matter if the Government is threatening the Speaker. This means that nothing can function in India in a democratic way. When within the Parliament the proceedings are not carried in a democratic way how can government function in a democratic way outside it? So far the basic fundamental rights are concerned..

AN HON MEMBER What is the condition of the public?

SHRI NATHU SINGH This is the question of the basic principle of constitution, so it should not be taken lightly. I have worked with Dr Subramaniam Swamy. I know his mentality and I am acquainted with him very well. (*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER I have listened to everybody. Do I ignore anybody? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE Sir, you would agree that if there is a threat to arrest the Speaker, that is a crime against the country. If there is no threat and if some paper publishes that such a threat has been there, then it is a double crime against the country

MR SPEAKER Nirmalbabu, you have already had your say

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE Therefore, the matter is very serious. The unfortunate situation is that these statements made by the Prime Minister and the Parliamentary Affairs Minister have complicated the issue. So you alone can say that is the truth. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar) Mr Speaker, Sir, please decide so that the proceedings may continue

MR SPEAKER Please listen to me. All of you, please be seated. Mr Kundu, please be seated. Lokanathji, what is the problem now?

(*Interruptions*)

MR SPEAKER Please sit down, Shri Joshi. Didn't I permit you to speak? Nathu Singhji, be seated. [*English*]

Lokanathji I have already heard your

statement, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, can he put the Speaker in an embarrassing situation? It should be discussed today. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Lokanath Choudhuryji, please be seated. I have listened to your submission already. Please be seated. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Shri A. K. Roy.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I think you have allowed me to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, How can I prevent you?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, some hon. Members are monopolising their concern for you. I also want to extend my concern.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have allowed you.

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, my point is this. We, the hon. Members of this House, would like to know, before you conclude, before you reflect on this matter, before we discuss this, as to whether such a thing has really happened or not. We want to know, 'yes' or 'no'. You please tell us that. After that, you decide, whatever you want to. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the gravity of the situation had greatly increased after the Prime Minister's intervention. He made the point that he did not know the truth. You alone know the truth and Dr. Swamy also knows the truth. Since Dr. Swamy has gone away, you alone can tell us, what the truth is.

Secondly, the Prime Minister also left an impression on our mind that something was said to you. It is not a personal matter. It concerns the dignity of the House, if something was said to you. You have no right, Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may say so, in all humility, to decide that the issue is not serious. The expression used by the Prime Minister was that you had told him that the issue was not serious. I think it is for the House to decide whether the issue is serious or not because it concerns the dignity of the House. Therefore, I strongly urge that the matter be discussed in full and be referred to the Privileges Committee. (*Interruptions*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No, it should be discussed here. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDER JIT: Yes, it should be discussed here, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Sir, I want to make a point.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kundu, you are an experienced parliamentarian; you can express it in a few seconds.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Yes, I will do it. Sir, as I said, another third party has been brought into it Mr. Malviya. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You have already referred to Mr. Malviya's statement. How many times you will say this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Sir, I am told that Mr. Malviya has stated that it is not true. But my information is that much more things have happened, which have come in the newspaper. I was told that the Minister has threatened you that you will be voted out, if you do not extend indefinitely, the time given to the Janata Dal (S) Members to send their replies on the defection case. The newspaper has published it with great sobriety. Now, the hon. Minister has complicated it by saying that it is not true. But, my information is that there are much more things have happened than what is

published in the paper. I am told that you had asked him to keep quiet and that you would not listen to him. Then, he had said that if you do not allow indefinite time for the replies, since the case has been filed in the Court, he would get you arrested, for committing contempt of Court. Then also he did not leave and Mr. Malviya pulled him out of the room. (*Interruptions*) This is the situation. It is not only that. Your Chamber is also a part of this House. The other day we were there in the Treasury Benches and now we are here. It is not the question of Opposition versus the ruling party. I appreciate the Congress friends who are giving their silent support. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, my fervent appeal is that you have to take a decision here, in this Lok Sabha today itself. (*Interruptions*) That is my humble opinion.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly, keep silence. Actually, I have listened to Shri Advani, the leader of the Opposition, the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and all hon. Members who have spoke on it. This issue is such that all of you are very much exercised over it.

[*English*]

You are very much exercised over this issue. I have heard your submission. I will give due consideration to your pleas. Let us proceed with the business of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: This matter has to be taken first. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: With this I would say that.....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First of all, please take your seats. I want to add that when the

House adjourns for lunch, leaders of all political parties may please come to my chamber to discuss this matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that. I am sure you understand Hindi very well. I have said that whatever submissions have been made one under my consideration and I have called the leaders of all parties to my chamber for this purpose. I request you to come to my Chamber when the House adjourns for Lunch.

Now Papers laid on the Table.

12.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Annual Report and Review on the working of Sports Authority of India for 1988-89 etc.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI RAJMAN-GAL PANDE): I beg to lay on the Table-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sports Authority of India for the year 1988-89, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Sports Authority of India for the year 1988-90.
- (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—1619/91]

Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Ahmedabad Textiles Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, Northern India Textile Research Association of Ghaziabad for 1989-90 etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

<p>(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1620/91]</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1621/91]</p> <p>(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in library See No. LT—1622/91]</p> <p>(iv) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Northern India Textile Research Association Ghaziabad, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1623/91]</p>	<p>(2) (i) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association, Ahmedabad, Bombay Textile Research Association, Bombay, South India Textile Research Association, Coimbatore, and Northern India Textile Research Association, Ghaziabad, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1623/91]</p> <p>(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Textiles Committee, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts under subsection (4) of section 13 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Textiles Committee, Bombay for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1624/91]</p> <p>(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.</p> <p>(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in library See No. LT—1625/91]</p> <p>(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Synthetic and Rayon</p>
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Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Synthetic and Rayon Textiles Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—1626/91]

(6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Silk Export Promotion Council, Bombay, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in library *See* No. LT—1627/91]

D. D. A. in court Cases and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—1628/91]

(2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon, under section 26 of the National Capital Region Planning Board, Act, 1985. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—1629/91]

(3) A copy each of following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies, Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library *See* No. LT—1630/91]

Statement correcting reply to USQ No. 1418 dt. 21st March 1990 re expenditure by DDA in court Cases, Annual Accounts of National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi for 1989-90, Review on the working of & Annual Report of Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited New Delhi for 1989-90.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 21st March, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 1418 by Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav, M. P. regarding expenditure by

Leaders of opposition in Parliament (allowances, medical and other facilities) (Amendment) Rules 1990 etc.

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA) Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Leaders of Opposition in Parliament (allowances, Medical and other Facilities) (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi

and English versions) published in Notification No G S R 715(E) in Gazette of India dated the 17th August, 1990 together with a Corrigendum thereto published in Notification No G S R 779(E) dated the 17th September, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977

(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—1631/91]

Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of Population Research Centre, Bangalore, Vadodara, Punjab University, Chandigarh Delhi etc. for 1989-90 and Annual Report & Review on the working of Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore for 1989-90.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR SHAKEELUR REHMAN) I beg to lay on the Table-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1632/91]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Vadodara, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1633/91]

(3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Punjab University, Chandigarh,

for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1634/91]

(4) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Chandigarh for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1635/91]

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Delhi, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1636/91]

(6) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Gandhigram for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1637/91]

(7) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Lucknow for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1638/91]

(8) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Patna for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1639/91]

(9) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Pune, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts [Placed in Library *See* No LT—1640/91]

(10) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre,

Kariavattam, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1641/91]

(11) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Population Research Centre, Karnataka, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1642/91]

(12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90 together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Kidwai Memorial Institute of Oncology, Bangalore, for the year 1989-90. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1643/91]

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:-

(i) S. O. 616(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 rescinding certain Notifications.

(ii) S. O. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 1837 dated the 14th June, 1966.

(iii) S. O. 618(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 2878 dated the 22nd August, 1968.

(iv) S. O. 619(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 84 dated the 5th January, 1967.

(v) S. O. 620(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 2135 dated the 15th July, 1966.

(vi) S. O. 624(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th August, 1990 making certain amendments to the Notification No. S.O. 681 dated the 30th November, 1974.

(vii) The Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Fourth Amendment Order, 1990 published in

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act 1955 and Bureau of Indian Standards Act 1986, Central Warehousing Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules 1990; Review on the working of and Annual Report of Hindustan Vegetable oils Corporation Ltd, New Delhi etc.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI SARWAR HUSSAIN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table-

Notification No. S. O. 711(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th September, 1990.

(viii) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1989-90 Production) Second Amendment Order, 1990, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 812(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th September, 1990.

(ix) The Sugar (Price Determination for 1990-91 Production) Order, 1990, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 855(E) in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1644/91]

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986:-

(i) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 724(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990.

(ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Administration, Finance and other Posts) Second Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 725(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990.

(iii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Recruitment to Laboratory, Technical Posts) Second Amendment Regu-

lations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 726(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990.

(iv) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 808(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21st September, 1990.

(v) S. O. 850(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th November, 1990 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 376(E) dated the 26th May, 1989. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1645/91]

(3) A copy of the Central Warehousing Corporation (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 836(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th October, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 41 of the Warehousing Corporations Act, 1962. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1646/91]

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation Limited, New Delhi,

for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon [Placed in Library See No. LT—1647/91]

the Table the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

12.33 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Thirteenth Report and Minutes

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur) I beg to present the Thirteenth Report (Hindi and English version) of the Estimates Committee on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting-Film and Television Institute of India and Minutes of the sittings of the Committee relating thereto

12.33 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) I beg to present the Seventh report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Fifty-fifth Report (Eighth Lok Sabha) on Indian Oil Corporation Limited-Installation of two L P G Bottling Plants at Bangalore

12.32 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha -

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1990, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 27th December, 1990"

12.32 1/2 hrs.

Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 1990 As passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL Sir, I lay on

12.33 3/4 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

Second Report

[English]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali) I

beg to present the Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Sub-ordinate Legislation

12.34 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Enhancement of LPG priority quota to be released on the recommendations of Members of Parliament.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALVIYA) Sir, I wish to apprise the Hon'ble Members of this August House about the decision regarding enhancement of LPG priority quota to be released on the recommendations of Members of Parliament

In the context of the current Gulf crisis and restricted availability of LPG, it has not been found feasible to enrol new LPG customers in the current year as originally envisaged. As a result, the number of potential customers in the waiting list has gone up. To meet the pressing demand of the people, the Members of Parliament have been requesting enhancement in the quota of priority LPG connections to be released on their recommendations. After careful consideration, keeping in mind the sentiments of the Members of Parliament, it has now been decided to enhance with effect from 1st January, 1991, the quota of LPG connections to be released on the recommendations of each Member of Parliament from the existing level of 24 connections to 48 connections per annum, in a calendar year

12.35 hrs.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

On remarks made by Shri Yashwant Sinha, Minister of Finance on 28th December 1990 while replying to Supplementaries on SQ No. 24

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur). Sir, while replying to the Starred

Question No 24 on "Refund of Excise Duty to manufacturers" in Lok Sabha on December 18, 1990, Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha made an observation in the House regarding the file containing Attorney General's opinion on the excise refund issue and Law Minister's minutes on the file

In his observation, the Finance Minister said, "I am very sorry to have to say this, that this file remained with the former Finance Minister much after he demitted office, and was received by me on 5th December, 1990."

This observation by the Finance Minister is likely to create the impression that the file was deliberately held back by me to conceal the opinion given in the file and that the Finance Ministry Office was not in possession of the opinion given

Since according to the Rules of Procedure, I was not entitled to intervene during the Question Hour on December 28, 1990 to give personal explanation, I am now doing so under Rule 357

It is well known that Minister has to prepare at his residence for various Starred Questions, debates, articles and interviews on issues concerning his Ministry. It is, therefore, customary that he often keeps at the office attached to his residence material and files required for necessary references in this regard. Some staff is also attached to the Minister's office at his residence

When Minister steps down from his office, one month's winding up time is given to the Minister's personal staff to return all official material of the Ministry including various records at the office attached to Minister's residence. I came to know from Finance Ministry office that this process of winding up has to be completed by December 9, 1990. I had, therefore, asked two staff members from the Finance Ministry to attend to this work. I had instructed them to sort out all records from the office at my residence and separate the official papers and files from my personal letters, articles, reports of interviews and study notes prepared

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

by me on various subjects and then return all the official records to the Finance Ministry office in time before December 9, 1990.

I had read a press report of an interview by the Deputy Finance Minister, Shri Digvijay Singh on December 5, 1990 indicating that the opinion given by the Attorney General on the refund issue was missing and that he was probing into the matter.

I then asked a staff member from the Finance Ministry to come down to my residence and find out the concerned file which I had referred two or three times earlier. The staff member accordingly went through all the papers and records and traced the file containing Attorney General's opinion and Law Minister's minutes. I then sent the file to the Revenue Secretary the same day and instructed him to hand it over to the Finance Minister without delay.

I was assured by the Revenue Secretary on phone that the Revenue Department was already in possession of a copy of the Attorney General's opinion which was contained in the file at my place.

I had communicated this to the Finance Minister on phone on December 5, 1990 and later in the day I got the confirmation from him that he had received the file.

It may be noted that the file contained only the Attorney General's opinion and Law Minister's minutes on the file and no other details of refund were contained in that file. The details were available only in the Finance Ministry office. I am fully in agreement with the suggestion that provision to build consumers' fund be made by suitably amending the Central Excise Salt Act, 1944 so that the amounts of refund withheld on grounds of unjust enrichment could be deposited in this fund for consumers' welfare. I have already given notice of motion on these lines.

I have put the record straight to allay any

suspicion in the minds of the members of the House that I had deliberately held back some sensitive information and details about the issue of excise duty refund.

My commitment to democratic norms of administration and to the obligations of the both of secrecy has been total and I can assure the House that during my tenure of office or in the period that followed, I have not in any way violated this commitment either on my own or under pressure from any quarter whatsoever.

(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, talks were held on Punjab problem between the Prime Minister and Shri Simranjit Singh Mann. A news item in regard to the memorandum given by Shri Mann has appeared in some newspapers through UNI which has given rise to many conjectures. Afterwards, a statement was also issued by Shri Mann that -

[*English*]

Militants should be included in the talks, and demanded Sikh home land.

[Translation]

Serious notice of such statements should be taken. My submission is that, first of all, the copies of memorandum given by Shri Mann should be laid on the Table of the House and a brief note of talks held between the two sides should also be laid. It should also be discussed extensively because the way in which conspiracy is being hatched to form Khalistan, excesses are being committed in the name of language, dress, national anthem is being banned and above all innocent people are being killed-is a matter of great concern. The statement issued by the Prime Minister in regard to the demand of self-determination and later on it was de-

fined in a different manner that an amendment to this effect could be made in the Constitution. I would like to say that a thorough discussion should take place in this regard before taking any decision. My submission is that copies of the memorandum and brief of the talks held between Shri Mann and the Prime Minister should be laid on the table of the House and should be discussed thoroughly.....(Interruptions)...

SHRI M.S. PAL (Nainital): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice on it.....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I shall call your name.

(Interruptions)

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards the movement being launched in regard to the Narmada Project. A large number of Adivasis are going to Gujarat and a serious conflict is likely to take place on the borders of Gujarat and Maharashtra. The factors underlying this issue are quite significant. According to the Government's present policy, the Government department has advised that the work on Narmada Project should be stopped immediately.....(Interruptions)....but on the other side Baba Amte is fully prepared to hold talks with them....(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: This is not proper. Please sit down.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as per the Supreme Court orders the Railway Department has issued a notice that those casual labourers who had been working in the Railway Department since 31.3.87 may submit their applications. As a result, casual labourers of Buxar and Dildar Nagar submitted their applications. But no priority list has been published by the Danapur Railway Division so far. Therefore, about five thousand labourers have launched an agitation against the contract system. My submission to the Minister of Railways and

the Hon. Prime Minister is that orders should be issued to publish the priority list at the earliest and contract system should be abolished. If their demand is not fulfilled they will stop the running of trains and start 'Chakka Jam' agitation in Buxar on 11.1.91 and it will affect the railway department as a whole.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI ARPIND NETAM (Kanker): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Narmada Valley movement is not against Gujarat. I would like to request that the problems of the Adivasis should be taken into consideration. It may be taken up by the Central Government, Gujarat Government or Madhya Pradesh Government. Their demands should be heard. The demands of Adivasis are not against any state or any development work. I would like to say that the Government should review their problems. Adivasis in this country have always made sacrifices. Will they always have to make sacrifices? My only submission is that attention should be paid to their problems. With these words, I conclude.....(Interruptions).....

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Baba Amte alongwith thousands of adivasis have taken the pledge to go to watery grave if dam upto this height is constructed there. On the other side the Government of Gujarat is reluctant to allow those people to enter their territory. Today, about six thousand Adivasis are lying in severe cold on the Madhya Pradesh-Gujarat border. Their problems should be solved and they should be consulted directly. The Deputy-Prime Minister should take this initiative. He should take measures to solve the problem of their rehabilitation or land problem, if any. Netamji has already spoken on the problems of our adivasis. They should share benefits of development and their problems should be solved at the earliest. The Government should also make efforts to persuade Baba Amte to end his dharna being staged at the Gujarat-Madhya Pradesh border. With this I conclude....(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you after-

wards, please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: First you take your seat, only then I will call you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIBHAI SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Speaker, Sir, land of Adivasis is being acquired for Narmada Project. I personally went there twice. The rehabilitation work there should be completed immediately. No doubt, this Dam should be constructed, but at the same time work of rehabilitation should also be expedited.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA (Surat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the movement being launched by Baba Amte against Narmada project is creating dis-integration in Gujarat, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry of Environment has given a certificate and the Central Government has approved the project and the conditions imposed by them have been implemented strictly. The movement being launched by Baba Amte in the name of rehabilitation is completely unjustified, because the Gujarat Government itself had invited them to visit the site to show them the progress of rehabilitation work. Thus the resentment shown by him and Megha Patekar is totally wrong. That movement is encouraging the feelings of regionalism and parochialism in Gujarat and Maharashtra.

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, is it over? No repetition.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my submission is that though the clarification has been given to the environmentalists several times, yet the Hon. Prime Minister met them day before yesterday and on that occasion the interference made by him in this regard is wrong and unnecessarily. Because undue encouragement should not be given to them. After warning them, you have sent a team there.....

MR. SPEAKER: Alright, it is over, what are you doing now, please sit down.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not proper on the part of the Prime Minister to send a team to Gujarat to see the work of rehabilitation. It is the responsibility of the Gujarat Government. Through you, I would like to submit to the Hon. Prime Minister that the people of Gujarat will not tolerate this, the work of water supply in many villages.....

MR. SPEAKER: Why are you repeating, it does not solve the problem.

SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: This work of Prime Minister is against the Gujarat State, I would submit through you that he should cancel his orders....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA (Patan): I am speaking about the movement started by Baba Amte. Sir, Baba Amte wants the Scheduled Tribes to continue to live as they are, as *vanavasis*. The Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunal heard all the four States concerned, and an award was given by the Tribunal in 1979, which was agreed upon by all the States.

Nowadays, if one tree is cut, the Gujarat Government is planting 40 trees. And rehabilitation works are going on very well, and the Adivasis there are very happy. You know that Shri Amarsinh Choudhry an Adivasi, became the Chief Minister of Gujarat. Adivasis who are not in the jungles or forests, but have come to the plains, are now just like the citizens in our plains. And that is why the main issue before the country is whether we agree to keep the Adivasis as they are in the jungles, or whether we agree that these people should come to the plains, and live with the rest of the population in our country. (*Interruptions*) Rs. 700 crores have been spent up till now. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Chavda, I have understood; don't repeat.

SHRI KHEMCHANDBHAI SOMABHAI CHAVDA: One more thing, and I will sit down.

If there is a dispute between water and food, what is the best way to chose? The best way is to choose water. If there is any dispute between food and the environment or any other thing, then we will choose food. So, Gujarat is suffering from all these things. Please allow my Calling Attention which I have given notice of today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIF SINGH (Outer Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to the partial attitude of Doordarshan. On December 30, about two lakh people gathered in a meeting in my constituency. I had intimated Doordarshan to cover the meeting about three days earlier. The former Prime Minister Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, Shri Paswan, Shri Ajit Singh, Shri Sharad Yadav and myself addressed the meeting. But despite prior intimation, no Doordarshan team came there to cover the meeting. My submission to you is that special attention should be paid towards this partial attitude. Because Prime Minister's assembly was telecasted thrice in the same news bulletin. I condemn this attitude and hope that you will intervene to take proper action in this regard.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The Kashmir Valley has experienced a very heavy snow fall. It has broken all records in the last 12 years. All the essential services have been disrupted and the position of supply is in a very bad shape. There is no electricity. The people of Kashmir are living in complete darkness. Even snow has not been cleared from roads in Srinagar city and other places. We have the President's Rule over there. The Deputy Prime Minister is here. I want to know the latest position about it from him. Two Advisers must be stationed in the Kashmir Valley for the entire winter season. They must provide electricity for 24 hours and restore essential services and

provide additional flights because roads are also closed between Jammu and Srinagar. Since the roads are closed, there should be additional flights. I want to know from the Deputy Prime Minister as to what he is going to do about it because the people of Kashmir have already suffered a very great hardship. I request the Deputy Prime Minister to assure me that electricity will be provided for 24 hours, snow will be cleared and more machines will be put on the roads and essential services, hospital services and other services will be restored. Even kerosene is not available in plenty. Additional flight must be provided. I urge upon the Deputy Prime Minister to assure me that all the essential services will be provided.

MR. SPEAKER: He is here.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: What is his reaction? What is your message to the people of Kashmir?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You only want that the people of Kashmir should remain happy.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): From the First of January Indian has become a Member of the UN Security Council. The Gulf issue is becoming a very serious issue. We should have a statement from the Government because we would like to know firstly what is our stand on the Gulf crisis? Secondly, war has almost become imminent. We would like to know, if war breaks out, have we done any study as to what will happen to the environment? We would also like to know whether they have done any study with regard to our borders; whether our borders will be affected. What is the situation? We insist that the statement be made by the Government. Otherwise, the whole matter will be out of control.

13.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, tomorrow I will raise the issue of Government's ambiguous policy on Air Bus-320. Today I want to draw your attention to a very serious issue. I have given notices for raising two issues. If you allow me I will raise the issue of Air Bus-320 tomorrow. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh is an industrially backward district. The UP Auto Tractor Factory is set up there. But it has been closed down as it was running in loss. About 1300 employees working there have been rendered jobless. The fate of about 50,000 families was directly or indirectly linked with this factory. This factory was the source of their livelihood. Now they are on the verge of starvation. We raised the matter with the U. P. Government also but they said that they didn't have the required technical competency to recommission the factory. I request the Government of India and particularly the Deputy Minister of Industry, who is present here and the hon. Minister of Petroleum that this factory should be started again after discussing the matter with the U. P. Government and the Minister of Industry so that the 1300 employees who have been rendered jobless can earn their livelihood and the 50,000 families, whose fate is linked with this factory and who are now on the verge of starvation can be saved from this difficult situation. By this, the Government of India will do a great favour to them.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Bombay city and particularly in my constituency Jogeshwari riots broke out three days ago. Unfortunately 3 persons were killed in police firing in the riots. This riot took place between two muslim groups but next day it appeared in the press that riots

have broken out in Bombay and the names of the 3 Muslim persons killed in the riots were also published. This newsitem gave the impression to the readers that Hindu-muslim riots have taken place. It incited more riots. So the riot which started between two muslim groups and with the police firing turned into a Hindu-Muslim riot. The issue of communal riots has been discussed here. I suggest that while reporting such newsitem, instead of using the words Temple, Mosque or Church word "place of worship" should be used. Similarly, I would like to suggest that until the riots are brought under control the names of the persons killed in the riots should not be made known to the public. Unfortunately, Muslims were killed in these riots and their the names appeared in the press.

It gave an impression that a hindu-muslim riot has taken place. Therefore, the names of the persons killed in the riots should be kept secret to keep a check on the riots. The State Governments should also be directed likewise.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides this, the riots, which took place in Bombay, should be enquired by a Judge of High Court to know the causes of riots.....(*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the loans of lakhs of farmers have been waived of under the Loan Waiver Scheme by B.J.P. But an order has been issued by the Cooperative Bank in Rajasthan that the loans of those farmers will not be waived, who will not deposit the interest till 31st of December. The farmers are already burdened with the previous loans. Therefore, I request that the cut-down date of 31st December to deposit all the interest should be extended upto June so that it can be of benefit to lakhs of farmers. Today, Shri Devi Lal is present in the House, who always talks of the welfare of farmers. I request him that besides waiving of the loans upto Rs. 10,000, the time limit for depositing the interests should also be extended from 31st December to June, 1991.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA
(Jadavpur): Sir, I had given a notice.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shrimati Malini, I have seen your notice. I will allow you to speak.

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had given a notice about a very serious issue. The Hon. Prime Minister is holding talks on the Punjab issue with the leaders of Akali Dal and with Shri Mann. Akali Leader Shri Simranjit Singh Mann has in the meantime, given a statement that they will agree on not less than self-determination. Besides this statement, a statement given by the Hon. Prime Minister has also appeared in the press in which he has asked the security forces to observe restraint in dealing with the militants in Punjab. This is a very grave issue. Everyday, killings are taking place in Punjab. What secret talks are going on between the Akali Leaders and the Hon. Prime Minister? It has been demanded by the Leaders of all the parties that the detail of this secret talks should be made public. The Leaders of all the parties should be taken into confidence. It is not known to the country and to the leaders of political parties as to what talks are going on between the Prime Minister and the Akali leaders. Had the Deputy Prime Minister Shri Devi Lal been taken into confidence? His is the neighbouring State. I would like to know as to what Shri Chandra Shekhar is discussing with the militants and Akali leaders. Had Shri Devi Lal been informed about the talks? It is a very serious matter that the Prime Minister has asked the security forces to observe restraint in dealing with the militants. It has posed a serious threat to the unity and integrity of our country. I would like to submit that I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion and a notice of Calling Attention Motion also. The hon. Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal, who is present here should inform the House whether he had been taken into confidence by Shri Chandra Shekhar in this matter? An assurance should be given that

the leaders of all the parties would be taken into confidence and the unity and integrity of the country will not be put at stake.

[*English*]

* **SHRI CHITTA BASU** (Barasat): Sir, it is a matter of fact that this issue has been raised in the House. Now the situation in Punjab is rapidly deteriorating. Migration of a particular community from the villages to the cities has started and also from the cities to other States. There has been an assault on the pressmen. There has been so-called code of conduct which is being issued from time to time in Punjab by the terrorist camp. As a matter of fact, terrorist activity has been further intensified and the situation has been further aggravated. The situation has become all the more complicated because of the negotiation which is likely to be resumed by the Prime Minister with the terrorists. The situation is very puzzling and disquieting and is fraught with grave danger because of the so-called statement made by Mr. Mann pointing out certain aspects of the Punjab problem. But it is not the question of Punjab problem alone. The issues raised by him naturally concern the unity and integrity of the country. Mr. Mann's statement which we have been able to know from the press, indicates that it is no thing but a charter of another post-partition vivisection of the country which is fraught with grave and disastrous consequences for the country as a whole. It is an open invitation for the violation of the Constitution including the basic structure of the Constitution. The statement of Mr. Mann is an open call for the creation of a Sikh theocratic state and an open attack on the secular foundation of the country. It is also obviously a part of the deep-laid conspiracy of imperialists and other foreign countries to destabilise the country's unity and integrity. In these circumstances it would be a sin against the nation if it is accepted as a basis of discussion to solve the long standing Punjab problem.

The Prime Minister made a statement. But it is not clear what he wants to do. He says that there should be an amendment of

[Sh. Chitta Basu]

the Constitution. What is the amendment of the Constitution? Unless these things are cleared, I think, the nation will be in a great anxiety and concern. I, through you, request the Government to make a statement and you may kindly allow a full-fledge discussion on the situation in Punjab.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): There should be a discussion on the Punjab. The Parliamentary Affairs Minister is here. I think, he should assure that a day and time will be fixed for a discussion on Punjab. (Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): I am concerned with the menace of narcotic drugs especially the cultivation of ganja in some parts of the country. I am particularly referring to large scale cultivation of ganja in some parts of Kerala. It has been reported in the press that there is a large scale cultivation of ganja in certain interior parts of some of the forests in Kerala. Especially in Idukki District it is a menace. It is learnt that some of the officials of Government of Kerala have taken steps for a raid into the cultivations. But it is unfortunate that the Government of Kerala is colluding with some of the cultivators of ganja. It is also understood that the District Collector of Idukki District, who was about to make a raid on the interior forest cultivation, had been transferred immediately. Some other officials also who were about to take action, have been transferred immediately. I request Government of India to treat this as a very serious matter, send a team from the Centre as provided under the Narcotics Drugs Act to search the forests of Idukki, catch the culprits and take very strict action against them.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there have been various reports in the newspapers about our Prime Minister's discussion with Mr. Simranjit Singh Mann for about ninety minutes... (Interruptions) The discussion with Mr. Mann, as such is welcome. I hope the Parliamentary Affairs Minister is listening to

me... (Interruptions) This is an important matter because the psyche of the Sikhs has been terribly hurt and any healing touch even Indrajit dada can afford to wait for ten minutes for his lunch—is very very welcome also. So, that way nobody is to dispute why there has been such a discussion. But there are two three things because of which the confusion has been further confounded. It is in the press that the Prime Minister has discussed for ninety minutes with Mr. Mann and has expressed his satisfaction. He has also said that self-determination is also possible within the Constitution. This is a very astounding thing. He has said that if necessary, the Constitution should be amended. We do not say that the Constitution should not be amended. There has also been a demand that Punjab should be built up as a buffer State between Pakistan and India. All along, the militants, the different groups, have been insisting that if in the agenda papers it is not specifically there that there will be a sovereign Khalistan State, they are not going to accept it. The Prime Minister has also said that he is ready for a discussion with militants. It is a most welcome step. But the question is that since the Prime Minister discussed alone for ninety minutes, his duty calls him, not that we should ask, to make a statement to the nation on what transpired. All along, the international jurists and other people have thought that self-determination' is required when some country goes into build a sovereign State. If there is a different connotation of 'self-determination' within the framework of the Constitution, we would also like to know. Therefore, I would just urge the Prime Minister that before this session concludes, he must come out and make a clear statement. I would also urge that there must be a full discussion on the affair with Mr. Mann and other people, that is going on.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, we fully share the concern of the House regarding Punjab. We are also completely in dark. We do not know what is going on Punjab issue and under what provision of the Constitution. Our leader has already written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister. So,

a discussion in the House and a statement from the Government will clear the cloud and confusion which is now being created, and I think a discussion is welcome in this House on this subject.

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for lunch to meet at 2.20 p.m.

13.19 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for lunch till twenty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at twenty five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER—in the Chair]

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): Sir, the House is entitled to know as to what has happened in terms of this morning's discussion.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Tripura West): Sir, he was also in the meeting and he knows about it.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: But I cannot inform the House. The Speaker has called a meeting. So, we must know as to what is the decision before we move on to any other business.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have no idea.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, the House should not be disturbed. It has been decided that all the leaders will meet again at 10 O' clock tomorrow and Mr. Malaviya will speak to the Prime Minister and take his directions. He knows it and let the House also know it. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Well, the

matter was discussed and what was discussed, I am not in know of it. please let us not bring all these things on the record. If something is decided, it would be done accordingly.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Almost the entire morning session was devoted to this. It is not a question of my knowing. The entire House was agitated on this particular issue. After that the Speaker was kind enough to discuss this issue in the meeting. The House should know as to what has been arrived at in the Speaker's meeting. The House should be reported back as to what has happened. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, nothing has been done in regard to the issue on which the entire House was agitated in the morning. It was a very grave issue. The entire time in the morning was devoted to this issue and. Now we are sitting in the post-lunch session. Therefore, we should like to know the outcome of it. (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request the hon. Members not to press for getting the information on this point from me. The hon. Members who were in the meeting know what has happened, whereas I am not fully seized of the matter. So, it will not be proper for me to say this way or that way or what has actually happened. Please understand the delicacy of the issue and do not press for it. You have expressed your views and I think all concerned are looking at it very carefully and they would certainly take a proper decision.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, it is not an individual who called the meeting; it is the Chair which called the meeting.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How can you

press for the information which I do not have?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is the Chair which called us. Now, you are occupying the Chair and so you should get the information and inform the House because the entire House was agitated about it in the morning. We took a position that we would not allow the House to continue so long as it is not decided. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are not pressing for anything. (*Interruptions*) The person, with whom the incident has happened, cannot speak and as you don't have the information, you also can not speak. What will be done in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

PROF RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Why can't you give that information? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR: It is a very shameful incident in the history of the House. It is known to the entire House that such an incident has taken place (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER: You were in the meeting

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
It does not matter. The entire House was agitated and the Chair invited us for a meeting. So, the information should come either from you or from the Parliamentary Affairs Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER I will try to get the information and if it is received by me, I will pass it on to you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G M BANATWALLA (Ponnani)

It is shocking and most unfortunate that communal violence still continues. We now had a flare-up in Lucknow. In Aligarh a series of fresh violence is continuing. There are widespread complaints of the partisan role of the PAC. Now in the searches that are undertaken by the PAC, there are grave allegations of excesses and atrocities. It is necessary that from all these sensitive places, the PAC should be withdrawn and Central forces should be deployed. As far as Aligarh is concerned, it should be entrusted to the Army.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the students of the Aligarh University are sitting in relay-hunger *dhama* here in Delhi, at the Boat Club with the demand that the PAC should be totally disbanded, with the demand that the anti-riot force should be immediately created and with the demand of action against officers responsible for the dereliction of duty including D.M of Aligarh and S.S.P. of District Bijnore. The hon. Prime Minister is here. I request the hon. Prime Minister that he may call a few of the students sitting on relay-hunger *dhama*, talk with them and assure them and have an atmosphere of confidence in our country which will help towards stoppage of this sort of communal violence.

I hope that the Government will give due attention to the request and the plea that I have made here, with your permissions

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER In deference to what was raised on the floor of the House, this is what I have received

The matter is under consideration of the Speaker. He will inform the House tomorrow of the decision in this regard

Now we go to Matters under Rule 377

14.32 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(I) **Need for proper maintenance of Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway passing through Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI N. DENNIS (Nagercoil): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Tamil Nadu part of the Trivandrum-Kanyakumari National Highway is in a very bad condition. It needs immediate maintenance and improvement. This road which once earned high reputation as the longest cement road in India is now in bad shape. The monsoon rains washed away both the sides of the road which have not been filled up since long. The side walls of the Kuzhithurai river bridge have collapsed from several places. They are causing danger to passenger and vehicle traffic. There are frequent occurrences of accidents. So, I request the Government to take early steps to keep the road in proper condition.

(II) **Need to Resume Vayudoot Services to Arunachal Pradesh as per earlier Schedule**

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): Sir, the Vayudoot Services were initially introduced to connect the important towns of North-East States. They were expected to serve as lifeline of this communicationally bottlenecked area. But in contrast, there appears divergence of Vayudoot flights to other parts of the country. Even some well communicated big cities having regular Indian Airlines services enjoy the facilities of Vayudoot services.

In States like Arunachal Pradesh, where there is no Indian Airlines services, a ray of hope was projected when Vayudoot services were introduced to some of its important places in recent years. But unfortunately, for the last one year, the flight position deteriorated to such an extent that in place of three scheduled flights per week only seven flights operated in three months.

Therefore, I earnestly appeal to ensure immediate resumption of Vayudoot services to Arunachal Pradesh as per the schedule.

(III) **Need to patronise Naturo-Electro-Homoeo Medicos of India and to take steps to promote electropathy system of Medicine in the country**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH (Sidhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with your kind permission, I would like to draw the attention of the House, towards the following matter.

The Naturo-Electro Homoeo Medicos of India, in Janakpuri, New Delhi is actively involved in the propagation in the fifth and the latest system of medicine, electropathy. The Electropathy system of medicine is entirely different from the other four conventional systems of medicine viz. Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathy. Upon the request of the N.E.H.M. of India, the Ministry of Health had constituted an inquiry committee in April, 1988 and the said committee submitted its report to the Ministry on 24th December, 1990. Under the aegis of the N.E.H.M. of India, New Delhi, about 62 medical colleges in the country are conducting a three year Diploma course of B.E.M.S. and the future of thousands of students and medical practitioners are linked with the Electropathy system of medicine in this country. I request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to provide patronage to the N.E.H.M. of India and to make efforts to popularise this system of medicine.

(iv) **Need to Introduce a direct Express Train from Delhi to Kotdwara and provide other facilities at Kotdwara Railway Station**

[English]

SHRI C.M. NEGI (Garhwal): Since two decades the people of Garhwal Division have been demanding a direct Express Train from Delhi to Kotdwara. On account of huge

[Sh.C.M. Negi]

traffic, five passenger bogies are already being attached in Mussoorie Express for Delhi-Kotdwara passengers. Passenger facilities are also lacking at Kotdwara Railway Station. Except a small portion, the entire platform is without shed. There is no overbridge for pedestrians. The railway land opposite the platform, has been occupied by hundreds of unauthorised jhuggie dwellers. There is a lot of dirt and filth in front of the platform.

I would therefore urge upon the Railway Minister to accede to the demand for a direct Express train from Delhi to Kotdwara and ensure other facilities.

(v) Need to construct railway line from Gopalpur port to the interior regions of Ganjam district, Orissa

SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO (Aska): It has been the long-standing demand of the people to link the coastal area of Ganjam district of Orissa to the interior regions and Phulbani district and further to the northern district of Orissa. With the establishment of Gopalpur Port, it is essential to link the hinterland through railways so as to make the Port viable.

The Union Government is urged to construct railway line commencing from Gopalpur Port and linking Behrampur route through Daringbadi to Phulbani district and then through Kalahandi district to link with the Bombay-Calcutta Trunk route at Raipur. This will link the Madras-Calcutta Trunk railway route to Bombay-Calcutta route, as well as open up the interior of Orissa and Chattisgarh region of Madhya Pradesh to the Gopalpur sea port.

(vi) Need for a hill highway from Kasargod to Trivandrum in Kerala

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasargod): National highway-17 passes through Kerala

and is almost parallel to railway line in the coastal area. No doubt, it is the main road in Malabar area through which major part of the traffic moves. A number of important roads start from ghat-section and move towards west and join NH-17. There are no roads lying north south parallel to it. Hundreds of feeding roads lying east-west are there. Because of that, NH-17 became one of the main highways and this road overflows with vehicular traffic.

The Eastern part of Malabar is rich with plantation crops like rubber, tea, coffee, coconut, arecanut and other crops besides cashewnut and paddy crop. To transport them to NH-17 is a costly affair. One has to travel 50 to 75 KM on an average to reach national highway. Besides being costly, the journey is time-consuming too. The only solution is to construct a Hill Highway in Malabar area of Kerala parallel to NH-17 and Dakshin Kannada of Karnataka.

I urge upon the Government of India to take up the scheme and conduct the survey immediately or direct the State Government of Kerala to take up the work of Hill Highway from Kasargod to Trivandrum and share the cost.

(vii) Need to include Pun Pun Dargha Project in Eighth Five Year Plan

[Translation]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Sir, India is a very large country and it is the home of people belonging to many religions. Unity in diversity is one of its basic features. The growing unemployment problem is giving rise to conflicts in various parts of the country. Besides this, extremist, terrorist and secessionist elements are actively engaged in disintegrating the country. We will have to crush these forces, if we want to strengthen the unity and integrity of the country. Developmental activities should be carried out on a war footing in the rural areas and approval should be accorded to the various schemes and proposals sent by the

State Governments. The Bihar Government had approached the Union Government in 1980 to give its green signal to the Pun Pun Dargha Project, but the Central Government has failed to arrive at any decision on it. Further, the financial burden on the State Governments is increasing day by day. Efforts should be made to improve this situation and the Government should accord its approval to this project by including it in the Eighth Five Year Plan.

(viii) Need to reconsider the decision to Import coconut oil from Sri Lanka

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Sir, the decision of the Central Government to import coconut oil from Sri Lanka has had its worst impact on the economy of the State of Kerala. The people of Kerala, to a large extent, depend on coconut products for their livelihood. The Government's decision to import coconut oil in the plea that it will help control prices of edible oils has not in any way helped the people of Kerala.

It is earnestly requested that the Ministry of Commerce takes immediate steps to review its decision to the import coconut oil from Sri Lanka.

14.41 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION IN RESPECT OF GOA

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): I beg to move the following Resolution:

"That this House approves the Procla-

mation issued by the President on the 14th December, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Goa."

Copies of the Report of the Governor of Goa and the Presidential Proclamation have been laid on the Table of the House.

The Governor of Goa in his Report of 11 December, 1990, addressed to the President of India, had given his assessment of the Political situation in that State. In that report, he had stated that situation of political uncertainty has developed in the State because the Maharashtra Gomantak Party (MGP) has withdrawn its support to the Government led by Chief Minister, Dr. Luis Proto Barbosa. Both the Chief Minister and the former Deputy Chief Minister are claiming the support of the majority of the legislators, without any concrete proof, whatsoever. The Governor also, indicated in his report that after giving a four day notice, he convened a special session of the State Assembly on 10th December, 1990 for a trial of strength, to give an opportunity to the claimants to prove their majority on the floor of the House. However, as per the Governor's report the Chief Minister submitted the resignation of his council of Ministers in the morning of 10th December, 1990.

In the context of the present Political stalemate in Goa, the Governor mentioned in this report that 13 Members belonging to the Congress-I legislature Party, four MLAs of the Goa People's Party, two Members belonging to the M.G.P. and one independent M.L.A. formed a common front by the name of 'Congress Democratic Front' (C.D.F.) on 9th December, 1990. It decided to function as a Single Party in the State Assembly from 9th December, 1990 onwards. The front also elected Dr. Wilfred D' Souza, leader of the Congress legislature Party as its leader in the Goa State Assembly.

The Progressive Democratic Front, led by Shri R.D. Khalap called on the State Governor on 10th December, 1990 and

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

requested him to invite Shri Khalap to form the Government. In his assessment of the situation, the Governor mentioned that while the Congress Democratic Front had a support of 20 legislators, the Progressive Democratic Front commanded the support of 19 MLAs. However, the Speaker of the State Assembly, who belonged to the M.G.P. was not included among them. The Speaker informed the Governor that he was prepared to step down, if necessary and function as an ordinary Member of the M.G.P. Thus, the strength of both the Parties in the Legislative Assembly was 20 each.

As a result of this political stalemate that has developed in the State, the Governor felt that none of the parties were in a position to either provide a stable Government or function independently. The Governor also mentioned in his report that under the circumstances, the loyalty of the MLAs was in question and that pressure was being mounted on them to change sides.

The Governor also further mentioned that the political situation in the state was getting complicated, as there was a possibility of incurring disqualification by seven MLAs belonging to the Goan People's Party, of whom four had pledged their loyalty to the C.D.F. and three had associated themselves with the P.D.F. Besides this, action can also be taken against the two MLAs belonging to the M.G.P. who had extended their support of C.D.F. under the Anti-Defection Law.

Further, the C.D.F. also launched a campaign for the removal of the Speaker, so that he may not initiate proceeding against them under the provisions of the Anti-Defection Law.

The Governor, therefore, came to the conclusion that no party was in a position to form a stable Government and provide clean and efficient administration. Accordingly, the Governor recommended the dissolution of the State Assembly and the imposition of President's rule till new elections are held.

The Union Government, after a thorough study of the situation in Goa and the Report of the Governor, arrived at the conclusion that, there was no other alternative but to impose Presidents' rule in Goa, under Article 356 of the Constitution. However, it was felt that the State Assembly should not be dissolved and that it should be kept in a suspended animation. The President was advised accordingly. Thus on 14th December, 1990, Presidents' rule was proclaimed in Goa and the State Assembly was kept in suspended animation.

Sir, I recommend the hon'ble House to approve the proclamation issued by the President on the 14th December, 1990 under article 356 of the constitution in relation to the state of Goa.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 14th December, 1990 under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Goa."

The time allotted for this business is two hours. BJP has 18 minutes. I call upon Prof. Ram Kapse to initiate the discussion.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE (Thane): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I oppose this proclamation. Actually before deciding about Goa, we should study the whole situation of whatever happened in the last one year.

In January 1990 elections for Goa Legislature were held. Congress (I) got 20 seats, MGP got 18 seats and two were independents—one joined the Congress (I) and the other joined MGP. Mr. Rane was elected as the Chief Minister and everything went on as expected and according to the Constitution. But within three months seven Members from Congress (I) came out. Out of them one was the then Speaker and actually here the Governor's role started.

It was expected of the Governor when seven persons came out of the Congress (I) under the leadership of Dr. Barbosa who was the Speaker, since the Speaker was independent and was not allied with any political party, that he would act according to Anti-Defection Act. Now it has been decided by the present Speaker of the Goa Legislature Mr. Sirsat that Dr. Barbosa is disqualified. Really speaking 1/3 of the MLAs did not quit the party. So it was expected at that time only that Anti-Defection law would come into force. There was a possibility of disqualification of all these Members because seven was the required number according to the Anti-Defection Act to avoid disqualification and here they were only six because the then Speaker was not belonging to any political party as such.

Afterwards for fifteen days only one MLA was elected as the Chief Minister. Then he cleared a seat for Dr. Barbosa. Now as we have been told, there are two groups and both are claiming majority. Both of them say that we are having twenty Members. Even the Governor has said that actually there was no group which had arithmetical majority. I could have accepted the proclamation of President's Rule, if anything was necessary. But I cannot imagine how it was decided that the Assembly should be kept in suspended animation. Then, the Governor of the State met the Press. In the press conference when it was asked as to what was the reason for keeping the Assembly in suspended animation, his reply was that the Goa legislators should get enough time to re-group themselves. What is the meaning of "a chance to legislators to re-group themselves?" It clearly means that it is an invitation for defection. If any word can be used for this action, it is horse-trading. We do not accept the use of Anti-Defection Act for this type of horse-trading, for this type of invitation to defection. Therefore, there was some chance for Goa legislators for some days, to re-group themselves. If at all, there is any action which will solve the Goa problem, it is the dissolution of the Assembly. For some months, President's rule can be there and thereafter, mid-term poll should be held and

what is the only way out. There is no reason whatsoever, why election should not be held in Goa. There is no reason for the suspended animation of the Assembly. So, I oppose it on behalf of my party, the BJP.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Congress Party has got 41 minutes. Now, Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev to speak. There are two other Members from that Party to speak.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, most unfortunately—after 43 years of independence, when our democratic values should have been strengthened—realignment of forces which came into this country in the last one-and-a-half years and also the existence and emergence of the terrorists in the country over the last five or six years, have created a situation in which we have having President's rule in Jammu & Kashmir, in Punjab, in Assam and now in Goa.

In Goa, of course, we do not have any terrorist activities. My previous speaker has very rightly explained before this House as to how the Goa Seembly came into being, what was the political set up there initially and also what happened in Goa because of the action of a particular group under the leadership of the then Speaker.

Subsequently what has happened now has also been very rightly elaborated by the hon. Minister of State for Home.

It is most unfortunate that the number-game of MLAs—their shifting of loyalty from one section to the other on the grounds of religion, language, political loyalty—has created the dislocation in the State of Goa which is one of the most loveliest tourist resorts not only of the country, but of the whole world. True, this change of numbers cannot take place on the basis of ideology. The money power must have played something behind this change.

As I said at the very beginning, after 43 years of independence, where we should achieve more stability, we are having more instability in the country.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: The logical conclusion of which is that you supported Mr. Chandra Shekhar to become the Prime Minister.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Because you are incapable of running the State. You cannot support the right party at the right time. That is your problem (*Interruptions*) When we are discussing Goa and when we have kept the Assembly into suspended animation, there is some scope that people's government say be there. But it will have to be done because of the present situation. And having a number 20-20 on both sides, it is really a very difficult task. I would like to mention here that when the first defection created instability in Goa, we wanted redress from the then Governor, who has now been promoted by Mr. Subodh Kant Sahay. He gave a prize when he was the Minister of State in the previous Government and the then Government was dethroned from there. I do not mind. But I would like to remind that without getting redress from the Governor, we had to move the High Court and the Supreme Court. The case is still pending before the Supreme Court. We do not know what will be the decision. An election—may it be a small State—costs a huge amount of money from the Government exchequer. The elections were held in January 1989 and hardly it would celebrate one year. We had to have President's rule for six days in-between and again there is Presidents' rule for some time. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of State for Home Affairs that now the Planning Commission is considering the allocation of funds for the second year of the Eighth Five Year Plan. Goa needs development in its various spheres. Just because there is not an elected Government, now you 'have one-in-two system. One Governor is acting for Goa and he is going to Karnataka. You should immediately appoint a Governor for Goa.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: It is measure of economy.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You

should see that in spite of the fact that there is no Council of Ministers and there is an Assembly and these MLAs are elected. You try to have an advisory body of these MLAs who can have a dialogue with the advisors and the newly-appointed Governor so that people's representatives are not overlooked by the administration under the President's rule—some advisors and some bureaucrats. I have nothing against the bureaucrats. But when people have elected MLAs, whatever might be their party affiliation, they are the elected people and they have got the right to say what are the things should be done in their particular constituencies and for the people. That is one forum if you can give. At least this will be a good precedent. On behalf of my party, I would also request you that you should no wait for an unlimited period to see that there is a viable Ministry. It is good that the Governor has taken a chance. He has given the recommendation of dissolving the Assembly but it is in your wisdom. The Government has taken a decision that we should not dissolve the Assembly. Let us see whether there can be a viable Ministry.

15.00 hrs.

As I said, this is a good gesture in view of the fact that we spent a huge amount for organising Assembly elections. But we would like to see that the Assembly should not be kept in a state of suspended animation for unlimited period. If a suitable and viable Government is not possible there, we should go for Assembly elections so that people can elect a Government there. While considering elections there, the elections should be held in such a time when the situation there is congenial for holding elections. Meanwhile, I would request you to solve certain issues which can be solved by the Central Government in discussion with the MLAs there. Language is an issue which has become a cause of irritation there. Let there be a dialogue under the Home Minister, which portfolio is with the Prime Minister today. Let him call the MLAs and the Presidents of the various regional and national parties. The situation which has been created today is the culmination of that language problem. The

language problem is a burning issue in Goa today.

Another issue in Goa is that there is a different lobby there. Goa is a very attractive tourist spot. But I do not know whether many of us know that there is a strong lobby in Goa today and specially the original people of Goa feel that the tourists visiting Goa are creating a situation whereby their culture and heritage is in danger. The reason is that a class of tourists who come from certain parts of the world have their own method of enjoying the sea beaches and the tourist centre. The way they enjoy the place does not suit the taste of our country. I would appeal to the Ministry of Home Affairs and specially the Minister of State for Home that some discipline should be brought in the tourist spots. Sometimes, it becomes difficult for a popular Government to take a hard decision. This is one area in which you can start an exercise by which you can bring some discipline so that it does not become an eye-sore for the tourists who do not like to see many of the things which are happening there.

Another major problem in Goa is drug trafficking. Quite a large number of hippies go there and pollute the social atmosphere there. Thereby, a section of the youth Goans are also being spoiled. I had heard, while I was in the Government, delegations from Goa asking for top and strong action. But unfortunately, during that time also, nothing was achieved. And this is because sometimes, it becomes difficult to take any hard decision on the side of the Government. The hon. Minister for Home is quite efficient in his field and I would request him that, by making this advisory body taking into consideration the various developments which are there and also considering the law and order situation which is created there because of the problem which I have mentioned, he should take corrective steps so that this system will be rectified and corrected. Last but no the least, I would request him for the appointment of a Governor and the Governor should be a nice man, not a political person who just go to Goa for resting but who takes a good

and correct step and gets himself involved in the activities there. I would request the Minister to see that the President's Rule does not continue for a long time. As soon as possible, either a Council of Ministers should be formed or if all the avenues are over and if there is no scope, then at the earliest, there should be election so that there will be a popular Government. With these words, I do not oppose but I support the imposition of President's Rule in Goa. Under the circumstances, the Government, with no other alternative, had to impose President's Rule and that is why, I support it.

SHRI SUDARSAN RAYCHAUDHURI (Serampore) Sir, Goa is now under the President's Rule. Article 356 of our constitution has been invoked. The Legislative Assembly there is in the condition of suspended animation. The Front Government of Mr Barbosa which came to power only nine to ten months ago was in any case, since its inception, destined to be doomed under its own weight.

As you know, there were several disputes. Firstly there was the dispute over the language issue, whether Konkani should be used or Marathi should be used. Then there was a dispute on the distribution of portfolios. As is evident in many coalition governments, that was very natural. But then there was another problem in the way this government of Mr Barbosa was formed. There was defection. The Anti Defection Act was already in operation. There are already several allegations. Certain matters are in court and I am not going to dwell deep upon that. Anyway, when the MaharashtraVadiGomantak Party decided, for its own reasons, to withdraw support from the Barbosa Government, the Government had to fall and it has fallen.

Now no other party or group has the majority to form a viable and stable government there. Maybe, a government may come up water-thin majority, but I do not know whether that will survive again, in the Goanese condition that is prevailing today.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE
(Dum Dum): That depends on the quantum of funds...

SHRI SUDARSAN RAY CHAUDHARY:
Funds are always available anywhere even here to engineer defections.

Legally and constitutionally speaking, when there is Article 356 in our Constitution, President's Rule was inevitable in Goa. But this type of promulgating President's Rule and invoking Article 356 is very dangerous and it is more dangerous to keep the Legislative Assembly in suspended animation.

First of all, I do not know whether it was possible for the governor or not, but Mr. Barbosa could have been persuaded to request for the dissolution of the House and to order fresh elections. One should remember there frequent use of Article 356 is alien to the very concept of democracy in our country. In this federal system of governance, people should have the final say. Let me not be misunderstood, but after all even the best of governors is a humble agent of the Centre and Centre's Rule should not be imposed upon the States whatever the case may be and the people should have the final say. People should have the right to choose their own government whether that government is good or bad.

Then, Sir, why should we impose Centre's rule on any State at all? Since independence—I do not remember, I have no exact figures—at least for 80 or 90 times, Article 356 had been invoked and President's rule had been promulgated in different States. I do not know, there may be two or three exceptions states where President's rule had not been imposed. And barring a few cases, all these actions of the Central Government to impose President's rule in different State have been sharply criticised as authoritarian moves against the interest of the State; against the interest of the people of that State.

Then, why should we keep the Assembly in suspended animation? Was it to engineer

further defection or was it to have one Government of defectors? This practice of keeping the Assembly in suspended animation is very dangerous. This will only engineer defections. This will only incite defection. This should be stopped. I do not know whether one should consider the case of amending Article 356 in a way so that Assemblies henceforth cannot remain under suspended animation to engineer defection. We have passed one Anti-Defection Act. In spite of that Act, defection galore is there everywhere. So, this should be stopped and we should have a further look on this anti-Defection Act.

I would ask the hon. Home Minister to end this President's rule and allow the people of that State to have fresh election immediately. There is no possibility of getting any stable or viable Government there. Everyone of us knows about the party situation; about the group situation there. Everyone of us knows that there is no stable Government visible or feasible there. Naturally, elections should be ordered. The Assembly should be dissolved and the President's rule should come to an end shortly.

Lastly, I would like to tell one thing more. Goanese people have various problems. Different people or different States have their own problems of development. Without having an elected Government of its own, choice, the people of no State can have their problems of development resolved. Let there be an elected Government, so that the development work of the Goanese people can take its due shape and the Government may take recourse to such work immediately. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Tej Narayan Singh. He is not there. Shri Handoo. All the parties together have only five minutes. Yours is the only one name, so you can get little more time.

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANOO
(Anantnag): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make some submissions on the present Motion under discussion. Normally, in view

of the recitals contained in His Excellency's Governor's Report—the President of the Republic—one would say perhaps, in the circumstances then existing, the imposition of President's rule was inevitable. But the present discussion gives us an opportunity to think about certain matters, to which reference has been made by the hon. representatives of the BJP and the CPI (M).

Today, in the country, four States are under Presidents' rule. To start with Kashmir, you go to Punjab, move on to Assam and in between have Goa also.

One question which is agitating and should agitate every patriot is, where does such question of suspended animation flow from? If you casually read Article 356, it only speaks of providing a substitute to an elected Government, but does not prescribe, as a temporary measure, suspending the life of the legislature and yet keeping the legislature alive. Perhaps the answer would be that since the President can dissolve the legislature, he can as well keep it in suspended animation. I am not to argue for, or against suspended animation in a given State. I am assuming that the authority to keep the life under suspended animation does exist, by implication, in Article 356.

But what are the norms, which are the occasions when the life of the legislature should be kept in suspended animation, instead of out right dissolution of the Assembly in case we fail to ensure rule in a given State, according to the terms of the Constitution? The classic example, and perhaps the solitary one, in this country is the State of Jammu & Kashmir. The President of the Republic gave consent in January 1990 to the imposition of the Governor's rule in Jammu & Kashmir, and gave consent to keep the life of the State legislature under suspended animation. But His Excellency the Governor chose, within a month, exactly on 18th February 1990, to dissolve the legislative assembly. The question which arose then, and which has since been agitating the mind of everyone in the State as also in the country is: when the President gave the

consent for keeping the life of the legislature in suspended animation, wherefrom did the Governor get the power to dissolve it within one month of having secured that consent, on an express request to the hon. President? The result is what we are watching in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

Now take the case of Goa today. We have known from the recitals of the Governor in the communication to the President, the reasons indicated for imposing President's rule, and the reasons are that it is not possible to know the affiliations of the members of the legislature or ensure a group which has, *prima facie*, the majority which can run a viable Government. By imposing President's rule on that plea, is it arbitrary exercise of power, is it discretionary exercise of power to say that in respect of the same members of the legislature, we shall yet give them an opportunity to regroup themselves? This question of asking the legislature to regroup by giving them an advantage of keeping the life of the Assembly under suspended animation, is a call for defection, particularly in the light of alignments indicated by His Excellency the Governor himself in his communication to the President of the Republic. Nothing could be more of a cruel joke than this, on the entire concept of constitutional rule in any State of our Republic. If you look between the lines in the report of His Excellency the Governor, he has clearly indicated that the result of the elections was that 20 members were with the Congress party, 18 members were with the local, i.e. provincial parties. Between this 20 and 18, what is it that can be a new alignment, or a new grouping? It can only mean an invitation to Congress (I) people to join the local party or an invitation to the local party people to defect, i.e. some of them, to join the Congress, so that they get at least more than 22, the form a viable Government. My humble submission in the present case would be that the time has come when we must set norms. We can not exclude the possibility of the necessity of imposing President rule and keeping the life of the legislature in suspended animation, though the occasions should be very rare. It should never be done.

[Sh. Piyare Lal Handoo]

because the substitute for President's rule is an elected Government, and an elected Government's substitute is President's rule for a brief period, as brief as possible. If we cannot do that, it is something which must put us on guard and indicate to us the necessity to become more introspective in respect of exercise of powers under Article 356, particularly those which are not in terms given by Article 356, but which flow from Article 356, by implication.

These are my submissions.

SHRI GOPALRAO MAYEKAR (Panaji): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as a Member from the Goa State, with very heavy heart, I have to express my resentment for the proclamation of the President's Rule in Goa. After listening to the various speeches made by the hon. Members of this House, I can only say that the information supplied to them is not correct. If you go through the figures, if you call it an arithmetic proposition, the situation after 11 December, the Report submitted by the Governor is an old one. The list submitted by the Governor itself is very clear. He has shown there 20, 20 each, one side including the Speaker. But after 10th December, a very important incident or an important happening of disqualification of three members is not considered at all. Now the defected members were disqualified by the legitimate authority. Mr. Barbosa case, for the last six months, it was under consideration by one member of the Assembly authorised by the Assembly to deal with it; and accordingly he has dealt with the affairs and he has disqualified Mr. Barbosa.

The same thing has happened with two of our members belonging to my party. It becomes a very *prima facie* affair that the day a person disassociates from the party, he loses his membership. So, again the Speaker has disqualified both the members after considering this arithmetic. It is clearly seen that to MGP side there are 20 members and to Opposition there are only 17 members. So, if you go only by arithmetic, it is a clear-cut democratic, what I should say

numerical support to my party to form the government. Unfortunately, the President's Rule was proclaimed. But the only ray of hope I should see that the Assembly was kept under suspended animation. I may feel that the government has not hastened to the conclusion of ending the affairs of the Assembly. They must have also thought to continue the democratic process, the popular rule in the State, because that is the ultimate aspiration of the democracy.

So many points were raised about the dispute and other things. About defection, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that so far as these figures are concerned, there is no defection. Seven members who were defected from the Congress Party, the had formed they government in coalition with the MGP. After that, there was a strength of 26. Now those who have defected from the GPP, they have joined the other group. Nobody has defected from the other group and joined MGP. This is very important because MGP is not forming a government on the basis of defection. If at all defection is there, out of 7 members, one is disqualified, out of six, three have defected to the other side. I do not want to narrate the whole story. Now because of this suspended animation position of the House, there is a danger of our people getting allured by the other side and then defecting and then forming a Ministry by the Opposition. Therefore, if you consider this point, it is very obvious that Home Ministry has to immediately act and withdraw the President's Rule and allow the Leader of my Party, MGP, to form the Ministry. I, with pride, can say that ours is a Party which ruled Goa for 17 continuous years initially and the entire infrastructural foundation stone was laid by my Party. I had the privilege to be one among the Cabinet then. So, do have full faith in us. We are having a capacity and we will see that this tiny place, this beautiful place, this tourist paradise can definitely be developed with more vigour if this power again is given in a democratic way to my party.

With this appeal to the Minister, I hope immediate withdrawal of President Rule and formation of popular ministry in Goa. We will

have a good present in the New Year and the people of Goa will be happy. If at all you want to bring the President's Rule with dissolution of the Assembly then do it if the defectors are forming the Ministry there, then I will fully support it. I would not say that defectors should be allowed to form the Ministry. Now what stands in the way is the defectors. It is a clear that the progressive, democratic front minus three defectors which is in a majority. Therefore, I would strongly plead with the Minister to see that the democratic government is established in Goa.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD (Hingoli): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have been listening to the speeches made by hon. members and I personally feel that the action taken by the President was taken as a deuce. I do not think that he liked it when this proclamation was made. What has been happening in a very peaceful place like Goa will not be appreciated by the people who believe in democratic traditions. I remember the Bandokar's Government and also the Kakodkar's Government also. But this had never happened in that place. The Governor has said that this may be a reflection of the happenings at the Centre. The words that he had used are not befitting all of us, especially all those people who are elected by the people. It was to put an end to all such activities only, as just now an hon. member has suggested, the President's rule was brought in.

We can find out some solution. It is up to you to find out some solution whereby you can have your own Government, a Government which would not be disturbed by the financiers and your own members will not be allured hereafter. I think, if it is not possible, we should ask for fresh elections. But the people should be warned to elect only those people who can abide by the discipline of the party. Already in States like Punjab, Kashmir and Assam different activities are going on which are certainly dangerous to the nation. But what is going on in Goa is not very good. The people of this country will start wondering what is wrong with our elected members,

and why they are not able to give them a stable government when they had given us their votes. That will give a wrong opinion to the people.

15.28 hrs.

[**SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE** in the Chair]

Just to save the dissolution of the Assembly we must all try to have a Government in that State. If that is not possible, then, I would suggest that we should go in for fresh elections. I hope by that time a climate will be created when the people will be able to send such members who will not be lured by other parties.

SHRINANDU THAPA (Sikkim): Sir, what we have seen or are witnessing in Goa is a threat to smaller States like Sikkim or other small States in other parts. The suspended animation of the Assembly by the Governor is only meant to attract defections and allow horse-trading, in other words. Therefore, the party whichever has the majority in Goa—absolute majority of their own in originality—should be allowed to form a Government. But if that is not possible, and no party fails to form a government, I think that the Assembly should be dissolved at once and a fresh poll should be conducted, so that the people can take part in the elections and form a government of their choice for a lasting solution.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only wish to make one or two remarks.

Anti-defection Bill was passed when we were all under the impression that two party system alone could be the proper democracy suitable to India. It is high time now that we begin to think as to whether two party system would be good enough, British type of party system and formation of Government would be good enough for all the States in India. We have big States like Uttar Pradesh. We have small States like Goa. Then, we have States where there is not

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

much social problem. In certain small States like Pondicherry, Goa, Assam, we have tribal problem and also religious problem. All kinds of complications are there. Therefore, I begin to wonder whether two party system would be good enough for us and whether we should not begin to make experiment with, what is known as, coalition form of Government and all party Government as we are having in Switzerland. From the speeches of our friends here and from the papers that have been placed before us, you can see what sort of mischief can be played by people belonging to the same three political parties; one with the other groups all the time changing their combinations. We are having some taste of it in our House also. Therefore, it is high time, I think, for all the parties to begin to think in terms of how this Defection Bill can be re-arranged, reorganised and amended and if the Governors could be given instructions in order to see that they help the local parties, small parties and groups and make them to get together, and work together in a coalition manner or in a committee fashion as in Switzerland. Otherwise, we would be faced from time to time with such malignant diseases, political diseases as we are having in Assam, Goa and Pondicherry also.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH (Buxar):

Sir, I oppose the imposition of President's rule in Goa and I would like to say that the Governor has mentioned in his Report that in the current political stalemate in the State, the loyalty of the MLAs was in question. It means that most of the MLAs have defected from the parties, on whose symbol and ticket, they had contested and won the elections. In my opinion, they are unfit to be the Member of a Legislative Assembly. They should have been disqualified from the membership of the House, under the anti-defection law. Although President's rule has been imposed but they continue to retain their membership. In my view, the Proclamation of the President's rule is not the right solution to the current political stalemate. On the contrary,

when it was observed that no party enjoyed a majority in the Assembly the House should have been dissolved. Unfortunately, it has been kept in a suspended animation. This is going to provide ample opportunities for horse trading and subsequently someone would claim the support of the majority and form a Government, which would last for a few days and then crumble down like a house of cards. Therefore, I oppose the imposition of President's rule in the State and urge the Government to dissolve the assembly and hold fresh elections without any delay. Secondly, Ranga Sahib has called for amending the Anti-defection Law. I would like to say that a provision should be made in this regard that consequent upon defection of a member from his party, his membership from Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly of which he is a member, should stand cancelled with immediate effect. This provision must be made in the Anti-defection Law. The present provision that if one third members of the total strength of any party defects then the membership of any member will not be cancelled. It is not proper. Even if a single member defects from any party on whose symbol he was elected, his membership should be cancelled.

With these words I oppose the imposition of the President's rule in Goa and demand from the Government to hold election there immediate after dissolving the Legislative Assembly.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Constitution the article 356 has not been provided just for using it by the Central Government as their weapon to impose the President's rule over the States after dismissing the democratically elected Governments rather this article is meant for strengthening and protecting the interests of democracy. This article should be used by the Central Government measure under compulsion only. The Central Government had no other options than to impose the President's rule in Goa.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Chief Minister of Goa, Shri Rane Saheb submitted his resig-

nation from the post of Chief Minister on 26th because seven members left the Congress party on 23rd and his Government lost its majority. After that Shri Barbosa was sworn in as the Chief Minister there. He constituted his council of Ministers with the help of two parties and two independent Members. Now, we should look into the political crisis arised there. Today the situation is very critical there. The Chief Minister has also been disqualified by Shri Jhalmi under the anti-defection Law. In my opinion the provisions of Anti-defection Act are inadequate as it does not strengthen the democracy. In democracy the rights should be given to the Member at both levels, at the Centre as well as the State level to adopt their own way and to form a separate party of their own. If there are own differences of opinions and principles and issues among the Members of the party to which they belong so that they instead of deviating from the public's aspirations may come forward with prestige to serve the public interest.

Sir, in Goa, the Governor gave Shri Barbosa sufficient time to prove his majority in the Legislative Assembly but he could not face the House. So, the President's rule has been imposed there after dismissing his Government.

I am not at all agreed with the opinions expressed by the many hon. Members that the Central Government through the imposition of the President's rule has misused its powers for its own interests. Many hon. Members have expressed their views here that the Legislative Assembly of Goa should be dissolved. But I think that the Centre's step to keep it under suspension is right as the period of 4 years is still left out as its tenure. The repeated unnecessary elections will cause the loss of public fund as well as the loss of precious time. We should rely on representatives of the people. It is very dangerous for democracy if we repeat such expressions for them like they are thieves or robbers or dishonest. The representatives of the people should get full opportunity to rule the state. In democracy a Member should have an opportunity to use his rights and if he

differs with his party on certain issues and principle or he wishes to raise his voice against the authoritarian attitude the Party's leadership he should have every opportunity to use his democratic rights.

I support the Central Government's stand of imposing President's rule in Goa and to keep the Legislative Assembly of Goa under suspension for the time being as holding unnecessary elections would not be a right approach. The people's Representatives have the rights to act according to their consensus and those rights will have to be protected by the Centre.

I hope that the political crisis in Goa would be solved very soon. The allegations levelled against the Centre are baseless. I would like to request the hon. Members to have faith in the people's Representatives of Goa as we too are people's Representatives like them.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL
(Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the same has happened in Goa which is a small state, as happened here in Delhi.

The Congress (I) and the Maharashtra Gomantak Party got equal seats in Goa Legislative Assembly in the last election. The election was held in January and in March the Congress Government had to resign after 7 Members deserted the party and they formed a separate group. During the discussion, in this House, the then Government was charged of making an effort to break the Congress Government ruling in Goa. Now there is the Government at the Centre of the same party which is running with the support of Congress Party. The Government which we used to support had support of at least double crutches but now it appears that the present Government is victim of polio since its birth, so it has got a longer crutch. For the benefit of the Congress party the Government of Goa has been toppled this time. The hon. Member was giving his argument in favour of keeping the Goa Assembly under suspension and he was suggesting to rely on those representa-

[Prof. Prem Kumar Dhumal]

tives. After the elections held in January 1990, two-three Governments have been toppled during one year only. Members are frequently changing loyalties and sometimes posing themselves as an independent member. If they are true representatives of people the why are they afraid of facing the people again.

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonepat): It is all due to you only.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Do not worry Shastriji, people like them will come again in power if you will continue your support. It did not happen due to us as the Government was running smoothly with our support but it collapsed because you defected from the party. It would not have taken place if you had shown your firmness.

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: We were expelled by your leader, we had not acted against the party.

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Shastriji is mistaking me to be member of other party. It was all your party's problem. I am speaking on behalf of the Bhartiya Janata Party and we had not ousted you.

[English]

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane): Sir, if they want, they can speak about it. (*Interruptions*) If you have any explanation, please explain afterwards. Why do you disturb our Member who is speaking? (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: At 4 O'clock, we have to take up the other subject. Please don't disturb.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, my humble submission to the hon. Members is that one the one hand they claim to be the representatives of the people,

but on the other hand, they shy away from facing them. Let the people give their verdict. Whomsoever they elect, will run the Government. Since the representatives they elected earlier have failed to deliver the goods, let them be changed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, now that the State has been brought under President's Rule, there is no question of turning the clock back. But the Governor of the State should be immediately recalled because his activities and conduct has been suspicious. Secondly, the State Assembly should be dissolved instead of keeping it under suspended animation. Fresh elections to the Assembly should be held before May. Let the people of Goa decide. Whichever party wins majority of seats may form the Government, that will be the true democracy. The money that goes into horse trading can better be spent on the elections and the people will get an opportunity to elect their representatives afresh. With these words, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have heard the views of the hon. Members. Just now, the hon. Members said during the discussion that why elected representatives are not given an opportunity to form the Government. As I said earlier, the State Government did not last even one year. Thereafter, another Government was given an opportunity to run the State, but it did not prove its majority and resigned. Now there is a tussle between two parties for majority. This is the last chance that we have given to the elected representatives to form the Government. We are committed to establishing democratic institutions wherever elected Governments are not there. It is not our intention to encourage horse trading. At least, this is not the intention of the present Government. Therefore, according to the wishes of the hon. Members, we are exploring the possibilities whether Government could be formed there. However, if this

experiment fails, elections would be held as a last resort. The hon. Member Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev has demanded immediate appointment of a Governor who could look after overall development of the State. Tourism and development of the State has remained neglected and drug-trafficking has been going on unchecked. All these questions will be given priority during the President's rule. I hope that the Government of elected representatives will be formed in the State. With this hope, I would request this august House* to adopt this resolution.

PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Three weeks have already passed; for how long will the Assembly remain in suspended animation? *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North): Mr. Chairman, Sir, several Members had raised important issues and on none of the issue, the hon. Minister has clarified as to how long the suspended animation will continue and when the Government will be formed there.

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are still five minutes for us to indulge in this discussion. If you want to ask any clarification, you can ask now in one or two minutes.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK (Bombay Sough Central): I want to say that Maharashtra Gomantak Party has come forward to prove its majority. If they are able to prove their majority, the Presidential ordinance can be withdrawn. We think that they will prove their majority and there should be no doubt about it. The leader of the Maharashtra Gomantak Party has claimed that he would be able to prove his majority. His claim can be tested on the floor of the Assembly. The Governor should be given full powers and nobody should intervene in the matter.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can only seek

clarifications. There is no time for anything else.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: In Goa, some people belonging to the Maharashtra Gomantak Party say that those who espouse the cause of Maharashtra should be given better treatment and more rights and interests of Maharashtrians should be safeguarded or else let there be elections and let the people's verdict be respected.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to know whether such indefinite suspended animation will not encourage horse trading and immorality?

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Only one question I would like to ask. Will the hon. Minister assure this House that the same procedure that was followed by the President of India in relation to the formation of the Government, at the Centre, namely finding out whether there is *prima facie* case to a viable government and then asking the Prime Minister to test the majority in the Lok Sabha will be followed there. Can he formally find out in Goa or can he through the Governor find out which combination or which single Party is claiming the majority and if they have the majority, will they be directed to test the majority and viability on the floor of the Goa Legislature?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Under what rules he will say on behalf of the Governor? He has no authority to say on behalf of the Governor. It is the wisdom of the Governor to decide.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have carefully said: Will he recommend and suggest it to the Governor?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I want to assure you this much that the process of

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sayay]

formation of Government would be completed as soon as possible and a new Governor would be appointed there.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 14th December, 1990 under articles 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Goa."

The motion was adopted

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now it is going to be 4 O'clock. If the House agrees, we may take up the next item, i.e. Discussion under rule 193 to be initiated by Shri Basudeb Acharia.

Shri Basudeb Acharia

15.58 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Continued Rise In Price of Essential Commodities In the Country

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the Chair for allowing to raise a discussion on a very important subject, i.e. rise in prices of all essential commodities. This has become a ritual in every Session that we discuss rise in prices of essential commodities. The Prices of these essential commodities are rising without any check.

Every year, at least during the harvesting season, from November onwards, we used to find the fall in prices. But it is surprising that during this period, the prices of all the essential commodities are rising higher and higher and the inflation rate, particularly in

the month of December has crossed double digit, namely 11.5 on the 15th December, 1990.

16.00 hrs.

The vote of confidence was taken on 16th November 1990, so far as I remember, and after the change of Government, when Prime Minister Shri Chandra Shekharji took over charge, this House was assured by him that the crisis in our economy would be overcome. But the crisis which the country was facing was not there, only during the period of the previous Government, that is, the period of National Front Government. This crisis was there during the period of Shri Rajiv Gandhi Government also because of the policy pursued by that Government. The National Front Government inherited the bankrupt economy of that Government. We, the Left Front, gave a warning when the General Budget and the Railway Budget for the year, 1990, was presented to Parliament as there was hike in the prices of petroleum products also, although at that point of time there was no Gulf crisis. There was hike in railway freight and fare. We gave a warning that it would have frustrating effect on the prices of all essential commodities and that impact was felt after the General Budget and the Railway Budget were presented.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): On the contrary, your party stated at that time that it was a revolutionary Budget. I remember this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: It was because of their bankrupt policy that we are facing this price situation. Cereals, pulses, foods, vegetables, milk, eggs, fish, meat etc., registered double digit inflation. Index of these 20 commodities group having a weight of about 36.6% in the general price index, increased by 10.6% in general prices index, Edible oil prices rose by 10.3%. Dal which cost Rs. 11/- during November, 1989 now costs Rs. 18/- per Kg. Onions cost Rs. 3.15, now costs Rs. 6.50 to Rs. 12/- a KG.

The prices of all the essential commodi-

ties were increased during this period and in 1990 also, there is an increase in both wholesale and retail prices. It was 9.2% during the second week of October.

16.05 hrs.

[SHRI JASWANT SINGH *in the Chair*]

It co-accelerated to 10.8 per cent during the second week of November and 11.4 per cent in the middle of December. This crisis was there during that period and the National Front Government immediately required Rs. 1000 crores. So, they put forward the reason to mop up that amount. It was prior to the increase in prices of Petroleum products. We suggested some other measures. They could have taken measures to mop up that amount without increasing the prices of Petroleum products which had a cascading effect on all other commodities and there was a price rise in respect of all the commodities. Then, there was the Gulf crisis. There is an increase in prices to the tune of 25 per cent in respect of all petroleum products. Therefore, that Government was completed to increase the prices of petroleum products in the month of August... (*Interruptions*) Then, there was further increase in the prices of all essential commodities. This crisis was there. This crisis was not created by the National Front Government. It was because of the wrong policy pursued by the Rajiv Gandhi's Government and it was because of import liberalisation; policy of taking loans, foreign loans to the tune of Rs. 1 lakh crores, increasing the burdens of the people. There was an increase in debt-servicing. The percentage of debt-servicing in 1980-81 was only about 10 per cent. But during the period 1988-89 when their Government was in power, that was increased to 30 per cent. It was because of the loan that was taken in 1980-81 from IMF and also because of refund of loan. The people of our country had to bear the burden of all these things. Then, there was the import liberalisation policy; deficit financing etc. Every year, the deficit financing was to the tune of minimum Rs. 15,000 crores. All this added to the crisis in our economy. That crisis, that bank-

ruptcy the National Front Government inherited from them. We will have to admit that when the Congress Government left, the economy was in a bad shape. That was accentuated when there was the Gulf crisis. We have also criticised in this House as well as outside the House. The Left parties were supporting that Government. But still we were criticising some of the policies of that Government.

In the Budget when there was increase in the petroleum prices, railway freight and fare and when the Industrial Policy was announced we criticised that policy because that industrial policy was no better than the one which was there during Rajiv Gandhi Government. Because of that policy we are now facing the crisis today.

We have already pointed out time and again the presence of black money and the influence of black money. There were a number of Commissions which said that the black money now in our country is to the tune of Rs. 80,000 crores whereas our annual budget is only Rs. 39,000 crores. Unless that black money is controlled there cannot be any control in the rising prices of essential commodities.

This JD (S) Government, supported by Congress (I) has miserably failed because within these two months they have not taken any concrete steps and during this period inflation has increased to the double digit. It was not 11.5% last year when the National Front Government came to power. But it crossed the double digit in the month of December when this Government came to power with the support of Congress (I) and they have not spelt out any policy as to how they check this price and how they will reduce the prices of essential commodities.

Why is there a crisis in balance of payment? Now this Government has a foreign exchange for about 32 days of export only. Import has been increased—that was increased during Shri Rajiv Gandhi's five years period and export has been reduced. There was crisis in our foreign exchange—foreign

[Sh. Basudeb Acharia]

exchange reserve has been reduced. I can quote figures. In 1980-81 foreign exchange reserve was Rs. 5544 crores in 1989-90 it was reduced to Rs. 3600 crores when they left. As the foreign exchange reserve has been reduced, there is a crisis in the Balance of Payment position. We are to depend on import of certain commodities like edible oil. Edible oil is not being imported now, because there is reduction in foreign exchange reserves. As such, there is a hike in the price of mustard oil. Mustard oil cannot be purchased for less than Rs. 40 per Kg, in Delhi. Because of the crisis in the Gulf, it is also not being imported.

Since a policy was adopted to de-control cement—we gave a warning at that time that you are adopting a policy to de-control cement—there was a steep hike in the price of cement. Cement is being sold at Rs. 100 per bag. There was crisis during that period, because of the policies of that Government. This Government has also not taken any concrete steps so far. They have not spelt out their policy as regards prices of essential commodities. In this very House itself, we have made a number of suggestions. One of the suggestions is to strengthen the Public Distribution System, to distribute 14 essential commodities which the people, particularly who reside in the rural areas and the people who are below the poverty line need. The Central Government should procure all these 14 essential commodities from different States and supply them to the State Governments at a subsidised rate so that these commodities can be distributed through the Public Distribution System. This suggestion was made long back in the year 1980, so far as I remember. A suggestion was made to introduce this system to give 14 essential commodities to people throughout the country at a uniform cheap rate. An estimate was also made as to what will be the required amount that would be required for that. It was worked out to be around Rs. 700 crores, for the procurement of these commodities like cloth, medicine, sugar, match box etc., You can supply them at subsidised rates to the

State Governments for distribution through Public Distribution System. We have experienced it, when there was sufficient supply of rape-seed oil in West Bengal, through Public Distribution System. There was a fall in the prices of mustard oil. It came down last year to Rs. 12-13. There was an adequate supply of rape-seed oil through the public distribution system.

It was stated in this very House by the Finance Minister the other day that there was no soft option. The only option now left is to borrow money from the International Monetary Fund. We had the experience in the year 1981. A huge amount was borrowed from IMF, with conditionalities that food subsidy would have to be reduced. The farmers and peasants get fertilisers at subsidised rates. Then there is subsidy on clothes, wheat and rice. Not only this, the ESMA was imposed in 1981. That was one of the conditionalities which the IMF imposed on Government of India that ESMA be imposed on the working class, the employees, to take away their rights. So, this Government was decided to borrow money. Already the debt service ratio has been increased to 30 per cent. Rs. 19,000 crore was the amount which was refunded last year—the loan taken from the IMF. Again with the hard conditionalities, the Government have decided to borrow from the IMF. We have seen their conditionalities. The import liberalisation was one of the conditionalities. Due to import liberalisation, there is crisis in foreign exchange, there is crisis in balance of payments, there is crisis in the industrial situation in our country.

There are other options. The Government should think over those options not by going with a begging bowl to the IMF or to the World Bank to borrow money from them with hard conditionalities and then surrender our self-reliance which was surrendered during 1985 to 1989. We have seen how our self-reliance was surrendered, how multi-national companies were invited, how our industries, one after another, were being closed during those years. There was unemployment and poverty in our country.

So, we do not expect anything from this Government. What is their manifesto? Are they following the manifesto of the Congress (I)? Then, there will be unemployment. There will be poverty and further price rise and inflation as we have seen during these two months period of this Government. What is their manifesto? They should spell out as to what concrete steps they are going to take to erase the rise in prices of essential commodities. 50 per cent of our people are still below the poverty line. They do not get their meals once a day. We should realise the hardships of the rural people, the agricultural labourers and the poor peasants. Not only the wage earners are facing the hardships due to rise in prices of essential commodities but also the people living in the rural areas, the adivasis and the agricultural labourers are facing hardships. Why cannot the Government start a programme under the ITDP, the Integrated Tribal Development Programme? There is a programme to supply wheat and rice at a subsidised rate. But only 45 per cent of the tribal people live in ITDP area and 55 per cent of the tribal people live outside the ITDP villages. Why cannot the Government extend this programme to supply not only wheat and rice but also other commodities at a reduced price? At least, this programme can be extended during the lean period which starts from March to September. Other items can also be included in it. The agricultural labourers, adivasis and other people who live below the poverty line should also be supplied with essential commodities at a subsidised rate. I would like this Government to think twice before going to the IMF with a begging bowl with conditionalities. The Government should take concrete steps to erase the rise in prices of essential commodities to procure 14 essential commodities from different States and supply those commodities to the State Governments at a subsidised rate to get them distribute among the people who are below the poverty line. Thus, those people can get the commodities at a reduced rate. This can be done only when the Government can spend Rs. 700 crores per annum. When they are spending hundreds of crores of rupees in other programmes, why cannot

they spend Rs. 77 crores for 50 crores of people in our country and distribute the essential commodities at a subsidised rate? I think the Government will take some concrete steps to erase the rising prices of essential commodities.

MR CHAIRMAN I must caution all the hon. Members that the time allotted to this very important discussion is two hours, half of which has already been consumed. And it is my directive that it be conclude by 6 O'clock today. The Congress Party has got a total allocation of 40 minutes time. It has given a list of six speakers.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta, North-East) Can it not continue tomorrow? This is such an important issue. This is the highest forum and if this discussion continues for some more time, all the members will get an opportunity to speak. This new government can correct all the ills committed by the past government.

MR CHAIRMAN I am sure the new government will apply itself to performing its task, corrective or new. My brief is limited to conducting the business of the House in the time that the Business Advisory Committee has allotted. I cannot go beyond the BAC.

SHRI AJIT PANJA When this House finds unanimously that this is an important subject and time has to be extended till tomorrow, it can be done.

SHRI ANIL BASU (Azambagh) He is casting aspersions on the BAC!

16.32 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was hearing Shri Acharia with rapt attention. But it seems that political influence is playing more in his mind than the overall benefit that can accrue to our countrymen if this discussion becomes fruitful.

We must look into the subject matter

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

taking into view the performance of the Rajiv Government, thereafter the performance of the V.P. Singh government and what has now come up in the country, that is the rise in prices going beyond the means of the common man. So far as the overall rate of price increase is concerned, considering the period 1988-89, thereafter 1989-90 and then the last 11 months, it appears that there was something very wrong.

We have to consider what are the factors which played in such a manner that despite the fact that there has been a spurt in production, despite the fact that the peasants in the fields have made a record production and despite the fact that every one is talking and thinking that something must be done for the common man, prices are soaring.

During the period of Shri V.P. Singh's government, it appears that they have not applied their mind to one very signal feature which was absent in the Indian economy. Whenever there is a seasonal rise in prices, when the seasonal procurement becomes available, prices go down in their normal course without the application of any intricate economic policy measures. Prices go down with the fundamental rule of demand and supply. During the period of the previous Government, this remained absent. When we take into consideration each item of seasonal products, it appears that the seasonal rise in prices was very high while the seasonal decline was very weak. Therefore, in the whole mechanism, there must have been serious defects. The Government was either not taking the matter seriously, i.e. just previous Government, or they were taking the matters seriously but could not apply their mind because of their pre-occupation in other matters. It also appears that the pressures which were in a generalised character, appears that the substantial and wide-spread price increase was amongst the manufactured products as much as amongst the primary articles. Now, the pressure on commodity price further intensified during

this period, i.e. the current financial year 1990-91. I have tried to analyse the factors. It appears to me that there are five factors which are responsible for this type of rising prices which cannot be controlled despite everybody seems to be thinking about it.

- (1) Supply and demand imbalances of some of the essential commodities like pulses, tea, sugar, oilseeds, edible oils and cement.
- (2) Constraint in augmenting supplies of commodities in short supplies through imports owing to foreign exchange reserves' situation.
- (3) Increase in administered prices of agricultural and industrial products.
- (4) Rise in the input cost and
- (5) Last but not the least Higher growth liquidity arising from fiscal deficits coupled with excessive monetary growth of the previous years

I had made a comparison of the various years. It appears that during the fiscal year 1989-90, the Indian economy experienced yet another reasonable good performance. With an estimate growth of 4.5 per cent and despite two years of drought during the five years of Rajiv Government, the overall growth rate came to 5 per cent in real Gross Domestic Product.

Secondly, you will find that it appears that there were several macro-economic imbalances which surfaced in the recent year's such as large budgetary deficits, current account deficits in the balance of payments as also pressure on prices persisted during 1989-90. It also appears after a comparative study on the price front, a relative stability was witnessed during the first few years, taking impartially which Government and why. Let us discuss about this. This was disturbed during the terminal year of the Seventh Plan which was a very crucial year. The inflation rate has broken all record as measured by the Wholesale Price Index. It

moved up from 5.7 per cent in 1988-89 to 9.1 per cent till the end of 1990.

The latest Annual Report—I looked into it and found it—shows that there was a Reserve Bank observation which stated that the price increase become a more generalised phenomenon due to a variety of factors, out of which the Reserve Bank had made three factors responsible.

- (1) Sectoral supply-demand imbalances.
- (2) Additional budgetary imposed and
- (3) The rise in input costs and persisted accumulation of excessive liquidity due to fiscal imbalances.

The inflationary situation continued to worsen during the first nine months of the current fiscal year. Why? The wholesale price index which was 171.1 during March-end, 1990 rose, without break, in the next nine months, to reach 185.1 by 8th December, 1990, registering a rise of a 10.9% rate of inflation on a point to point basis. Secondly, also on record which speaks loud and clear: there was a steady acceleration from 7.9% for the week ended October 13, 1990—and the acceleration came from 7.9%. The next factor, it appears, is this: since the end of August 1990, the wholesale prices index has been showing contra-seasonal rise. This is the point I am harping on. The Indian economy almost every year shows that seasonal rise and seasonal fall take place. But last year, it did not happen. We have to look into it, and not only point the finger at one Government or the other, and see why this has happened. The people are suffering.

On the basis of Consumer Price Index, the rate of inflation which was 6.6% at the end of March 1990 shot up to 10.8% in October 1990. The All India Consumer Price Index increased to 195 during the month of October 1990—the latest figure available at that time.

Let us look into the Wholesale Price Index. The rate of rise in WPI (base 1981-82) on a point to point basis which decelerated to 5.7% in 1988-89 from a high 10.7% in the drought year of 1987-88, accelerated again, although there was no drop, to 9.1% in 1989-90, despite the good Kharif output which followed the bumper crop. For this, reasons have to be found, and we must have a discussion here in this highest body, as to why this is happening.

Again, another peculiar feature coming to light: the price situation worsened further in the first quarter of the financial year 1990-91. The general Index or WPI rose by a 3.7% during the first quarter of 1990-91, against the increase of 3.8% in the first quarter of 1989-90. If we take the CPI—not the party concerned, but the Consumer Price Index—the rate of price rise in terms of CPI for industrial workers (base 1982) during 1989-90, both on a point to point and average bases, was 6.6% as compared to 8.6% on a point to point basis, and 9.1% on an average basis in 1988-89. Why are these things happening? What are the basic factors? We have to go into it in detail. On a point to point index, the food index in the CPI rose by 5.0% in 1989-90, which was less than half the rise of 10.5% during the corresponding period of the previous year, essentially because of the lower cereal prices. During the first quarter of April-June 1990, CPI for industrial workers rose on a point to point basis by 4.5%, as against a rise of 2.4% in the first quarter of 1989-90. On the average basis also, I will give 1 or 2 figures: the rise in the first quarter of 1990-91 at 8.1% was higher than that of 7.7% in the first quarter of 1989-90. Therefore, it appears that the details have to be looked into. As far back as May 1990, a paper was given, and I also spoke here, showing it not in such economic terms, which the common people do not understand.

In October, when the Rajiv Gandhi Government was in power, taking October and May, we gave these figures at that time to the V.P. Singh Government; we gave them a warning to apply their mind to the repaid price rise. I am comparing it with May

[Sh. Ajit Panja]

1989. Some of the essential things which were selling at Rs. 2.14, rose to Rs. 2.90 despite the fact that the National Front Government and its allies and all partners in big words wrote in their manifestos that within one month of their coming to power they will bring the prices of the essential commodities.

My friend has talked about 14 essential items. It is all written in Bengali in Bengal. Except those writings, nothing else transpired. Those writings have become writings on the walls for the National Front Government and their allies.

The prices of sugar per kg. in October 1989 when Rajiv Gandhi Government was in power was Rs. 8.50; it went upto Rs. 14 per kg. during that short period; and thereafter, it was going up almost every day.

So far as *dal* is concerned, I don't want to give the full details. But with general prices increase of all the types of *dal*s, even the common *dal* which is used by the common people, the rate of increase is from 10 per cent to 35 per cent in respect of each one of them.

The price of mustard oil which was Rs. 22/- per kg. rose to Rs. 27/- per kg in May 1990; and thereafter, it rose to Rs. 32/- per kg.; and it is increasing every day, as the price index is quite high. In October, 1989, during the Rajiv Gandhi Government, the price of essential commodities was Rs. 2.14 per kg; in May 1990, it became Rs. 2.30 per kg. The sugar price was Rs. 8.50 per kg in October, 1989; in May 1990, it was Rs. 10/- per kg. Whichever *dal* you want to consider; it has crossed the limit; it has crossed the common man's pocket, and they cannot afford it.

Let us take building activities for the common man. The price of cement per bag was Rs. 70/- in October, 1989; it went upto

Rs. 105 per bag; and thereafter it came down a little. We have to go into the details to find out the truth.

When the V.P. Singh Government came to power they thought with popular support, there are some statements of the responsible Minister who were responsible for making those hoarders and profiteers to make their profits at random. The first statement which was made by Mr. V.P. Singh as Prime Minister to the countrymen was by saying that coffers are empty. Never in the Indian history will you find, in any of the developed countries, a responsible person like the Prime Minister first making a statement that the coffers are empty when in fact it is not so. By making this kind of a statement that the coffers were empty, they were trying to show to the people that they would try to bring milk and honey to the country. If immediately this sort of a statement is made by a responsible person like the Prime Minister or the Finance Minister in a democratic country or in a totalitarian country by other people, then what happens is immediately there is a scare; and the people who will be lending money, they will be scared. This was again stated by the Finance Minister, when he was asked about it; the Finance Minister, Prof. Madhu Dandavate stated that it was a very soft statement made by the Prime Minister. He said, "This was a dismal picture of the Indian economy" which in fact it was not so. The second statement which was again made by the Prime Minister in this House was dangerous. We all remember it. We all remember the statement of the Prime Minister made in this House, telling the people of India, "psychologically get ready for war". A sabre-rattling Prime Minister, helped by a sabre-rattling Home Minister telling the nation to get ready psychologically for a war! Who was helped by that statement? The profiteers, the hoarders and the black marketeers! Everybody got scare and those people cornered all the essential items and there was not even a whisper of a war at that time. But the Prime tried to tell the people that there was an impending war so that people may forget about the price rise and other things.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL (Jallandhar): I have a great deal of respect for the hon. friend and I am not in the habit of interrupting in a debate. But I am surprised to hear his formulations. He thinks that when the coffers were empty the nation should not have been told, because it could lose confidence. The fact remains that the coffers were empty. Only it was not told—or it was not told in so many words. But every international organisation knew it already. They do not go by our statements they go by the facts that are known. My hon. friend the Finance Minister is sitting here. He knows that international agencies and the world opinion have their own ways of verifying the facts and they find the facts for themselves. Today my hon. friend, the Finance Minister opposite is beset with all these troubles. He also knows what was the situation one year back, and he will be well advised to tell the nation whether the coffers were empty at that time or not.

The second formulation which upset me more than anything else is, he thinks that the nation should not have been cautioned when there was a danger to our security from the other side in our neighborhood. As a responsible member of the Cabinet then, I feel that the Prime Minister did well to caution the nation that the danger was there. (Interruptions)

SHRI AJIT PANJA: I do not know what was the threat of war at that time. I know that nothing was found. And in fact, what happened? Who helped the black-marketeers and the profiteers and who cornered the things? We all know. About the coffers being empty I do not think that the hon. member is right. I was previously in charge of Revenue. The coffers were full. It should have been properly utilised and I can give a figure. If it is said so, I can give a right figure to the hon. member.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: You are giving the explanation which the Reserve Bank of India has provided you.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: During the time of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's Govern-

ment the indirect tax collection in one year were minus Rs. 10,156.65 crores, from the sanctioned Budget Estimates and actually realisation from Central Excise was minus Rs. 8,992.36 crores. Are these figures encouraging?

So, far as Income-tax is concerned, only about the period I am saying, between the Corporate Taxes Income Tax, Gift Tax, Wealth Tax—during Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's Government—the difference between the Revised Estimates and the sanctioned Budget Estimates was Rs. 8,074.07 crores and therefore pro-rata up to November 1990 the shortfall is minus Rs. 4,235.74 crores.

Now, this is what I am saying. But the people in Government at that time were busy with other matters. Then, why was such a shortfall there between the sanctioned Budget Estimates and Excise and Customs and the Income - Tax realisations?

Now this Government has to take immediate measures to fill the gap or to look up for Rs. 15,000 crores immediately. But I do not not want to support the measures of imposing such taxes without a proper deliberation. One of the factors which will increase again and it will also add to the increase in prices. I object to this Government imposing more taxes in Customs and Excise spheres. I think the hon. Finance Minister, able as he is, will find out ways to check prices without imposing more taxes. There was a shortfall of about Rs. 15,000 crores. The Government headed by Mr. V.P.Singh could not collect this shortfall from the people when the money was there. The other day when the Minister was replying said that the funds were given to people at random at that time and had that order not come for stopping it, there would have been an astronomical figure of deficit by this time.

Sir, the previous Government adopted certain methods to divert the attention of the people from increasing prices. They said that the coffers were empty and to get ready for psychological war. Then, a warning was

given by the previous Prime Minister in Madras in the month of June to the traders and hoarders, giving them one month time within which the prices should come down. Months after months have passed but nothing happened. And the Prime Minister himself was brought down by the people of India. The warning was given without taking any step. Then, we have seen another method adopted by the previous Government to divert the attention of the people from increasing prices.

Suddenly, the Prime Minister comes and makes a statement on Mandal Commission. Thereafter, he talks about Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue. All sorts of populist measures were taken by the previous Government. The only idea behind this was to divert the attention of the people from the movement of price rise to something else. Therefore, those people who are in charge found their belt absolutely softened and lightened and not tightened.

Sir, I have got some suggestions for the Government to consider. My first suggestion is this. To check this run-away prices, money supply expansion should be restricted to 12 per cent per annum and the budgetary deficit must be brought down to well under two per cent of the GNP.

My second suggestion is this. A major factor causing pressure on prices is increase in money supply over and above the increase in production. In the past ten years, the compound rate of growth in respect of money supply was 14.4 per cent a year. The compound rate of growth of production was only 4.9 per cent a year and the resultant rate of inflation was 8.9 per cent year.

My third and final suggestion is that price rise upto a certain level, say 5 per cent is manageable. It maintains that stability in the supply side is a precondition for maintaining a stable price in the long run. Therefore, one-third of GNP comes from agriculture which is susceptible to wide fluctua-

tions. Besides, agricultural products influence cost of living and consequently wage and cost of industrial production and, therefore, prices.

Sir, I have got some more points to make. As there is time constraint, I will hand over rest of my points to the hon. Minister.

This is a very important point. If the time does not permit today, then we can continue the discussion on this tomorrow so that the Minister gets a chance to deal with each of the points made by the hon. Members. There has been no other important point now in India than the price rise.

The Minister in his statement has not state under what circumstances this economic crisis had happened during Mr. V.P. Singh's Government. Those details are not available. The Minister should explain and pinpoint the person responsible for this price rise and the steps to be taken by this Government for fixing up the responsibility.

17.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN YADAV (Godda): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House is discussing the issue of price rise for the second time. Just now, I was listening to the views of Shri Panja. Earlier, I also heard Shri Basudeb Acharya. I am of the view that accusing one another of raising prices will not benefit the poor in any way. If at all there is any party responsible for price rise in the country, it is the Congress Party Government because it was during their rule that the prices rose so high. V.P. Singh's Government got it in legacy. After the ouster of the V.P. Singh Government, the Government that has been saddled is like an ant supported by an elephant. But this Government too got price-rise in legacy. Therefore, it is the Congress Party that is squarely responsible for price-rise. Though they are not in power, yet Government of Shri Chandra Shekhar is

totally dependent on their support. I do not think that we shall be able to contain price-rise as long as this Government is in power. But there is no doubt that art is very laborious. If by the dint of his hard work, our Finance Minister is able to contain prices to some extent, it will give much needed relief to the poor. The people are reeling under the impact of rising prices. The people belonging to rural areas, farmers, pavement dwellers and jhuggi dwellers are the worst affected. We feel that the steps being taken to bring down prices and the economic discipline that is being adopted is not creating any impact on the people living in rural areas. Today we are facing diesel crisis in every field. In the wake of Gulf crisis, the prices of diesel and patrol have risen to such an extent that patrol costs over Rs. 12 per litre. But in the rural areas of the country, the people have to pay as much as Rs. 25 for one litre of patrol. Today the farmers have to pay Rs. 15 for one litre of diesel in rural areas. Since they have to buy essential items in the black market, their economic condition has become pitiable. On the one hand, they have to buy diesel at exorbitant price, but on the other hand, the prices of their produce have remained static. What I mean to say is that whereas the cost of inputs of the farmer has gone up considerably, the price of his produce has not increased in that proportion. The Government has failed to pay attention to regulate the supply of essential commodities, especially in rural areas. There is acute shortage of kerosene in villages. Electric poles have been erected, transmission lines have been laid, but the rural areas do not get electricity due to the shortage of transformers. Erratic supply of electricity has affected not only the villages but small towns also. Kerosene is selling at Rs. 10 per litre in villages. You know that the poor people need kerosene for lighting and for cooking, but they have to buy it at Rs. 10 per litre. The price rise has affected each and every commodity and the prices are still rising. The situation today is that the people do not get even pulses to eat. The prices of pulses have risen so sharply that the Government has to import them. Edible oils too are in short supply in the country as

the production has not kept pace with the requirement. I come here from Bihar. Mustard oil is used on a very large scale in Bihar and because of steep price rise, its price has gone up very much. Though the Government is giving out different rates for it, but it is not available on that rate in the market. Now-a-days the price of mustard oil in Bihar is Rs. 45 per kilogram. We should see as to why the prices have gone up so high. This year mustard crop has been extremely good, but why are the prices of mustard oil going up? Prices are on the increase in this country because of wrong economic policies being pursued by the Government. The price of cotton produced by agriculturists has not increased, but the price of cloth is increasing continuously. What I mean to say is that the prices of the farm products produced by agriculturists are not increasing, but the price of sugar is increasing. I blame the wrong financial policies of Government for increase in the price-rise. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister that if he really wants to extend some relief to agriculturists of the country, he should pay some attention towards increasing the price of farm products produced by the agriculturists. Although Government has constituted Agricultural Price Commission for fixing the prices of different farm products, but all the same no Industrial Price Commission has been set up for the items produced by the industrialists of the country. If the Industrial Prices Commission would have been constituted, commodity having a cost price of one rupee in the industry would not have been sold for Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 in the market. So industrialists contribute maximum in increasing the price rise. A commodity produced by the agriculturist is sold at a lower price. It is sold at a lesser price, but anything having a lower cost price produced by an industrialist is sold at a higher rate. The present position is such that the prices of sugar, kerosene and pulses have gone up enormously. There is scarcity of edible oil and its price is sky-rocketing. The prices of cement used by the middle class family has also gone up. So my request is that if the Government wants to bring down the prices, there is need to make some change in the financial law also and you will

[Sh. Janardan Yadav]

have to do away with the deficit financing. This deficit budget has not been presented for the first time, but it has continuously been presented right from the beginning of planning in this country. There has always been a deficit budget and the system of deficit budget is still continuing. So the presentation of this deficit budget may please be stopped during the present regime.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, black money is also contributing in the price rise in this country. During the last session, Shri Sathe had said that there are 80 thousand crores of rupees in the form of black money in this country. When so much money is in circulation in the form of black money, how can the Government check the price rise. Unless you put an end to black money, and unless this is utilised for the development works meant for the general public, the price rise can not be checked in this country. All the same, I would like to submit that the financial rules should also be changed in order to curb the price rise. Common man of this country is facing difficulty on account of the standards adopted for increase and decrease in prices in this country. The way in which the price is fixed by adding the cost price is not applicable to villages. So if you really want to get rid of the situation of high price rise, you would have to provide the information of financial rules even to the people living in the village huts. Then alone you can get rid of the situation of high price rise.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission to the present Government that if it wants to check the price rise in this country, the production should be increased and the distribution should be systematically and honestly done. Now-a-days there are Fair Price shops in the villages where foodgrains are available at cheaper rates and the Government is also sending the other essential commodities there, but the consumer does not get those things at fair prices. The middlemen are pocketing those commodities. Right from the ordinary middleman of the village to the bigger mid-

leman at the Centre take away 80 per cent of the public money. You will have to eliminate these people with a very heavy hand, only then prices could be brought under check in this country. By ensuring remunerative prices to the farmers for their agricultural produce and by providing employment to the agricultural labourer and the poor people of this country, they should be provided purchasing power so that they might be able to purchase the commodities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the present condition of the country is such that the son of a poor man does not get good medicines when he falls sick. He is getting the worst medicines. So the monopoly of the big industrialists is to be eliminated gradually and poor people are to be encouraged so that price rise is checked and the people of this country are benefited. I would, therefore, like to submit that the financial rules may be implemented properly and honestly so that we can check the rising prices. But I don't have any confidence in your Government, because a Government of 68 Members of Parliament is being supported by other 210 Parliament Members who do not have any concern for the poor and the middle class people. Such people have been receiving funds from the big capitalists and black-marketeers for elections alone. A person born in a poor man's hut, when he joins the congress culture, indulges in building the palaces. And if the Government can assure that even with this support it can do some constructive work, then alone we can speak something in support of this Government. But I want to make a submission that I have faith in the intentions of your Government that it will correct various mistakes to check the price rise in order to provide relief to the public.... (*Interruptions*)....

[English]

SHRIBHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, I will not waste your time. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The only request I will make is not to repeat the points which have been made.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I do feel that on this price issue also you don't do justice to the problem. The character of the price rise is the causes and hence the remedy does not follow from it. The character of the price rise in the present day Indian conditions is that it is a method of fleecing the millions of actual producers, primary producers, and the consumers to the detriment of the national productive effort and in favour of wholesale trader and blackmarketeer. That is a calamity. It is not a natural calamity. It is a question of policy that has been followed by the Congress Party in varying degrees from the beginning and that was entirely followed by the Rajiv Gandhi Government and entirely followed by the previous Government which we have supported. That is the tragedy and very correctly when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, the then Prime Minister, had said that 'we have the legacy given by the Rajiv Gandhi Government.' Rajiv Gandhi Government had said that he had the legacy of the Janata Party Government. Both were right. That day I had said that it matters most whether it is a legacy or policy—a policy to fleece the common people and help the wholesaler.

Sir, as you know, this price rise has been very acute and almost continuing during the last one year or even 15 months. That has been the process. The process as I said is that there is less production. On the question of pulses, edible oils etc., yes, they fall short of our requirements of our own production. The Rajiv Gandhi Government managed the supplies by importing, not by helping production, not by managing the price rise and distribution, but by importing and squandering our foreign exchange reserves and thereby during the Seventh Plan period, the price rise was there. But it was a bit lower than during the Sixth Plan period. Last time, when our Prime Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh said "empty coffers" regarding the foreign exchange problem, that was more or less true. That was a fact.

Again, I want to say that the Deputy

Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal had said a few days ago that when the prices rise in the town, he is happy because it will add something to the peasant producer. Is it so? Last year, our Government increased the prices of wheat for the second time. The time was when the wheat had travelled from the villages to the godowns of the hoarders. That was the time when the wheat prices were raised for the second time. So, the hoarders were helped and not the peasant producers. For the peasant producers, the prices have to be raised just before the harvesting time and a mechanism should be there for procurement. So, I submit to the Finance Minister to take into account that the peasant producers must get the remunerative prices so that they get an impetus for producing more which our country requires. It has to be ensured that they actually get the remunerative prices for their produce; only by increasing the procurement prices, they do not get remunerative prices because middlemen take them. So, the procurement mechanism has to be strengthened. It has to be ensured that the actual price paid to the peasant producer and the price paid by the actual consumer should not vary very much and it must not be allowed to exceed 15 per cent. In order to do that, the public distribution system has to be strengthened.

Sir, as we have seen during the last one year, the index which is prepared by the Reserve Bank of India from November, 1989 to November, 1990, shows that the Mustard oil rose by 54.8 per cent, groundnut oil rose by 35.8 per cent, coconut oil by 34.4 per cent, vanaspathi by 23.4 per cent, wheat by 10.9 per cent, harhar dal by 39.6 per cent, potato by 60.1 per cent and onion rose by 71.6 per cent. The Reserve Bank of India has also analysed as to it was so and why the price rise was a big slower during the Seventh Plan period as compared to the Sixth Plan period. Their analysis also says the all India consumer price index for industrial workers which was 174 in January, 1990 moved to 195 in October, 1990. So, on an average, the rise in the first quarter of 1990-91 was 6.1 per cent; it was actually higher than that period, i.e. 7.7 per cent in the first quarter of 1989-

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90. In the last year's budget, indirect taxes amounted to 73 per cent. It was an anti-people budget which hit the people most; even then we had supported the Government because we did not like the Government to fall. If the country is in a crisis, we can suffer it. Here, I am talking about the price policy and very correctly Mr. Gujral had rebutted the charge made by Mr. Panja that there was no danger of any war. That is wrong. Those people who are in the know of things, they know that a serious crisis was there. So, if the Prime Minister warned the country, there was nothing wrong in it. So, certain follow-up measures were to be taken in order to ensure that the hoarders do not take advantage of it. So, for ensuring remunerative prices to peasant producers and control prices at cheaper rates to the actual consumers, the wholesale traders must be controlled. I cannot dare ask this Government to take over the whole trade of essential commodities. That would be too much to expect from this Government and I do not think, it can do this. But I will make one request to the present Finance Minister, which I made to the previous Government also that they should think over the hoarders who are doing the hoarding business with public money. Not a single hoarder not a single wholesaler in the country does resort to wholesale trade with his own money. The money for them comes from the banks. With the help of the public money, they actually hoard the commodities. They do not produce; they do not consume; they do not undertake labour. They do not even write accounts with their pens because for maintaining accounts, they have Munims and clerks. They have cornered most of the profit out of the public money. So, with our own matches, we are burning the candle. I want the present Finance Minister to think over a bit of that and to ensure that the bank money, public money will not be allowed for wholesale traders for hoarding purposes. If not in every commodity, at least in certain commodities, the Finance Minister must see that the wholesalers do not get our money, public money for their hoarding business. Let them

bring black money and to make it white money. This will be a minor step which I think, the Finance Minister should ponder over it.

With regard to price rise, I would again like to say, last year, our foodgrains production was the highest in the country since independence. It was more than 1715 lakh tonnes. The cement production was also high. The manufacturers were crying that there would be glut in the cement market. But even then, the price went up and later, even the Government lifted the control over distribution. But the prices went on rising. The sugar production was also unprecedented. It was 105 lakh tonnes. But the price went up. The whole economic administration machinery failed. 'More goods and cheaper prices' did not happen. It is "More goods and cheaper prices" and our people have to pay more due to hoarding and due to manipulations indulged by this section of the middlemen with our own public money.

Now, for changing this, the policy has to be changed. The Budget is going to come. Unlike last year budget when 70% of the revenue came through indirect taxes, during this year, the Finance Minister should see to it that major portion of revenue comes from indirect taxes. But he has taken the exercise in the opposite direction. He has already resorted to pre-Budget taxes and levies partly which are not helpful in ensuring healthy economy for the future. In the coming Budget, he has to ensure that indirect taxation is the minimum. It should be on unavoidable items, on luxury items and imported goods. The major chunk of our Budgetary revenue should come through direct taxes, taxes on wealth, taxes on unearned wealth, taxes on those who are wealthy and doing no productive work to our country's production apparatus. Unless this method is followed, our people will be exploited, as they have been exploited during the preceding years.

Without hoping too much from it, I want the Finance Minister and the present Government to do a minimum thing that they should not help the hoarders. The banking

sector money, the public money must go to the public sector, public money must go to the State trading corporation, public money must go to the public trading corporation, food corporation and public distribution system. By this way, the Government will have a grip over the price mechanism. The people will have to suffer less as compared to the period which has passed. I have a little bit of hope that my friend will do some homework and will see that through his policy, some relief is given to the actual consumers and the actual producers.

DR DEBIPROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West) The subject which this House is deliberating today is of great importance to the common man because in the last eleven months or so, the prices of essential commodities have soared so high that it is unprecedented during the last several years. I was listening with great attention to the speech which has been delivered by my friend on the other side. It reminds me that whenever there is any ineffectiveness, any worthlessness on the part of anybody, they try to shift the blame to others. That is exactly what my friends on the other side are trying to do. They criticise Shri Rajiv Gandhi as if he had been responsible for the increase of the high prices during these eleven months. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who started, gave all sorts of promises to the people and one of his promises was that he would control inflation and that was his primary objective. That was the manifesto with which he started. What had happened during these eleven months? Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has plunged the country not only into a political and social chaos, but even in financial spheres, he has brought the country almost to a verge of ruin. Even in the earlier Government of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the rate of inflation was nearly 5%. It was only in 1989-90 that it rose to 7.5% and then except during these eleven months, it did not exceed the single digit and during these eleven months, the over-all inflation rate was more than 11%. The rate of inflation was much higher in the prices of essential commodities which do not require any statistical figures. The house-wife will tell you what is the price of the

essential commodities like foodstuffs, mustard oil, sugar and edible oils. Now the price has soared beyond all figures. What is the reason? When Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the then Finance Minister presented the Budget, we on behalf of our Party pointed out that there was an inbuilt inflationary pressure in the Budget. You have increased the price of petroleum crude oil and products so much. The increase in the price of petroleum products is one of the major sources of revenue for the earlier Government. The price rise is inbuilt therein. We pointed out that the populist measure which you are trying to introduce is only to mislead the common man. You have given the waiver on loans to farmers up to Rs 10,000/- Who is getting the benefit? It has been found by experience that those who get the benefit is not the poor farmer but the dishonest farmer and, as a result of this populist measure, already Rs 4,000 crores have been spent. If full effect is to be given the Government may require at least Rs 7,000 crores. This is bound to give an inflationary pressure upon the economy. We have pointed out that the indirect taxes which you have imposed particularly upon the essential commodities and the increase in the fare of the Railway freight are bound to give a spiral of inflation at a much accelerated speed. I have pity for my Leftist friends who at that time said "If we do not support this Budget, then we will be bringing Shri Rajiv Gandhi into power." That was the only consideration for them for judging the economic policy of the Government. During these 11 months, the Government has done nothing for the common man. They have not brought any single measure by which they can say that relief for the common man has been provided. The result is that the price rise is increasing in an alarming speed. When the present Government has come into power, undoubtedly it has inherited a legacy, a legacy by which the economy has been brought almost to the verge of ruin. The Government is depending upon its deficit expenditure so much. The earlier Government of Shri V.P. Singh pointed out "We shall try to reduce the deficit as much as possible." What do we find now? We find that the deficit figures have increased to such an

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal]

extent that they have to take borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India and as a result of this huge borrowing, the total money supply is increasing beyond all proportions. There is no attempt to increase the production. The price rise is now almost uncontrollable. Unless the Government takes it seriously and takes certain practical measures, the situation would become uncontrollable.

Sir, I am told that the inflation in price can be checked only by the Public Distribution System. We have enough experience in West Bengal through the controls and the Public Distribution System how the common man is suffering. Therefore, unless the Public Distribution System is rationalised and the corruption inbuilt therein is removed, no relief will be given to the common man merely by the Public Distribution System. If the Government has to decrease the deficit expenditure, they have got to see that the expenditure in the Public Sector is controlled upto a reasonable limit. Earlier, Shri V.P. Singh's Government announced before this House that they would regulate and control the Public expenditure. Unfortunately, there has been no sign during these 11 months of the reduction in the public expenditure. On the other hand, the Government is spending without any reasonable limit. So, on the one hand the money supply is increasing when you are taking borrowings to meet your deficit budget. Your deficit is being created more by taking up populist measures. Coupled with that, the earlier Government was responsible for creating a sort of tension throughout the country by way of this Mandal Commission and the Babri Masjid issue. The result is that there has been a chaotic condition in different parts of the country with the result the free movement of the supply of goods has been considerably affected. So, you are not getting the free supply of the goods which will be catering to the common man. It is not only that. The price rise is also mainly responsible for the Government's ineffectiveness to control the traders and the profiteers in the country. Whenever any price is fixed by the Government it is a matter of

common experience that the traders, profiteers and the businessmen increase the price of their products disproportionately to what has been the increase in the price fixed by the Government. What attempts have been made during these eleven months by the earlier Government to take measures against this type of dishonest traders and profiteers who wanted to take advantage of the rising prices in the country?

If this has not been done, the legacy of the earlier Government has to be taken by the present Government. *It is no good on the part of my friends on the other side—they have almost developed an allergy—when ever anything goes wrong to blame what Rajiv Gandhi Government did earlier.* I can tell them that never during the period of the administration under Shri Rajiv Gandhi the price inflation rate exceeded the single digit and today we are in this position.

I do not support the move made by the present Government regarding certain taxation measures through the Taxation Amendment Bill. I do not think that these measures which have been introduced by the present Finance Minister by increasing the surcharge and also by withdrawing the depreciation from the corporate sector will in any way control the price inflation. On the other hand they will give encouragement to increase in prices further in the economy.

The Government has to see that if the import of essential foodstuff is not to be increased, measures should be taken to increase their production and the supply and distribution system must be rationalised.

We have experience in West Bengal how corruption is going on in the name of supply of the essential commodities. When we talk of black-marketeers prevailing in the country we tend to forget that in West Bengal perhaps the greatest corruption is now going on. If corruption is not to be checked, then whatever measures you are introducing for the control of inflation will not become effective. Against the traders, profiteers and even the corrupt politicians steps must be taken in

order that a proper distribution system can be introduced in this country. Otherwise merely giving a hoax that the efficiency of the public distribution system has improved and has given relief to the common man will not do. I further suggest and recommend to the present Finance Minister that he should reconsider his decision of imposition of these taxes and have a relook whether they will in fact give relief and bring about any effective steps in the control of price inflation in the country. Price inflation is only the symptom of a certain disease. It is the worst form of taxation to the common man because if he earns today one hundred rupees and saves five rupees, after two or three years the money value of that saving is completely eroded. If he had saved through Life Insurance Corporation or through Provident Fund the money value of that amount would be completely eroded. Therefore it is one of the greatest crimes, if I may say so, to increase the rate of inflation in such a way that the common man does not get any benefit of his hard-earned savings and the Government is answerable to the people if the inflation increases beyond its legitimate bounds. I will again request the present Finance Minister to adopt stern and practical measures and not to be misled by what his earlier Government did. The eleven month rule of Shri V P Singh tried to mislead the people. So now, the Finance Minister should be sincere in his efforts to control the price-inflation. With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER Now, Shri Chitta Basu Shri Basu, I am sorry I had to bring to your notice that the time is very short

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) I know that and I will not go beyond my limitations

Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got many points to make, but because of the time constraints, I will not be able to do justice to the points which I intended to make. I have got before me, my good friend who is today, the Finance Minister of the country. My first point is this. The Members from the Congress (I) Party always used to blame the inefficiency and other practices of

the National Front Government, during the last eleven months I want the hon. Finance Minister to point out as to what was the actual financial condition in our country, in December 1989, which is the period immediately before the National Front Government was installed in power. I hope that he will take it clear.

With your permission, Sir, I want to give certain figures about the financial and economic conditions of the country as it stood in December 1989. There were certain negative developments in the Indian economy in December 1989, the budget deficit was in the order of Rs 13,790 crores. The Congress Members should understand that was not during the period of National Front Government.

The foreign debt rose to Rs 83,000 crores which has now risen to Rs 1,20,000 crores. In December 1989 the debt service ratio was something of the order of 27 per cent. Now he has admitted that it has exceeded 30 per cent. A sum of more than Rs 1,700 crores had to be spent to meet the charges for the repayment of external as well as internal debts in 1989. The balance of payment declined to Rs 5,000 crores and odd which has further dropped to Rs 3,000 crores and odd now. The rate of inflation was 8 per cent in December 1989, which has further risen to double digit figures now. It is not his fault nor of the National Front Government. The buffer stock of food-grain declined from 20 million tonnes in December 1989 to 11 million tonnes which has further come down, at the present moment. The money supply had risen to 17.63 per cent in December 1989. According to late Sukhamaya Chakraborty, the renowned economist of the country and who happened to be the member of the Economic Advisory Council, "The money supply must be restricted to less than 14 per cent, if growth rate of five per cent is ensured and inflation rate is limited to four per cent."

Sir, the money supply has further increased. The revenue deficit rose to 3.5 per cent of the GDP in December 1989. Are

[Sh Chitta Basu]

these the results of the inefficiency or wrong practices made by the National Front Government? It is the picture which is galore before the National Front Government was brought into office. But unfortunately the Members opposite do not understand what was the situation in which the country was landed by the erstwhile Government led by Mr Rajiv Gandhi. I hope the present Hon Finance Minister will make this point clear.

Without further dilating on this subject, I would only like to refer to the basic issues which give rise to the price increase. The basic factors for the price increase are budget deficit, inflation, tax policy, import-export policy above all. Let me remind the Hon Finance Minister that to control the price rise is to control the whole national economy of our country. Unless you control the national economy, it is a futile exercise to speak about the control of prices. Unfortunately, the Members sitting opposite do not understand the elementary principle of economy of our country. I have got to criticise the present Finance Minister. He is not there even for a month. Therefore he has to bear the burden which he has inherited.

I think, there has been no change in the Government's attitude. I have got a grouse against the former Finance Minister, Mr Dandavate. When this point was made out to him, he did not express concern over the urge and need of changing the economic and fiscal policy of the Government as a whole when he was in charge of the Finance Ministry. What he was more concerned about was the continuity of the policy. He was not at all concerned about the need of changing the policy approach. Had there been a change in the policy approach, and there been any move for the change in the fiscal and economic policies, the country would not have landed in these very difficult situations. There lies the fault on the former Finance Minister of the country, on the former Government. I have got also that courage to make that criticism on that point.

But what is happening now? Do you take a lesson from the failure of the former Finance Minister? You will agree, the time has come when the entire economic and fiscal policies are to be revised. If you follow and if you function only on the continuity and do not bring about any change in the attitude for the change in the policy, the inflation will increase. Price rise cannot be arrested. Price rise cannot be halted. I do not find any indication of any change. This is the highest record of resources mobilisation in the current year. I have got a break-up figure. The total mobilisation of resources will be about Rs 9,344 crores during the current year. Even if that is so, the deficit is more than Rs 11,000 crore as in November or December last. Look, additional taxes by Mr Dandavate were imposed at Rs 1,790 crore, revision in railway fare and freight—Rs 847 crore, revision in postal tariff—Rs 207 crore, revision in telecommunication charges—600 crores, imposition of Gulf surcharge of 25 per cent on all petroleum products except LPG—Rs 4,300 crore, additional surcharge of 7 per cent on corporate Income-tax for 1991-92—Rs 400 crore, and additional customs and excise levies through notification, dated 15.12.90—Rs 391 crore, two new direct taxes. IT surcharge up by 4 per cent and depreciation allowance cut by 25 per cent—Rs 810 crore. The total comes to Rs 9344 crores. Inspite of this heaviest dose of resource mobilisation, deficit is more than Rs 10000 crores as of today. This is because of the policy of the present Government. Before concluding, I would say that the time has come for the fiscal and economic policies to be revised. It is not a party affair. It is in the interest of the country that the fiscal and economic policies should be revised and if we do not, we will have to go to the IMF or we will have to take resort to the commercial loans and borrowings. That will further lead the country to a debt trap. I think the hon. Finance Minister would understand the implications in which we are and I hope he will take proper steps. Lastly, I suggest that there should be a review in the system of subsidies. There cannot be total abolition of subsidies. I think, if my information is correct, now there are about Rs 15000 crores spent.

for subsidies. There are subsidies for the rich and the poor. I want that the subsidies for the rich to be abolished and the subsidies for the poor should not be touched.

Regarding expansion of the Public Distribution System, I would wholeheartedly appreciate the dual price. The rich man and the poor man should not have the PDS articles at the same rate. At present, a man earning Rs. 5000 per month has the ratio at the same price and the agricultural worker of our country also pays the same price. Therefore, I would appreciate and I implore upon the Government that while expanding the PDS system, the system of dual price should be introduced.

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH): What about the position in Calcutta?

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the Minister has referred to Calcutta.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What he says is applied to every State.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: Sir, the Minister is ready to listen. One of the grievances of West Bengal and Kerala is that this hon. Minister who is in charge of Food and Civil Supplies does not make adequate allocation for the PDS in those States. There are shortfalls not only in allocation but in the physical availability of the foodgrains or any other PDS item supplied by them. There is shortfall in the supply of petrol, kerosene, coal and all essential commodities. These are all due to the inefficiency of the Centre and step-motherly attitude towards certain States run by the Left Democratic Government. He should take note of it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we will be terribly alarmed if we think of the distress caused to common man because of price rise. Price rise is always made an issue at the time of every election and every party says in

its manifesto that it will bring down the prices. Because of excessive increase in prices during the Congress regime, we have made it an issue in the election manifesto during the last elections. The party in power at present and the party which was in power earlier had, also made price rise as an issue in their election manifesto and they had said that they would bring down the prices in the country. But it is very surprising that the increase in the prices of various commodities during the last one year is a record in itself. If you see the past record of figures in India, be it of any period in the history, the price rise was never of such an alarming dimension in the past. You will be surprised to know that there has been un-precedented increase in the prices of commodities during the last one year. The prices of edible oils have gone up terribly. There has been a rise of 52.87 per cent in the prices of edible oils. It is not an ordinary rise. If we look at the figures regarding the prices of edible oils during the regime of the present government from 13th of the last month till today i.e. 2nd January, 1991, the prices of edible oils have gone up at the rate of Rupees six per kilo. The price of one tin which used to cost Rupees 500 previously has gone up to Rupees 600 per tin now. After all, somebody must be responsible and answerable for this rise. There was not a famine in the country, which might have led to the increase in the prices of all commodities. There was sufficient rain in the entire country last year. The average rainfall this year was much better not only in one particular state, but throughout the country in comparison to previous years. Earlier, there might have been some famine-like situation, but even after that, there is terrible price rise because of which people are facing great miseries. No doubt we may mislead the public for our selfish ends and make it a pretext to earn votes on this issue, but I do not have any hesitation in saying that we have done a great injustice and cheating by making a breach of promise with the people. We can in no way escape this allegation. This breach of promise has been done by the previous and the present Government. In the erstwhile government also, the Finance Minister would read out a

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statement that prices will be brought under control and perhaps the Finance Minister of the present government will also say the same thing, but in reality prices are not brought under control and prices are increasing instead. The Prime Minister of the country says that the prices will be brought under control within one month, but prices are on the increase by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to inform the House through you that between January, 1990 and January, 1991, i.e., within a period of one year there has been an increase of 20.7 per cent in the prices of foodgrains. The prices of gur and sugar have increased by 7.11 per cent. Prices of pulses have increased by 15.34 per cent and those of spices by 21.6 per cent. After going through all these figures, it appears that the way prices are increasing it is almost impossible for a common man to make both ends meet. Income of seventy per cent people of the country now-a-days is Rs. 600-700 per month. How can they pull on their living with such a meagre amount? Can they maintain their families? I have referred to the increase in the prices of food items. The prices of other commodities have also gone up and the prices are going up indiscriminately.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the government through you whether the stones are so scarce in the country that the rates of cement are going up. Has there been increase in the prices of cement due to the increase in other expenditures, if so, what has been the increase during these years? What have been the increase in the electricity charges, labour wages and other expenses and have the rates of cement increased accordingly? Have all these things been gone through? When we were elected to Parliament last year, the price of one bag of Cement was Rupees sixty five and now it costs one hundred of rupees. What is the basis and cause of this increase by Rupees thirty five per bag. Did the Government ever try to look into it?

Why is the farmer unhappy these days? It is because when the crop comes into the market, the prices of their farm produce go down and when the farm products have been sold by the farmer, the prices begin to go up. When the mustard crop of the farmer reached the market, the rate of mustard oil was Rs. 28-29 per kilo, and when the crop of the farmer was sold out, the same oil is being sold at Rs. forty per kilo. This way capitalists are benefited and not the agriculturists. I would like to know from the honourable Minister of the present government the number of black marketeers arrested and the cases filed against them and the number of such people put in the jail during the last one year? You cannot quote even a single example, because minority government is always weak. Businessmen also do not care and they do whatever they like and go on making huge profits, by which the common man is exploited. It is always the case when the Government is weak and in-competent. They do not bow before the pressure of government. That is why the people of this country are restless. Prices are on the increase. Be it previous government or the present one, both the governments are the minority governments. One government has been thrown out and the other would also face the same fate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a submission in the House through you that now-a-days the children of the poor do not have even the books and note-books for their studies. Prices have gone up so much so that a common man cannot afford even a note-book of 64 pages for his child. Today the condition of every family is very miserable. Even a small note book costs Rs. 2/-. A common man is not able to purchase a note book for his child. Why have we not been able to maintain the price of note-books and paper properly? Today the prices of the goods of common man's consumption are out of reach? If nothing can be done by the Government to keep the prices under control, at least the taxes on commodities like salt, chillies and kerosene may be abolished. Government can withdraw taxes levied on these articles. I am not talking of taxes

levied on petrol and diesel, because only 40 per cent people of the country use petrol and diesel and 60 per cent people don't even get them. The prices of Petrol and Diesel have also increased considerably. Petrol used to cost Rupees ten per litre entier, now it costs Rupees fifteen per litre. There has been fifty per cent increase in the prices of Petrol.

18.00 hrs.

Even then the distribution system is not as it ought to be. Poor people can not expect to get sugar for even four months together. One should meet people at a village crossing and ask them whether they had even a glimpse of sugar or kerosene. None is able to have it in the country side.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, it is already 6 O'clock and there are a few Members who would like to speak on this topic.

We will allow Mr. Kataria to complete his speech and then we may adjourn. You complete it in another two minutes' time.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I was making a submission regarding the present situation of high price rise. Honourable Members have put up certain facts of price rise and various aspects of the deficit financing. I do not want to go into detail of these things at present. My submission is that in the present situation the condition of the poor people is not good and if the Government wants to extend some help to these people, the distribution system should be improved. Government should look into the matter and find out whether the essential items sent to Fair Price shops do really reach there and whether these are distributed or not. At least Government can look into this matter and take a decision with regard to it. The prices of essential commodities have to be fixed after due consideration. Every second or third day early in the morning we read

in the newspapers that the prices are soaring high.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please mention the points.

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I would like to speak mainly on two points. Firstly the Government should lift the burden of Central and State taxes from food items and the goods of human consumption. Likewise the Government should give some concession in the books of studies with a view to help the poor. The quantity of essential goods being supplied through the distribution system should be increased. Only limited quantity of sugar and wheat is provided. Oil is provided in a negligible quantity and is not supplied or distributed anywhere in the villages. Under such a difficult situation, Gujarat which is a major producer of oil, has imposed a ban on supply of oil to other States from there. Such a ban on inter-state movement of oil shall have to be removed. The oil-providing states are imposing ban on movement of oil from their states and because of this, other States are facing a lot of difficulties. On the one hand, ban has been imposed by it on movement of oil and on the other hand, ground nut is being purchased from Rajasthan. If Gujarat has imposed a restriction that no oil will be supplied to other States, then it has no right to purchase groundnut or mustard from other states. There has been 75 per cent rise in the prices of mustard oil. If I give these figures, it will be evident that there has been 75 per cent rise in case of mustard oil. Under such circumstances, when our production is increasing, which is evident from the figures, it is clear that Government is unable to control the situation firmly. I would like to submit very humbly that the matter won't end by merely delivering speeches. A poor villager living in his village has his attention fixed towards the Parliament. He is expecting that their representatives will help them in checking the price rise. Will the present Government formulate a policy which will provide some relief to them and they will have some sign of relief. So I once more submit that this problem won't be solved by making a show of doing

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something or by mere indulging in talks. If the Government is really interested in controlling the prices, the blackmarketeers should be severely raided. Their limit should be reduced. The limit of keeping the stock of goods should be decreased and the commodity should be distributed within seven days. Next commodity should be supplied to them only when they produce a certificate of the distribution of the commodity sent to them earlier. People can get some relief only when such powers are delegated to the

concerned people. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.05 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Thursday, January 3,
1991/Pausa 13, 1912 (Saka)*

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and
Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Seventh Edition) and printed
by S. Narayan & Sons, Delhi-110006
