

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



(Vol VIII contains Nos. 1 to 10)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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CONTENTS

[Ninth Series, Vol. VIII, Third Session, 1990/1912 (Saka)]

No. 9, Wednesday, August 22, 1990/Sravana 31, 1912 (Saka)

COLUMNS

Oral Answers to Questions:		1—30
*Starred Question Nos.	183, 184 and 186	
Written Answers to Questions:		31—452
Starred Question Nos.	185, 187 to 202	31—59
Unstarred Question Nos.	2115 to 2132, 2134 to 2143, 2145 to 2170, 2172 to 2189, 2191 to 2197, 2200 to 2202, 2204 to 2237, 2239 to 2250, 2252 to 2276, 2278 to 2291, 2293 to 2301, 2303 to 2316, and 2318 to 2350.	59—448
<i>Re.</i> Position of Indians in Kuwait		453—460
<i>Re.</i> Situation arising out of blockage of crude oil supply from Assam		460—469
Papers Laid on the Table		469—473 560
Message from Rajya Sabha		473
Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, As passed by Rajya Sabha— <i>Laid</i>		473—475
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions		475
Eighth Report— <i>Presented</i>		

*The Sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

Estimates Committee Ninth Report— <i>Presented</i>	475—476
Statement By Minister Restriction on use of Government vehicles and certain other measures to conserve petroleum products in the country	476—478
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	
Calling Attention to Matter of Urgent Public Importance Threat to the security of the country by Naga insurgents and steps taken by the Government in that regard	478—495
Shri Laeta Umbrey	478 481—484
Shri Subodh Kant Sahey	478—480 490—494
Shri Dhram Pal Sharma	484—486
Shri Mullapally Ramachandran	486—488
Shri Shikiho Sema	488—490
Business Advisory Committee Fifteenth Report— <i>adopted</i>	495
Matters Under Rule 377	496—500
(i) Need to look into the grievances of workers of Base repairing Organisation at Andaman and Nicobar Islands	496
Shri Manoranjan Bhakata	
(ii) Need to construct a wall in the coastal regions of Kodungaloor, Kerala to save the fishermen from floods	496—497
Prof. Savithri Lakshmanan	

- (iii) **Need to restore Amanwadi halt (Maharashtra) for Meenakshi Express running between Kachiguda and Jaipur on metre gauge line** **497**

Shri Anantrao Deshmukh

- (iv) **Need to provide adequate financial assistance for expeditious completion of Centre for Training and Promoting Sports in Aurangabad** **497—498**

Dr. Venkatesh Kabde

- (v) **Need to take up Singrauli-Lalitpur railway line and construction of Damoh railway over-bridge at the earliest** **498—499**

Shri Lokendra Singh

- (vi) **Need for development of Railway and passenger amenities on Shornur-Mangalore section of Southern Railway** **499**

Shri M. Ramanna Rai

- (vii) **Need to set up a 1000 MW power plant at Bettiah in Bihar** **499—500**

Shri Dharmesh Prasad Varma

- (viii) **Need to give pension of Rs. 1000/- p.m. for life to the widows of victims of November, 1984 riots and Terrorists activities** **500**

Shri Kirpal Singh

Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill **501—523**

Motion to consider

Shri P. Upendra

501—507

Shri Vasant Sathe	508—522
Discussion Under Rule 193	523—560
Atrocities on women in different parts of the country	
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	523—530
Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju	530—533
Shri Chhedi Paswan	534
Shrimati Vijayaraje Scindia	535—541
Shrimati Sheila Kaul	542—544
Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya	544—546 553—555
Kumari Mayawati	555—560

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, August 22, 1990, Sravana
31, 1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Statutory Warning on Pan Masala Packages

*183. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Statutory warning 'consumption of pan masala is injurious to human health' is not being carried prominently on the packets and advertisements of pan masala;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken in this regard;

(c) whether any notification has been issued; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons for not issuing such notification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) to (d). A notification has been issued under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954 laying down standards of pan masala and labelling provisions, stipulating that every packet and advertisement of pan masala shall carry a warning stating 'Chewing of pan masala may be injurious to health'. The notification has been published on 8th March, 1990 and will come into force after six months from the date of publication.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you had informed the House that out of 255 samples that were tested 93 samples were found to be adulterated because of the presence synthetic colours, Saccharin, Aluminium leaves and Grit. You also informed the House that because of the presence of Areca nut and Catechu, chewing pan masala is causing oral cancer.

I would like to know whether the Government has taken any action on this; if so when and on how many people.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Sir, the question asked by the hon. Member is not quite clear and it does not arise out of the original question.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Sir, he has evaded my original question also and now again this is the reply which he has given. Sir, he is very clever to reply like that but it is a question of Cancer with which our people will suffer.

My second supplementary is this. You have also informed the House that chewing pan masala more than 4 gms. per day may prove harmful to health. Who is the authority of this statement? May I know whether such

an experiment had been conducted and if so by whom and when?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: It was decided at a meeting of the C.C.F.A., the manufacturers had pleaded that consumption of less than 4 grams of Pan Masala daily would not be injurious to health in anyway, but subsequently the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad contested this claim and said that no study conducted by it has proved that chewing of less than 4 grams of Pan Masala is not injurious to health and, therefore, this portion should be deleted. It was on the basis of this recommendation that this was done.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, if I remember aright, when the present Prime Minister was the Finance Minister, he levied tax on pan masala. The objection was raised by the wife of the then Finance Minister against the levy of tax on pan masala. May I know from the Minister whether because of the objection from the Prime Minister's wife, you are not protecting people from the hazards of pan masala. I ask this question because I come from a State, i.e. Assam, which has got the largest number of cancer patients in the country. One of the main reasons for cancer given by the Medical Association of Eastern India in its Report is the adulteration in pan masala and other masala. I am not asking you to say 'yes' or 'no' categorically. Has any indepth study made to see whether it is really creating cancerous growth because there is a report from the regional Medical Association. I think you have better instruments to verify and examine it and then take a decision. My hon. friend has rightly said that the number of cancer patients is large in the North-Eastern Region mainly because of the adulteration of pan masala. However, pan masala available in other parts of the country may not be supplied here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Gone are the days when individuals could stay in the way of making and unmaking of laws. Now, it is a people's Government that is at the helm of affairs and here opinion of a particular individual does not carry so much weight which could influence our policy. We shall strictly go by the medical advice and in order to make the carrying of the statutory warning on every packet and advertisement of the Pan Masala obligatory, as per the recommendation of the C.C.F.A., a Notification has been issued on 8th March, 1990 and it will come into force from 8th December, 1990.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to get a small clarification from the hon. Minister. In the answer, it was mentioned that it has been made obligatory, that every packet and advertisement of Pan Masala should carry a warning stating that

[*English*]

"chewing of pan masala may be injurious to health."

[*Translation*]

Now, I would like to know the reasons for including the word 'May be' in the warning. Is there still any doubt about the harm that chewing of pan masala can cause?.....
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: A study group was constituted to carry out studies on this particular subject. In its findings, it stated that Betelnut and Catechu could be carrying carcinogenic elements but an in depth study is required to confirm the presence of such elements in both betelnut and catechu. It was because of this that the word 'May be' was included in the warning. The study group has been instructed to carry out an indepth study on this and it is expected to present its report by September, 1991.

SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I also chew Pan Masala, but I have not been affected by cancer. I would like to know whether substandard material is used in the production of the Pan Masala sold in the market. Will the Government consider steps to reduce the existing price of Pan Masala?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I request my hon. friend not to chew Pan Masala anymore as no one knows when its adverse effects will make its presence felt. Secondly, the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act is there to check adulteration of pan masala. As far as the question of reducing prices is concerned, I would like to state that my Ministry does not deal with it.

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the very idea of carrying a statutory warning on the packets and advertisements of Pan Masala, that its consumption "May be injurious to health" goes beyond my understanding. It more or less looks like a sign board outside a tall tower, which states that one rupee is required to be paid if one wishes to go up the tower. Thus, even a person who wishes to commit suicide by jumping from the top of the tower has to pay one rupee before fulfilling his last wish. What sort of a law is this? What do you mean by a 'Statutory Warning'? If the product is indeed injurious to health, then you should impose a ban on it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Studies conducted so far have come to the conclusion that it may be injurious to health but the extent of damage it can cause to the human body has not yet been determined. Once it is determined and proved, the Government would impose a ban on it. As soon as we came to know that its consumption can cause harm to the human body, we immediately made the carrying of statutory warning on packets and advertisements obligatory.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Sir, you know that a lot of people are chewing this pan masala in this country. So, I would like to

know from the Minister through you as to what are the carcinogenic elements and whether or not they have been identified in this country. Are these carcinogenic elements found in lime and tobacco? I would also like to know whether any research has been done in this regard or not and if it is not done, when will it be started and what will be the results of it? If these things are found to be carcinogenic, then will the Government decide to ban their chewing them totally?

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as Pan Masala is concerned, I would like to say that it contains two carcinogenic elements viz., Areca nut and Catechu..... (Interruptions)

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether he has visited any Pan Masala manufacturing unit after assuming charge of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare? Once a person pays a visit to such a unit, I am sure that even people like Shri Khandelwal will stop taking Pan Masala.

SHRI SPEAKER: Have you ever chewed it?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA: I don't chew it... (Interruptions) ... but I would like the hon Minister to visit a pan masala manufacturing unit... (Interruptions) ...

Now 'Pan Masala' is being supplied on the domestic and international flights at both Indian Airlines and Air-India. This is a very contradictory thing, particularly on the one hand, you are talking in terms of imposing a ban on it, on the other Public Sector organisations like Air India and Indian Air lines are serving it to their passengers. If you are very particular about manufacturing it, then you carry out research afresh in this field and manufacture better and harmless products and then supply it.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, I have never been to a Pan Masala manufacturing unit. If it is really produced in such unhygienic conditions that a single visit to it would force one to get rid of the habit of chewing pan masala, then in order to make things easier, I shall surely make a request to the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting to telecast a programme on the television on this issue. Regarding the hon. Member's reference to the Pan Masala being served by Government departments and organisations I would like to say that the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare shall endeavour to write to the departments concerned.

SHRI GABHAJI MANGAJI THAKORE:

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether tobacco comes under the category of 'Food'? If it is so, when was it included under that category?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Pan Masala does not contain tobacco.

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV: Despite being aware of the damage it can cause to the human body, does the Government issue licences to sell them just to earn some revenue? It is a recognised fact that intoxicants like 'Ganja', 'Bhaang', liquor, etc., are injurious to health yet the Government issues licences for their manufacture and sale. pan masala doesn't come under the definition of 'Food'. Then, how is it possible to find out whether it is adulterated or not?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all, I would like to say that the matter which the hon. Member has raised here is related to another Ministry. Perhaps, he is not aware of the exact definition of 'Food'. In this regard, I would like to mention here for his information that

[English]

Foods means any article used as food or drink for human consumption other than drug and water and includes:

(a) any article which ordinarily en-

ters into or is used in the composition or preparation of human food,

(b) any flavouring matter of condiments,

(c) any other article which the Central Government, may, having regard to its use, nature, substance or quality declare, by Notification in the official Gazette, as food for the purpose of this Act.

[Translation]

From this definition, it becomes clear that pan comes under the definition of 'Food', but the question which has been raised here is not about Pan' but it is 'pan masala.'

SHRI THAN SINGH JATAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether all those items often adulterated, come under the definition of 'Food'? If pan masala is not considered a 'Food item', how is it possible to check its adulteration?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Pan Masala does not contain tobacco.

[English]

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: The Minister has assured that the statutory warning will be there on the pan masala packets. It is a very funny thing. It is just like allowing a man and a woman to marry and then to cut the male organ of the man and allow them to sleep together. Instead of doing such a *tamasha*, why can't you ban the manufacture of pan masala?

MR. SPEAKER: It had been answered. You are repeating it. You should have heard the answer; you should be attentive in the House.

SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the Minister give advertisements in the papers and

also on the Doordarshan saying that the manufacture of pan masala should be banned.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: I do not have any experience of cutting the male organ. But I can assure the House that we will take action on the Report of the Nutrition Committee. (*Interruptions*)

Gastro-Enteritis Cases

*184. **DR. GOLAM YAZDANI:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who suffered from gastro-enteritis in the country during 1989 and 1990, State-wise;

(b) the number of deaths due to this disease during the above period, State-wise; and

(c) the assistance given/proposed to be given to State Governments to fight the disease?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Gastro-enteritis is mainly a water-borne disease which shows a marked increase during the rainy season due to water contamination. The incidence of the disease is high in areas having insanitary conditions and when water supply is not protected. The long term measures include:—

- Safe drinking water
- Proper excreta disposal and personal hygiene.
- Environmental sanitation
- Health Education

The short-term measures include the following:—

- Health Education to enable early detection and prompt treatment using home based remedies.
- providing facilities for treatment of more serious cases at community health centres/dispensaries hospitals.
- protection of water supply through chlorination.
- improving environmental sanitation.
- prevention of dehydration and loss of essential salts through Oral Rehydration Therapy.
- Involvement of the family in prevention, detection and management of the disease;
- investigation of outbreaks and suggesting containment measures.

According to the information furnished by the State Governments to the National Institute of Communicable Diseases, Delhi, the number of cases and deaths during 1989 and 1990 was as under:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/UT	1989		1990		Period of Report
		Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi	43,959	67	28,501	7	July
2.	Gujarat	2,48,188	383	1,24,486	122	July
3.	Madhya Pradesh	9,30,653	590	2,91,003	211	May
4.	Orissa	5,663	671	1,519	124	June
5.	Tamil Nadu	23,662	332	10,364	178	June
6.	Uttar Pradesh	2,900	228	1,607	80	July

In Bihar, there was a focal outbreak in Patna city during the period from 27.6.1990 to 20.7.1990 resulting in 1456 cases and 70 deaths. In West Bengal, there was a focal outbreak in the Districts of Burdwan, Birbham, Murshadabad, Bankura and Hooghly resulting in 21,345 cases and 550 deaths upto 6.8.1990.

The Central Government provides assistance in the following areas:—

- sending Epidemiological teams to investigate focal outbreaks.
- providing assistance to the State/ UT Governments for supply of oral rehydration salts.
- training of Health personnel.
- production of Health Education material.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Management of Diarrhoeal diseases, fund are provided to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for health education activities, contingencies and purchase of Oral Rehydration Salt packets.

[English]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: The answer which the hon. Minister has given is not what I wanted. I wanted to know how many cases of gastro-enteritis had occurred throughout the country? But he has left out so many provinces; he has given information only with regard to seven places. The information given is incomplete. Due to the gravity of the situation, it has been admitted that it is a water-borne disease. In this disease, a patient passes stool frequently and ultimately succumbs to dehydration. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I think you are giving information. Please come to the question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Unless and until I give the background I cannot put a question.

MR. SPEAKER: But you cannot take a long time to put your question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, this disease is caused by three virus germs namely rota virus, cholera vibrio, bacteria.

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to the question.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, let him know what I am going to ask.

This is a very dangerous disease. Everybody has got the experience how dangerous this gastro-enteritis is. It is caused due to lack of treatment for dehydration. This disease generally occurs in the lower age group of people. The Government can easily get laboratory analysis to find out which variety of these organisms are responsible for different kinds of gastroenteritis. I would like to know whether the Government has undertaken any step in this regard to find out the preventive and

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: It is true that the hon. Member has sought information with regard to all States. However we have placed before you the information in respect of States which furnished it and no information has been given in respect of States which have not furnished any report. His second question relates to skin diseases in respect of which preventive measures both long term as well as short term are taken. The short term measures include providing clean drinking water, health education to the people and providing facilities for treatment of the disease and prevention of dehydration. Long term measures include making provisions for drinking water. These steps are taken.

[English]

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: Sir, my first question has not been adequately answered. My second question is this. A Committee was constituted by the Supreme Court to

probe into the cause of cholera in Delhi during 1988. It has submitted its report during this month and has suggested certain remedial measures to combat cholera, etc. I want to know whether the Government has taken any action to implement these remedial measures.

Secondly, Action Committee for Citizens' Rights in a petition alleged that polluted drinking water had killed 1,500 people in Delhi due to cholera epidemic and it blamed the Municipal Corporation and DDA for this. They wanted the colonies—authorised and unauthorised—to be provided with pure drinking water. I want to know whether this has been done.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: As a matter of fact, the question put by the hon. Member does not arise from the original question. As regard supply of water to other colonies, it is supplied through water tankers and every effort has been made in this regard. As regard the later part of his question, a separate notice is required for it.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the Statement, I have seen that the Andaman & Nicobar Islands have been left out. There are a large number of diarrhoeal cases because 91.7 per cent of the area is covered by forests and also because of incessant rains. People in the Island are always suffering from the diarrhoeal diseases, because of these reasons. Andaman & Nicobar Islands being a Union Territory, if the Union Territory Administration is not sending the report to the Central Government in time, you should take action against them. My pertinent question is this—that there are two kinds of water supply systems. One is that in the city areas where filtered water is being supplied to the people and the other is that in the rural areas where unfiltered water is being supplied to them. People are much more affected by the diarrhoeal diseases, particularly in those rural areas. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Government is going to

end this discrimination with the rural people and he will provide filtered water in the rural areas also, like in the cities.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not the responsibility of the Ministry of Health to provide drinking water to the people in the States. However, we do provide tablets of Chlorine so that the people living in villages may make use of them. No report has been received from the Union Territory.

[English]

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Sir, in the Statement, it has been mentioned, 'funds are provided to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for health, education activities, contingencies and projects of oral rehydration salt packets'. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the funds which are allotted are not adequate; and if so, whether the Government will take adequate steps to provide more funds for this purpose.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have to work with limited resources. It is a fact that we do not have sufficient funds for health activities and we can distribute whatever funds are available with us.

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now, the Minister has quoted, in his statement, different figures. He has also accepted that he could not get all the necessary information and therefore he could not furnish all the details. For example, in Tamilnadu, for 1989 and 1990, he has mentioned about the number of cases they have come across and the number of deaths. In Uttar Pradesh, he has mentioned a very low figure, despite UP being a big State, which has only 2900 cases. I do not know

whether that is the correct figure or not. But, I want to know this from the hon. Minister. This is a dreadful disease, which is being caused due to the contamination of water, he has said. Contamination of water is taking place not only because of floods, but it is also due to the affluents of the industries. For example, you take the case of Tamilnadu and especially North Arcot Ambedkar District, as we call it, where a lot of tanneries are existing. Most of the affluents are coming out of these tanneries and it is contaminating the drinking water in most of the places. Even the chemicals are also effecting it like that. But the factory people are some how escaping from the Government—whether it is State Government or Central Government. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what direction the Minister is going to give the State Government authorities to control this kind of contamination of water, because 'prevention is better than cure'. This is the most important thing.

[Translation]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, issuing directions to the States is beyond the jurisdiction of the Health Ministry. However, we can make a direct request that the clean drinking water be ensured to the people living there and supply should be maintained..... (Interruptions)

[English]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Sir, this regarding tanneries. This very grave in Tamilnadu... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister does not have powers in respect of Madras but he has powers in respect of Delhi. No other rivers in the country receive as much contaminated water as is received by river Yamuna in Delhi. It receives contaminated water from

service drains as a result of which large number of fish in the river die. No steps are being taken to stop this contamination. Despite arrangements of filtration of contaminated water flowing into the river, contaminated water is still flowing into it. What has been done to stop it? As many as sixteen lakh people dwell in *Jhuggi and Jhonpris* in those colonies and cholera has also broken out in those colonies and a number of persons died of it. Hon. Minister has stated that arrangements have been made for providing safe drinking water but no such arrangements have been made. There is no agency to undertake cleaning work. Neither the D.D.A. nor the M.C.D. has any authority to undertake this work. If cholera breaks out in those colonies again the responsibility shall squarely rest on the hon. Minister. I would like to know what steps are being taken by him in this regard?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, cholera epidemic broke out in Delhi in March, 1988. I went round many colonies with a view to ensuring supply of safe water and chlorine tablets. In this connection, I would like to submit that at most of the places water is being supplied direct from hand pumps and at the rest of places water is being supplied through 80 water tankers provided for this purpose. These tankers go around at every place carrying water and chlorine tablets have also been distributed. Hon. Member has asked about cleaning of water of Yamuna river. This is not the job of our Ministry. However, to provide clean water is our responsibility.

SHRI MOHD. HASSAN COMMANDER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I met the hon. Minister five or six days ago and he is also aware of it. The hon. Minister has given figures of incidents of gastro enteritis with regard to seven States only. No figure with regard to Jammu and Kashmir has been given in the statement. About ten days ago, in the month of August, Cholera broke out in Kargil district and forty five persons died of it and 1100 persons suffering from it were admitted to the hospital. Shortage of medicines and injections were felt for which I contacted the Governor

of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Health Minister. Despite that no medicines have so far reached there nor has any doctor gone. The condition has still not improved there. A team of doctors and medicines should to be sent there urgently from here. Despite my efforts, no attention has so far been paid towards it. A report was expected from the State Government but fifteen days have passed since then and no report has been received from the State Government despite the fact that number of casualties there is too high. I am pained at this sorry state of affairs.

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: We have called for a report from the State Government about the requirement of various medicines for different diseases.

[*English*]

PROF SAIFUDDIN SOZ: Sir, it is something very important and I would like to supplement my colleague's question. He had raised a very important issue.

MR. SPEAKER: I am not minimising the issue, but you are not permitted to ask supplementary. Let Mr. Choudhury ask question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKNATH CHOUDHURY: Sir, the Statement given by the Minister shows that the number of deaths due to this disease is the highest in Orissa. I would like to know from the Minister what are the special reasons for it and whether Government of India proposes to take any special measures in this area. Moreover, Sir, there are specific pockets in the State where this disease occurs frequently. Whether the Government of India is aware of it? What help they are reserving to the Government of Orissa to control it?

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: We render all sorts of help expected from the Central

Government. We send our team to make on-the-spot study of the place where an epidemic breaks out. We also provide packets of oral rehydration salts and issue guidelines in regard to measures to be taken to control the epidemic. So we give all sorts of help to the states.

SHRI RAMPRASAD SINGH: Sir, please pursue this list in which data in respect of only Patna has been given. If you go through it, you will find that out of a total of 1456 persons suffered from it in Patna city, 70 persons died. I would like to say that the fatal disease has spread in the rural areas. But you take note of towns only, not of the villages where mostly the poor people live. No arrangement is made by the Government for the poor living in villages. Even their names have not been included in this list. Sir, through you, I would like to know from the Government whether any steps have been taken for the poor living in the rural areas of Bihar, if so, what is the result thereof?

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: As I have already stated that there is no separate scheme for Bihar and it is a scheme for the whole of the country. I want to make the hon. Member clear that the figures in respect of Bihar have been given in it because it has spread for the first time in Bihar otherwise similar steps have been taken everywhere.

[*English*]

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Sir, in spite of the efforts of the Government the incidence of mortality and morbidity have not fallen. You may have to take very drastic action. In China the whole question of diarrhoeal disease is eliminated by promoting drinking of hot water as a duty by every citizen. Nobody drinks cold water in China. In India we should bring about a change in the attitude of the people about drinking water and encourage them to use hot water as a national duty. If all the people start drinking hot water, then the question of gastro-enteritis and cholera will be solved. Therefore, my question to the Minister is whether he will take up this for solving the problem.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that the Government educate the masses also about the preventive measures to be taken and use of safe water.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Next question—Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, I have an important question... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. Shri Ganga Charan Lodhi is absent. Next question—Shri Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Now, Mr. Balasaheb Vikhe Patil.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Please go through the precedent in 1981... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Panja, you were a Minister. That is not the way. Please sit down.

Sugar Export

*186. SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:

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

(a) the quantity of sugar likely to be exported in the current year and the quantity envisaged for the next year;

(b) whether in view of high consumption rate of sugar in the country, how Government propose to meet the demand of the consumers;

(c) the estimated production sugar for the year 1989 and 1990;

(d) the carry-over stock by the end of year; and

(e) whether this is sufficient to meet the domestic demands and keep the supply position smooth?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) During the 1989-90 Sugar Year (1st October, 1989 to 30th September, 1990), export of 52,676 metric tonnes of sugar is envisaged.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(e) The year-end carry-over stock will be adequate to meet the domestic demand.

STATEMENT

During the 1989-90 sugar year likely sugar production is 109.00 lakh tonnes which is substantial higher than the production during any of the preceding years. During the 1988-89 season, it was 87.52 lakh tonnes. Total availability of sugar during the 1989-90 sugar year is likely to be 122.70 lakh tonnes, consisting of—

Estimated production 1989-90	..	109.00 lakh tonnes
Carry-over from the previous year	..	11.30 " "
Imported sugar	..	2.40 " "
Total	..	122.70 " "

Consumption, including exports, would be around 104.75 lakh tonnes and there would thus be a stock of 17.95 lakh tonnes on the 1st October, 1990. This is substantially higher than the carry-over stock of 11.30 lakh tonnes on 1st October, 1989. This stock, together with new season's production, will be sufficient to meet the domestic demand during October, 1990 and subsequent months.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: My question was about the quantity of sugar likely to be exported during the current year and the quantity envisaged for the next year. The hon. Minister has mentioned that about 52 lakh tonnes of sugar were exported during the last year. But he has not mentioned the quantity envisaged for the next year. I would like to have further elucidation as my question has not been answered fully. I asked about the production of sugar in the coming year but he gave information in respect of last year. Therefore, I would like to know the quantity of sugar likely to be exported keeping in view the scarcity of foreign exchange as it is often said that we will have to export sugar so as to import oils. Why are you not exporting sugar keeping in view the huge stock of 17 lakh tonnes as against 11.5 lakh tonnes last year and it is expected to be higher in the next year due to its bumper production? In this regard a thing is always mentioned that the price of sugar in this country has been artificially fixed lower than the price obtaining in other countries, due to which farmers do not get remunerative prices of sugarcanes and the sugar mills also suffer losses. The arrears of farmers amounting to rupees 300 crores are still outstanding against the sugar mills. Why are you not exporting sugar? Why do you not raise the price of levy sugar?

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has asked

whether sugar would be exported next year or not? This time, we have stock of 17.95 lakh metric tonnes of sugar which certainly more than that of the last year stock. Before doing anything in this regard, we have to watch the production of sugarcanes in the coming year. If we decide the price of sugarcanes right now, a problem as to where from we shall bring foreign exchange may arise in case its production falls short in the coming year. Therefore, it is very difficult to say about the quantity of sugar we shall be able to export during the next year. Any decision will be taken only after observing the coming crops. Similarly production of sugar during the coming year also depends upon the nature. If there is good rain and the crop is not affected by any disease, we will be able to produce more sugar. So it cannot be decided now as to how much sugar we shall be able to export.

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: You did not reply to my question. The Government makes an estimate for everything. I assure you that likely production of sugar will be not less than 120 lakh metric tonnes, rather it would be higher than this. Further I am to submit that statements made by some of the Ministers' have been reported in the press few days also that sugar would be exported to earn foreign exchange to import edible oils in the country. The Minister of Finance also has made a statement that the import of the edible oils will be counter-balanced through the export of sugar. One does not know the correct position. I would like to submit that the prices of sugar have been deliberately reduced by releasing more sugar in the market. Farmers are suffering losses due to it and an amount of Rs. 300 crore of farmers is outstanding against sugar mills. I would like to know by when this amount will be paid to farmers as also whether there is any proposal to raise the price of levy sugar so as to provide remunerative prices to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): This year there has been a good production of sugar in the country and the stock referred to by the hon. Member is sufficient to meet our requirements. This year 120 lakhs tonnes of sugar is estimated to be produced. I think it would be about 110 to 115 lakhs metric tonnes in the next year. Now it is to be decided by the Ministry of Commerce as to how much sugar would be exported by them? We have already informed that Ministry that they may export sugar as we have sufficient stock of it. We have more potentials for the next year, so it can be easily exported. As far as the matter of keeping the price of sugar lower is concerned, we monitor the economy as a whole so that sugar price may not fall down to that level at which the Mills may be unable to make payment to the farmers. Therefore, we maintain a balance between the levy sugar and free sale sugar released in the market so that the public may not feel any trouble due to non-availability of sugar and the Mills also do not suffer losses.

[English]

We are trying to evolve all balances.

[Translation]

From that point of view everything is running smoothly and it shall be upright further also.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much quantity of sugar was produced in pursuance of the present Government's policy in the country during the year 1989-90 as the previous Government had initiated a special production strategy for different crops including that of the oil seeds and the sugarcane. Sir, almost all the Sugar Mills in the country are generally closed by the 31st May and thereafter all the figures about the sugar produc-

tion in the country are made available to the Government. I would like to know about the total quantity of sugar produced in the country against the total land area under the sugarcane cultivation and also the total average under the cultivation of sugarcane during the year 1990-91 and the estimated production of sugar in the country.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: These figures are not readily available with me but our estimate in respect of production of sugarcane is a bit higher in comparison to that of the last year and the condition of the crop is also good. So the production of sugarcane is expected to be near about 210 million tonnes during the current year and it is expected to be good even in the ensuing year. As far as the matter of policy is concerned during the year 1988-89, the shift of stress under the policy from export to the import has created a great confusion. Therefore, here your policy matters a little because these are the farmers themselves who are trying to give the maximum production of sugarcane. Hence the policy is immaterial in this case. In fact, sugar-cane production has increased and that also on account of the mercy of rains, particularly the grace of God Who has been helpful for us.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: But I would like to say that it is on account of our policy that the production has increased.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sugar is an essential commodity and so far as Indian consumers are concerned, sugar has become a part of our daily food. However, the difficulty is this.

Although the price index is mentioned by the Minister, the price of sugar in the open market at Delhi is different to that of the price prevailing either in Calcutta or Bangalore or in Madras or Bombay. At random, the prices are charged at the shop level to the common consumers.

With the hon. Minister through proper publication in newspapers let the common people know not the price of sugar per tonne, but the price of sugar per kg. in the main cities in the open market so that the consumers could know it and be able to get the benefit?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: There are two different types of sugar available and one of them is levy sugar in the country. Which sells at a price of rupees 5.25 per kg. at all the places in the country. Quantity of levy sugar issued in Delhi is bit higher. I have figures for all the states. On this basis, the Government allots to the states this sugar at a rate of 425 gm. per unit. In Delhi they provide a higher quantity of it as to other states. Another one is the open market price over which the Government has no control as it does not form the part of the controlled economy. But we should see that if in the free sale market, sugar is available at Rs. 9.00 per kg. After paying an amount of rupees four per kilogram to the farmers the remaining amount is shared by whole sellers, the Retailers and the Millers. I think this rate is very reasonable for one and all.

SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I want to ask a serious question from the hon. Minister. He has stated in the last para of his answer to the question that sugar is available in abundance for giving to the people as there has been a large production of sugar this year in the country. But I would like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister that

since the Prime Minister's speech of 15th August to this date the Mill-owners have not released any sugar in the market as they have withheld the entire stock of sugar in their godowns. They, through their deliberate lobbying efforts, are pressurising government to increase the price of free sale sugar in the open market. For the last eight days none of the Mill-Owners either from Maharashtra, Uttar-Pradesh or Madhya Pradesh has released any sugar. As a result of it, there has been a price rise of Rs. 80 to Rs. 100 per quintal in case of sugar within the last six days. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he proposes to take steps to check the increasing prices of sugar as the days of festivals approaching? I would also like to know whether he proposes to get all the sugar in stock with the mills released for sale in the open market. There is a proverb in Marathi—"Bhauramma Ultaya Bomba". My question is related to the main question. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I understand her feeling, but it is not a fact that sugar has not been released by the Mills. but there is a restriction on the Mill-owners in this regard. For the next month a quota of six and a quarter lakh... (*Interruptions*) they have to release 20 per cent of their stock in the first week otherwise we shall bring them to book and take action against them... (*Interruptions*) whatever I have said is a fact and whatever you have said, is incorrect... (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, not a single sugar bag has been released for sale in the market..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: There has been a regular supply of sugar in the market as the Government has ordered that the entire stock of sugar of those who do not abide by these orders, will be treated as levy sugar... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Members allegation that sugar has not been released for sale in the market is wrong. There are rules for the release of sugar in the market from the sugar Mills. It is in pursuance of these rules, that 20 per cent sugar is released in the first week and thereafter it is released at the rate of 20 per cent per week and in the last week... (*Interruptions*) In this way, sugar is being released regularly and the Mills have no option in this regard. If they do not release the stock in that way, we shall take strict action against them.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI JAYWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek your protection Through you, I had asked the hon. Minister whether sugar would be released for sale in the open market from the next day or not? So the hon. Minister should reply to it.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: To this day the price of sugar varies from rupees eight to Rs. nine per kg. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The policy which was adopted in October last year by the earlier Government seems to be still continuing. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KALKA DAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, sugar is now an essential commodity for the general public and its price is rising continuously. Therefore, I would like to know from

the hon. Minister as to what steps are being taken by the Government to increase the production of sugar? Besides, I would also like to know the production cost per kilogram of sugar and its selling price. What steps are being taken by the present Government to reduce the prices of sugar which have registered an increase on account of the wrong policies of the previous Government?

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have an up-to-date report that the price of sugar has come down to rupees 8 or 9 from rupees 14 per kg. every where except in Agartala where it is selling at rupees 10 per kg. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker, Sir, what can I do as they are making frequent interruptions. They are not allowing me to give reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister does not know that the situation is very bad in our area. The sugar mills owners are purchasing sugarcane from the farmers but they are not making their payment in time. Large amount of arrears of the farmers is outstanding against the sugar mills. What to say of getting the supply of sugar at the rate of 425 grams per head as per the Government orders not even a single gram of sugar is being supplied in rural areas. The entire sugar is being sold in the black market. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please look into it as the people all over the country are worried about it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS: Sir, the hon. Minister has not replied to my question. Please ask him to reply to my question, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Question hour over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***G.T.B. Hospital and College**

*185. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the complaints about malfunctioning of the Guru Teg Bahadur Hospital-cum-Medical College, Delhi;

(b) if so, the nature of complaints received; and

(c) the steps being taken to ensure smooth functioning of the Hospital in full coordination with Medical College?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) to (c). The Government have seen the Press reports highlighting the problems concerning coordination between the G.T.B. Hospital and the University College of Medical Sciences and also problems of recognition of UCMS Degrees.

In order to sort out the day to day problems concerning G.T.B. Hospital and U.C.M.S., a Campus Committee exists consisting of the Principal, U.C.M.S., Medical Superintendent, G.T.B. Hospital and Project Manager, G.T.B. Hospital. In addition to the Campus Committee, a Coordination Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Medical), Delhi Administration has also been constituted to coordinate the various matters pertaining to the over-all development of the Hospital and the College. There is an Apex Committee under the Chairmanship of Lt. Governor of Delhi with Executive Counsellor (Health), Delhi Administration, Vice-Chancellor, Delhi University, Secretary (Medical), Delhi Administration, Principal, U.C.M.S., Director of Health Services, Director General of Health Serv-

ices, Joint Secretary in the Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and the Chief Engineer PWD (Delhi Administration) as members for reviewing and monitoring the working of the G.T.B. Hospital and College complex and to take decisions on over-all policy issues and to lay down guidelines or efficient working of both the Hospital and the College.

The University College of Medical Sciences (UCMS) is affiliated to the Delhi University and the MBBS Degree awarded by the University of Delhi to the students of UCMS is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of Indian Medical Council Act, 1956.

New Textile Policy

*187. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether new textiles policy of 1985 envisaged reduction in excise duties in a phased manner with a view to give relief to the consumers;

(b) whether a beginning was made in this direction during the budget of 1988-89 but the current budget made a reversal of this policy resulting in the suffering to common man;

(c) whether there is any relationship between the prices of the textile fibres and yarns and the retail prices of the synthetic/synthetic blended textile fabrics; and

(d) whether Government propose to review the Policy; if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The textile policy of 1985 envisaged reduction of fiscal levies on man-made fibres/yarn

and on the intermediates used as inputs for the production of such fibres/yarn so that the consumer gets the benefit in the form of lower prices of synthetic and blended fabrics.

(b) The duties on man-made textiles were substantially reduced in 1985 and 1988. While the incidence of taxes was lowered, there have been complaints that the consumer did not get the corresponding benefit. In the budget of 1990-91 the duty structure for man-made fibres/yarn/intermediates has been revised keeping in mind the ability of different sectors to bear the additional burden. This would also help the competitiveness of the Handloom Sector where the dominant fibre is cotton.

(c) Normally the prices of the textile fibres and yarns should have an influence on the retail prices of synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics. However, there are other factors also like cost of various inputs, demand and supply position, consumer preferences and distribution channels which influence the retail prices of synthetic/synthetic blended fabrics.

(d) The Committee which was appointed by the Government under the Chairmanship of Shri Abid Hussain to review the progress of implementation of the Textile Policy of 1985 submitted its report. This report is under consideration of the Government.

Programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*188. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked all State Governments to identify programmes, such as housing and education, for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the steps taken by different State Governments in that regard;

(c) whether there is a need to draw a scheme to provide speedy social justice and economic benefits to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). The Prime Minister wrote on 12.1.90 to all the State Governments, Union Territory Administrations and Union Ministers emphasising the need for making the programmes more selective and relevant to the requirements of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and making the outlays overall as well as sectoral-adequate for meeting the objectives. He stressed that deficiencies in implementation of the programme experienced during VI and VII Plan periods be corrected during VIII Plan and only need based programmes be drawn up.

2. The steps that have been suggested in this regard are outlined below:

(i) Out of the total Plan outlay of each State/UT, a proportion equal to the percentage of SC and ST population in the State/UT should be set apart for the SCP and TSP;

(ii) There should be no division of the total plan outlay into so-called divisible and non-divisible components, with the SCP and TSP being confined to the divisible outlay alone. The SC and ST people are entitled to share in the total plan size of the State, equivalent to that of their population in the State/UT, and no less. In fact, they need justifiably more, considering the extent of their past and present deprivations, and the magnitude of the problems before them;

(iii) The development needs of the SC and ST people should be identified according to the order of priorities.

3. Among the immediate developmental needs, top priority should go to:

- Provision of minimum needs including drinking water, electricity, schools, health centres and link roads in SC colonies/concentrations and tribal areas.
 - a vigorous drive to implement the land ceiling acts earnestly, physically take possession of the surplus and other lands, and ensure the actual distribution so such lands taken over or earmarked/allotted to SC/ST beneficiaries by the State Government;
 - a substantially stepped-up educational programme for SC and ST people, as there are growing evidences that the gap in the literacy levels between them and the rest of the population is widening, with appropriate schemes to provide adequate incentives, including scholarships at all levels and special programmes for girls' education;
 - a massive and quick programme for appropriate small, minor and medium irrigation projects for the benefits of SCs and STs, to improve the productivity of their unirrigated lands so that job opportunities are generated, their living standards are improved, and total national food production is also pushed up;
 - preventing land alienation, and restoration of alienated lands belonging to the ST people, and proper recording of all the land owned and traditionally used otherwise by them;
 - appropriate income generating schemes of dairying, animal husbandry, horticulture, sericulture, weaving, handicrafts etc.;
 - ensuring a remunerative prices for surplus produce, both agricultural as well as minor forest, of the ST people;
 - programmes for occupational diversification of those sections of the SCs who are engaged in so-called "Unclean" occupations like scavenging, flaying and tanning of skins, and imparting alternative skills to them for their rehabilitation;
 - a ban on dry laterines and expeditious rehabilitation of displaced scavengers and their dependents, with improvements in the tools, other aids and equipments, and technology used for cleaning wet laterines and sewage system;
- (iv) programmes and schemes in the above areas should be specifically drawn, to suit the needs of the individual SC and ST families. They should not be mere extensions of the programmes otherwise meant for the general population;
- (v) The total outlays under the SCP and TSP should be arrived at first and then distributed among different sectors according to the needs. They should not be allocated as a mere arithmetic proportion of the outlays in each sector.
- (vi) The Special Central Assistance provided by the Government of India should be properly utilised in the role it was designed for; it should be used to supplement the efforts of the State and used for specific programmes where there are gaps in the State Plan;
- (vii) Personnel policies concerning those in-charge of the programmes for SCs and STs should be such as to motivate them strongly, get them committed and work with real sincerity. A senior Officer of proven efficiency

and commitment for the cause of the SCs and STs should be given adequate authority and proper support for the successful implementation of the plans meant for the development of SCs and STs, so as to achieve the goals. His tenure should be for a minimum period of 4 years to enable him to carry out innovations and make an impact on SC and ST Development. It is equally important to select carefully the right type of field officers and staff required to work in the SC/ST areas, and to motivate them properly;

- (viii) The SC and ST beneficiaries should be associated in all stages of the developmental effort undertaken for them. This should include the training of these persons in the use and maintenance of the assets and facilities set up under various programmes;
- (ix) Sincere and dedicated public workers and voluntary organisations engaged in the SC and ST development should be associated in the formulation and implementation of various programmes, especially in the field of education, employment nutrition, and also the removal of the evil practices of untouchability.

4. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have agreed to follow the guidelines suggested by the Prime Minister.

5. Approach to the VIII five year Plan (1990-95) entitled "Towards Social Transformation" has been accepted by the National Development Council and Union and State Governments are finalising their VIII Five Year Plan keeping in view the approach accepted by the National Development Council.

The above approach outlines the fol-

lowing for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

Among the most seriously affected sections of the population as a result of development policies pursued so far is that of the Scheduled Castes, the *Dalits*. This has compounded the problems and difficulties faced by them (along with Scheduled Tribes) through the centuries. A large proportion of them are still landless. The little land they have is mostly unirrigated and poorly developed. The owners are compelled as a result to resort to whole-time or part-time agricultural wage labour. The minimum wages prescribed for them are themselves low and even the low statutory wages are seldom honoured. The bonded labour system is one acute manifestation of this phenomenon. It is not surprising that two-thirds of the bonded labours in the country belong to the Scheduled Castes.

Other Scheduled Castes families are engaged in artisanal and other self-employed work such as flaying, tanning, weaving, fishing and quarrying. But middlemen often snatch away a good part of the market value of their produce. A sizeable section of the Scheduled Castes has been traditionally engaged in keeping the environment of town and cities clean or in transporting the dead animals and human waste.

A strategy for the development of Scheduled Castes should take note of these elements and lead to a programme that effectively liberates them from these disabilities. Among programmes that call for priority attention, one would relate to conversion of irrigable dry land owned by them as wet lands through provision of bore wells, etc. This would pave the way for these families to earn their livelihood with dignity on their own lands through intensive agriculture. For artisans, the provision of local infrastructure including upgradation of skills and direct links with credit institutions and markets is essential. Scavenging has to be put an end to while protecting the incomes and employment of those presently engaged in this activity through other occupations. A major

programme of education and public health for *Dalit* women and girls needs to be launched.

The resource base and the social and cultural heritage of our Scheduled Tribes population is getting eroded through a combination of development interventions, commercial exploitation and ineffective legal and administrative systems. The trend needs to be arrested as it can undermine the very survival of these communities. There is growing articulation and recognition of the fact that mega projects in irrigation, power and transport often disrupt the life and environment of a large number of Scheduled Tribes families, while the benefit of these projects mainly accrue to the population in the plains. Measures for relief and rehabilitation in such cases have been neither imaginatively conceived nor wholeheartedly implemented. It is necessary that the planning and administrative machinery at different levels show greater awareness and sensitivity to this dimension of development and take steps to ensure that the lives of Scheduled Tribes are not disrupted in the name of national progress. More positively, programmes need to be devised with the involvement of the Scheduled Tribes themselves as per the priorities perceived by them in order to remove economic, educational and social disparities to which they are subject. The lines of action here would include, besides access to minimum social services, assistance in scientific resource conservation, construction of small water harvesting and storage systems, restoration of their traditional rights to forest produce and direct links with market and strengthening of their traditional community organisations.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Kerosene Depot and Fair Price Shops

*189. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of licences for fair prices shops and kerosen oil depots given during the last three years in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that underhand transactions are rampant in grant of licences;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to get the matter investigated; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) Delhi Administration issued licences for 595 Fair Price Shops and 90 Kerosen Oil Depots, during the period.

(b) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

Rationalisation Plan for NTC Mills

*190. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

Will the minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Textile Corporation has decided to resort to labour rationalisation on a mass scale and propose to resort to mass retrenchments during the Eighth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details of the Plan for rationalisation as well as retrenchment; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to provide employment to retrenched employees?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) NTC has a Special Voluntary Retirement Scheme for Labour Rationalisation. This does not involve retrenchment. There is no specific target under this scheme as it is operated on a voluntary basis.

(c) Government have no special scheme for providing employment to retrenched employees.

Homoeopath Pharmacists in Central Government Health Services

*191. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Homoeopathic Pharmacists working in the Central Government Health-Services are holding the status at par with their counterparts in other system of Medicine;

(b) if so, what are the recruitment rules framed for the selection of a Pharmacist of

Allopathic/Ayurvedic/Unani system of Medicine under the C.G.H.S;

(c) whether there is any institutional Training Programme recognised by Government for Homoeopathic Pharmacist working in various Homoeopathic Dispensaries and Hospitals in the country with implementation of the pattern of registration under Pharmacy Act; and

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to set up an expert committee in this regard; if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The qualification and eligibility condition prescribed for post of Pharmacist under the Allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani Systems of Medicine is as under:

STATEMENT

STATEMENT			
Educational Qualification		Training	Experience
1	2	3	4

Allopathy:

Matriculation or Equivalent

Registration as a Pharmacist under Pharmacy Act, 1948

One year experience as Pharmacist or Compounder

Ayurvedic:

Matriculation or Equivalent

Training in Updavaidya (Kalpad) course, duration of which should not be less than 2 years from a Government Organisation or recognised/private institution like All India Ayurvedic Congress or its equivalent

At least 2 years experience as Ayurvedic Pharmacist in a recognised Ayurvedic dispensary Hospital or Pharmacy

OR

Training in Vaidya Visharad/ Ayurvedic Vishak/Ayurved Ratna awarded by All India Ayurvedic Congress or Awarded by Hindi Sahitya Sammelan

<i>Educational Qualification</i>		<i>Training</i>	<i>Experience</i>
1	2	3	4
<i>Unani.</i>			
	Matriculation with proficiency in Urdu or an equivalent oriental qualification in Urdu/Arabic/Persion.	A certificate/diploma or a minimum of one year duration in Unani Pharmacy awarded by a State board or an Institution of repute followed by one year practical experience as a Pharmacist in a reputed Unani Hospital/dispensary/Pharmacy.	Three years' experience as a Pharmacist in Unani Pharmacy/dispensary/hospital.

(c) There is no Centrally recognised college/institution conducting Diploma Course in Homoeopathy Pharmacy.

(d) Government had received a request for introducing initially Diploma in Pharmacy Course for Homoeopathic Pharmacists from the Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Science Mission of India. The matter was considered in consultation with Central Council of Homoeopathy who agreed with the requirement and demand for institutionally trained Homoeopathic Pharmacists all over the country. They also suggested that till the formation of Homoeopathy Pharmacy Council, the Pharmacy Council of India be entrusted with the work and 5 members from the Central Council of Homoeopathy can be nominated to the Pharmacy Council of India.

Dutch Assistance for Slum Development in Karnataka

*192. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Holland Government visited Bangalore in connection with extending assistance for slum development in Karnataka;

(b) whether any plan has been prepared and submitted by Karnataka Government for financial assistance from Holland for slum development in the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No official delegation from the Government of Netherlands visited Bangalore.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Benefits for Silk and Tasar Farmers

*193. SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bring legislation for protection of silk and tasar farmers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the quantity of disease free laying that Government propose to supply to farmers state-wise;

(d) whether farmers get the disease free laying according to their demands;

(e) the amount of money sanctioned under the Intensive Sericulture Development Project Scheme, State-wise;

(f) whether Government propose to set up reeling and weaving center in West Bengal; and

(g) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In 1990-91, a total of 40 crore Disease Free Layings (DELs) is estimated to be required by sericulture farmers. Out of this, the Central and State Governments propose to supply about 25 crore DELs. The balance of 15 crore DELs will come licensed and private seed producers. The State-wise break-up is as under:

<i>State</i>	<i>DELs (Crores)</i>
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	3.01
Jammu & Kashmir	0.35
Karnataka	26.84
Tamil Nadu	2.08

1	2
West Bengal	6.92
Others	0.84
Total	40.04

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Intensive Sericulture Development Project is being implemented only in West Bengal with an outlay of Rs. 9.66 Crores for the years 1985-86 to 1990-91.

(f) No, Sir.

(g) The State Government of West Bengal is already providing the necessary development support and there are at present 6,530 reeling units and 13,000 silk handlooms in the state. Further, a Weavers Service Centre is already functioning in the State.

List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

*194. DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRI SHEO SHARAN
VERMA:

Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include some more Castes in the list of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, whether all people belonging to one caste/tribe would be declared as Scheduled Caste/Tribe in all States/Union Territories as a result thereof;

(c) whether the percentage of reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is likely to be increased subsequently; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) This is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) According to the provisions of Articles 341 (1) and 342 (1) of the Constitution, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes have to be specified in relation to a particular State/Union Territory separately.

(c) and (d). The question of any change in the percentage of reservation will arise only after the revision of the lists is completed.

Development of Food Processing Industries

*195. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out a strategy for export of processed food encompassing production of agricultural produces and cereal preparations as also their marketing to the ultimate consumer, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether any scheme has been evolve for efficient production technology, innovative packaging, commercial advertisement and strengthening of appropriate distribution network; and

(c) if so, the details of the initiatives taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated developmental plan schemes for implementation during 1990-91. The Agricultural and Processed Food Products Export Development Authority under the Ministry of Commerce also prepares schemes for encouraging exports improving of packaging and improving of marketing etc., of agricultural and processed foods. The plan schemes of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries include those for assistance to State Governments' corpo-

rations/cooperative undertakings for setting up new integrated fruit and vegetable processing units as also assistance for modernisation, diversification and expansion etc. of the existing units, schemes of marketing assistance to cottage and small scale units in fruit and vegetable processing, scheme for development of infrastructure schemes for research and development and technology upgradation, schemes for modernisation in grain milling sector etc. These schemes are expected to provide the necessary growth to the food processing industries.

Apart from the developmental plan schemes, the Government provide certain incentives for the growth and development of the food processing industry, through fiscal measures from time to time.

Assistance for Bhangi Kasht Mukti and removal of Untouchability Schemes

*196. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assistance is provided by Government for schemes for Bhangi Kasht Mukti and Removal of Untouchability being implemented by Harijan Sewak Sangh;

(b) whether any decision has been taken to stop the assistance for these schemes and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any demand for reconsideration of the decision taken by Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (d). Grants of Voluntary Organisations for the Schemes of Bhangi Kasht Mukti Work and Removal of Untouchability have been stopped from the year 1990-91. The reasons for this decision is that the Government of India is implementing the centrally Sponsored Schemes on a Large Scale for Liberation of Scavengers as well as the implemen-

tation of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

It was felt that the above two schemes for which grants have been stopped were of an educative nature in a very general way and had not made any concrete and clear impact and on the prevention of the problems.

The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Delhi alongwith other voluntary organisations has been in receipt of grants for both the above schemes upto the year 1989-90.

Suggestions were received for reconsideration of the above decision, but after reconsideration, no change in the decision has been found necessary.

Completion of Irrigation Projects in States

*197. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are facing some difficulties with concerned State Governments in regard to timely execution of certain irrigation projects viz. Pipalda Lift Irrigation (Kota) Major Project, Parwati Canal Modernisation (Kota) Major Project, Jaisamand Modernisation (Udaipur) Major Project, Gambhiri Modernisation (Chittorgarh) Medium Project, Rajsamand (Udaipur) Medium Project, Chambal-issues involving Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Mahi issues involving Rajasthan and Gujarat Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). After completion of techno-economic appraisal Gambhiri Modernisation Project has been recommended to the Planning Commission

in June, 1990. While State Government is to sort out technical issues on Jaisamand Modernisation Project, they have to submit modified reports on Pipalda Lift Irrigation, Pawati Canal Modernisation and Rajsamand Projects.

On inter-State issues of Chambal and Mahi Central Government has taken up the matter with the concerned States.

(c) Completion of a Project will depend upon the priority given by the State Government to a project in the 8th Plan and/or thereafter.

Inter-State Movement of Foodgrains

*198. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI DALPAT SINGH PAR-
ASTE:

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

(a) whether Government are considering to make the whole country as one trading zone so as to allow free inter-state movement of foodgrains and other essential commodities with a view to bring down prices;

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

(c) whether Government are considering to deliver stocks of foodgrains and other essential commodities from the warehouses of Food Corporation of India and other Government storage agencies into the open market with a view to bring down prices;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). The entire country is treated as one zone for the movement of wheat, levy-free rice and coarsegrains since 13th April, 1977, 30th September, 1977 and 7th March, 1974 respectively. No inter-state movement

restrictions on paddy have been imposed by the Central Government. In view of the need to maximise procurement of rice, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh (in certain divisions) and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have imposed inter-state movement restrictions on paddy. Rajasthan and Pondicherry have imposed 25% and 30% export levy on paddy respectively. No restrictions on inter-state movement of pulses, edible oils -seeds have been imposed by the Central Government.

(c) to (e). The stocks lying with Food Corporation of India in the Central Pool are essentially meant for Public Distribution System. However, small quantities of wheat which may either be not suitable for distribution to PDS or spareable from the central pool, are sometimes sold by the FCI to the Roller Flour Mills. FCI has recently been allowed to sell some such wheat stocks through auction but actual auction sale is yet to take place.

Paddy Procurement in Orissa

*199. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India is procuring paddy at support prices in all the districts of Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to make arrangements for procurement of paddy in all the districts of the state; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA): (a) and (b). During 1989-90 kharif marketing season, the Food Corporation of India have operated 23 purchase centres decided by the Orissa Government in addition to the 20 FCI's depots declassified as purchase centres in the six districts of Balasore, Ganjam,

Koraput, Sambalpur, Kalahandi and Bolangir for the purchase of paddy. During the previous kharif marketing season 1988-89, only 36 purchase centres were operated. In addition, two mobile procurement centres were also operated by F.C.I. in Balasore District on pre-determined day to cater to the interest of farmers in interior areas.

(c) and (d). The procurement operations are undertaken by the Food Corporation of India and the State Government and their agencies in the areas mutually agreed upon. The Government undertakes to purchase all paddy of prescribed specifications offered for sale by the farmers at the support/procurement prices. The strategy for procurement of paddy/rice in Orissa during the forth coming marketing seasons has been discussed with representative of the Government of Orissa in a meeting held on 10.8.1990.

Medical Council of India

*200. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Medical Council of India has become defunct and the office is practically non-functioning;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Union Government to correct the problem;

(c) the date by which the office is to start functioning normally; and

(d) when the posts of President and Secretary lying vacant are to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) No, Sir. An Administrator has been appointed by the Hon'able High Court of Delhi to perform the normal functions of the Medical Council of India till the disposal of the writ petition pending in the Court.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The office of the Council is already functioning normally.

(d) This depends on the outcome of the writ petition No. 1003/90 pending in the High Court of Delhi.

Distress Sale of Paddy

*201. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that paddy was sold at prices lower than the support price in some States;

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

(c) the remedial measures taken by Government to ensure support price to farmers?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA):

(a) and (b). Government of India have not received any report of distress sale of paddy conforming to the prescribed specifications at prices lower than the support prices fixed for paddy.

(c) All necessary steps were taken to avoid distress sale of paddy by opening larger number of procurement centres to cover more areas. Even mobile centres were in operation in States like Orissa to cater to interior areas. TRIFED was engaged by FCI for the first time to procure paddy in Tribal areas of Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar. Wide publicity is also given through press, T.V. and Radio about FCI's price support operations.

[Translation]

Weavers Training Centres in Madhya Pradesh

*202. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up some training Centres for weavers;

(b) if so, the details, State-wise;

(c) The number of persons receiving training at these centres, every year; and

(d) The number of persons trained in the art of dyeing the last two years and the number of persons provided employment?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND
MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). 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 designs as part of service to the weavers engaged in the handloom sector. The location of these Weavers' Service Centres is give below.

STATEMENT

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assam	Guwahati
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
3.	— do —	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.	— do —	Raigarh
13.	Maharashtra	Bombay
14.	— do —	Nagpur
15.	Orissa	Bhubaneswar
16.	Rajasthan	Jaipur

1	2	3
17.	Tamil Nadu	Madras
18.	— do —	Kancheepuram
19.	Tripura	Agartala
20.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
21.	— do —	Chamoli
22.	— do —	Meerut
23.	West Bengal	Calcutta

However, there is no specific quota or training scheduled given to the Weavers' Service Centres. Improvement in technological skills of the weavers is taken up as per the requirement placed by State level handloom agencies in the cooperative/corporate sectors. Training is also undertaken for specific schemes like the training programmes for polyester weaving, training programmes for weavers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes under the special package scheme etc.

The number of persons trained by the Weavers' Service Centres in the art of dyeing during the last two years is 374. The training programme 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.

Action Against Employer of Bonded Labour

2115. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for taking legal action against the employers of

bonded labourers and to penalise them;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered against the employers of bonded labourers under the Bonded Labour System (Eradication) Act, 1976 till date and the period of time for which such cases have been pending in courts, statewide; and the number of persons found guilty and punished so far, statewide; and

(c) whether Government propose to make this legislation more stringent and effective and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The responsibility for identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 is that of the State Government concerned. The enforcement of the provisions of the Act are reviewed from time to time by the Ministry of Labour and State Governments are advised to take various steps in the matter of identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labour. The information regarding number of cases registered against the employers of bonded labourers and the number of persons found guilty and punished has been called from the State Governments and the same will be laid

on the Table of the House when received.

[English]

**Plots to Societies Opposite Jawaharlal
Nehru University**

2116. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the societies which were allotted plots of land in the Institutional Area opposite Jawahar Lal Nehru University, New Delhi are indulging in profit-making activities;

(b) whether such activities are violative of the principal condition of allotment and if so, the action Government propose to take against such societies;

(c) whether Government have any system to check infringement of the condition laid down for allotment of such plots; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Government are not aware of any such cases.

(b) Does not arise in view of reply to part (a).

(c) and (d). Lease deed is liable to be determined in the event of violation of the terms and conditions of allotment.

Rice Production and Consumption

2117. SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated quantity of rice production and consumption in the country during 1990-91;

(b) whether Government propose to keep a buffer stock of rice after meeting its domestic requirements during the period; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) It is too early to assess the production in the country during 1990-91 at this point of time. However, on account of good behaviour of monsoon so far during 1990, Kharif rice production can be stated to be good this seasons as a qualitative assessment.

Consumption depends upon population, production, availability, changes in stocks, price levels, income distribution and consumption pattern. The details for 1990-91 production are not available and hence it is not possible to estimate consumption.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. As per decision taken by the Government in March, 1984, the size of the buffer stock of rice including operational stocks should range between the lowest figure of 6.5 million tonnes as on 1st October to the highest figure of 10.9 million tonnes on 1st January of a year. The present rice stocks are about 6.94 million tonne as on 1st July, 1990 as against 8.0 million be available on that date as per the buffer stocking policy. Efforts are made to build up the rice stocks by maximising procurement.

**National Council for Safety in Mines,
Dhanbad**

2118. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has stopped releasing the grants-in-aid to the National Council for Safety in Mines, Dhanbad as its employees have not been paid salary since May, 1990;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether many representations from M.P.s have been received in favour of this organisation;

(d) whether the Labour Ministry has also been approached for release of funds for the payment of salary of the employees till the fate of the organisation now under reconsideration is finally decided; and

(e) if so, steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Due to financial constraints, the National Council for Safety in Mines (NCSM) was not able to make payment of salary to its staff for the months of May, June and July, 1990. An amount of Rs. Five lakhs was sanctioned by the Ministry of Labour as grants-in-aid to the NCSM on 23.7.1990. The salary for the above period has since been disbursed.

(c) to (e). Yes, Sir. The matter is under review.

Import of Sugar

2119. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the Government's present policy on the import of sugar;

(b) whether Government have received any representations against the import of sugar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (c). With the increased level of sugar production during the current season along with the carry over stocks, there would be sufficient availability of sugar to meet the domestic requirement and no imports are envisaged during the current season.

Loan Licence to Pharmacy Graduates

2120. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students passing D.Pharm, B. Pharm, M. Pharm every year on an average, from various Universities in the country;

(b) whether Pharmacy Graduates mainly take up a job in small companies or start their own Pharmaceutical business after initial experience with small companies;

(c) whether Government have dispensed with loan licence system;

(d) whether any arrangement has been worked out to find out an alternative job potential for Pharmacy graduates;

(e) whether discontinuation of this system of Loan Licence is likely to create surplus technical manpower in the country leading to rise in unemployment problem in the country; and

(f) if so, the corrective steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) As per available information, the number of students passing every year on an average from various Pharmacy training Centres and Institutes in the country are as under:—

(i) D. Pharmacy : 11000

(ii) B. Pharmacy : 2300

(iii) M. Pharmacy : 350

(b) The Government have no details in this regard.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Modernisation of Rice Mills of Palghat, Kerala

2121. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received the proposal from Government of Kerala to modernise rice mills in Palghat district, with the help of technology mission; and

(b) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has not received any proposal from Government of Kerala for modernisation of rice mills in Palghat.

(b) Question does not arise.

Chambal cad Phase II Project

2122. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal Catchment Area Development Phase II Project submitted by Government of Rajasthan to the Ministry of Water Resources in 1987 has been forwarded to the World Bank;

(b) if so, whether since 1974 lined water courses are stated to have been constructed in the Chambal area, on behalf of cultivators and in some cases loans also said to have been advanced directly to the cultivators by commercial banks;

(c) whether in Haryana and Punjab in similar cases in stage II area of Indira Gandhi Nehar Pariyojana the cost of such courses have been borne by the State Government

and the total liabilities in the Chambal context area stated to be about Rs. 125 crores, which alongwith three consecutive severe droughts since 1984-85 have added to the common farmers' burdens; and

(d) if so, how does Union Government in conjunction with Rajasthan Government and the banks propose to alleviate the poor cultivators burdens?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Lined water courses are being constructed in the IGNP and Chambal areas since 1976. These works were undertaken on behalf of the cultivators for which institutional finance was provided. However, from 1.4.1986, the cost of construction of water courses below the outlet upto 5-8 hectare blocks is being borne by Government of India and the State Government on matching basis. The question of providing relief to the farmers in respect of loans already advanced for construction of water courses is to be decided by the State Government in consultation with the financial institutions.

[Translation]

Sugar Mills in Bihar

2123. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Bihar lying closed so far;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of employees working in these mills rendered unemployed thereby; and

(d) the number of new sugar mills to be set up in the State and location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Two sugar mills in Bihar are lying closed so far.

(b) The sugar factories have remained closed for various reasons as inadequate cane availability, size, age and condition of plant and machinery, technical and managerial competence, etc.

(c) Since these factories have remained closed for a long time, it is not possible to assess the number of employees rendered jobless.

(d) As on 31.7.1990, 10 applications for setting up new sugar mills in Bihar State have been received. Details of location are given at the statement below. These applications will be considered by the Government in the light of the licensing policy guidelines announced recently.

STATEMENT

Names and Location of Proposed New Sugar Factories to be set up in Bihar (As on 31.7.1990)

BIHAR

1. Government of Bihar Sugar Cane Department
Pirpaiti, Tal. Pirpaiti,
Distt. Bhagalpur.
2. Government of Bihar Sugar Cane Department
Jamui, Tal. Jamui, distt. Monghyr.
3. M/s. Radhakrishna Export Industries Ltd.,
Proposed At Dhanaha, Teh./Tal/
Dhanaha,
Distt. West Champaran.
4. M/s. Spencer & Company Ltd.,
At Dhanha, Distt. West Champaran.
5. M/s. Harrisons Malayalam Ltd.,
At East Champaran.
6. M/s. Win Medicare Limeteel

At Sitalpur, Tehsil Chapra,
Distt. Saran.

7. M/s. Bihar Cooperative Sugar Factory
Federation Ltd., At —Sapaul,
Distt. Saharsa.
8. M/s. Bihar Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., At —Shitalpur,
Distt. Saran (Chapra).
9. M/s. Bihar Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., At —Amarpur,
Distt. Bhagalpur.
10. M/s. Bihar Cooperative Sugar Factories
Federation Ltd., At —Dhanaha
Distt. West Champaran.

[English]

Vegetable and Grain Processing in Pepsi Foods

2124. SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of tomatoes and other fruits processed by the Pepsi Food Project in Zahara plant so far; and

(b) the quantity of potatoes and corn processed in the potato and grain processing plant at Channo so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). M/s. Pepsi Food Private Limited have been granted a Letter of Intent for the manufacture of Processed potato/grain foods

for an annual capacity of 8000 MTs and Processed fruit/vegetable products for an annual capacity of 12000 MTs. Details of the raw materials used from time to time in the manufacture of the above mentioned items relates to the day-to-day functioning of the Company and the information is not maintained by Government.

Items Classed as Essential Commodities

2125. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include more items in the definition of essential commodities;

(b) the commodities presently included and proposed to be included in the definition of essential commodities;

(c) the cost of production of the commodities covered in the essential commodities; and

(d) whether Government propose to publish the cost of production of essential commodities on packages/packets with a view to check the profiteering in these items?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). New items are included in the list of essential commodities as and when circumstances warrant such inclusion. A list of Commodities declared as essential is given in the statement below.

(c) Cost of production of these commodities is not maintained by the Department.

(d) Under the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977, it is compulsory to stamp on each bag/package of packaged commodities the following information:—

- i) Name of the commodity;
- ii) Name and address of the manufacturer/packer;
- iii) Month and year of manufacturing/packing
- iv) Net quantity;
- v) Sale price.

However, declaration of cost of production on such bags/packages is outside the scope of the above Rules.

STATEMENT

List of Commodities Declared Essential Under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Declared Under Clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act:

1. Cattle Fodder, including oilcakes and other concentrates.
2. Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
3. Component parts and accessories of automobiles.
4. Cotton and wollen textiles.
5. Drugs.
6. Foodstuffs, including edible oilseeds and oils.
7. Iron and Steel, including manufactured products of Iron & Steel.
8. Paper, including newsprint, paperboard and straw board.

9.	Petroleum and Petroleum products.	vii)	Doubling machines.
10.	Raw cotton, whether ginned or unginned and cotton seeds.	viii)	Reeling machines.
		ix)	Bundling machines.
11.	Raw jute.	x)	Power looms
<i>Declared under sub-clause (xi) of clause (a) of Section 2 of the Act.</i>		xi)	Bailing machines.
		xii)	Side frames of power looms.
12.	Jute textiles.	xiii)	Spare parts of power looms and ring frames.
13.	Fertilisers, whether inorganic, organic or mixed.	xiv)	Woolcombing machinery.
14.	Non-ferrous metals.	xv)	Woollen:
15.	Organic heavy chemicals.	i)	rag washing machines.
16.	Inorganic heavy chemicals.	ii)	rag tearing machines.
17.	Cinema films (raw).	iii)	rag cutting machine and
18.	Press Mud.	iv)	garnoting machine.
19.	Cement.	xvi)*	Warp knitting machines including Rashel knitting machines worked by power;
20.	Manufactures and semi-manufactures of non-ferrous metals.	xvii)	embroidery machines, other than sewing type embroidery machines worked by power and used for decorating the textile fabrics with designs formed with any type of thread by the help of needles;
21.	Soap.		
22.	Cinema Carbon.		
23.	Textile machinery:		
i)	Blow room machinery.		
ii)	Carding engines.		
iii)	Draw frames.	(xviii)	lace making machines worked by power and used for production of fabrics of open mesh or net formed by crossing and intertwisting thread;
iv)	Speed frames.		
v)	Ring frames.		
vi)	Winding machines.	(xix)	machines worked by

- | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|---|
| | power and used for printing of cloth by means of engraved rollers or screens. | 38. | General Lighting Service Lamps. |
| | | 39. | Soda Ash. |
| 24. | Textiles made from silk | 40. | Dry cells for torches. |
| 25. | Textiles made wholly or in part from man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic spun fibre. | 41. | Hurricane Lanterns. |
| | | 42. | Household appliances such as electric irons, heater and the like. |
| 26. | Textiles made wholly or in part from cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn. | 43. | Synthetic Rubber. |
| | | 44. | Carbon black |
| 27. | Matches. | 45. | Polyvinylchloride (P.V.C.) resins and compounds. |
| 28. | Ferro-silicon. | 46. | Polystyrene and polyethylene moulding powder. |
| 29. | Silico-manganese. | 47. | Polyethylene and polyethylene moulding powder. |
| 30. | Ferro-chrome. | 48. | Coconut husk (Raw or retted). |
| 31. | Ferro-silicon. | 49. | Tyres and tubes of buses, and trucks. |
| 32. | Ferro-tungsten. | 50. | Dry cells and Batteries for Transistor Radios. |
| 33. | Ferro-manganese. | 51. | Tyres and Tubes of Animal Drawn Vehicle. |
| 34. | Ferro-vanadium. | 52. | Electric cables and wires. |
| 35. | Ferro-phosphorus. | 53. | Man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic staple fibre. |
| 36. | Ferro-titandium. | 54. | Crude Oil. |
| 37. | Ferrous scrap/containing more than. | 55. | Yarn made wholly or in part from any of the following materials, namely:— |
| | i) 0.50 Per cent Nickel or | i) | Cotton, |
| | ii) 0.20 Percent Molybdenum, or | | |
| | iii) 1.00 per cent Tungsten, or | | |
| | iv) 0.20 Percent Vanadium, or | | |
| | v) 1.00 percent Cobalt. | | |

- ii) wool,
- iii) man-made cellulosic spun fibre,
- iv) man-made non-cellulosic spun fibre,
- v) silk.

56. i) Man-made cellulosic and non-cellulosic filament yarn,

ii) Nylon Tryre/Cord/Fabric.

57. Exercise Books.

58. Coir fibre extracted from coconut husks.

59. Insecticides Fungicides, Weedicides and the like.

60. Tea.

61. Power Threshers.

62. i) seeds of food-crops and seeds of fruit and vegetables,

ii) seeds of cattle fodder and

iii) jute seeds.

To be used for sowing or planting (including seedlings and tubers, bulbs, rhizomes, roots, cuttings and all types of grants and other vegetatively propagated material of food crops or cattle fodder).

63. Surgical Implants.

64. Natural Gas.

65. Hydraulic Brake Fluid.

River Water as National Asset

2126. SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state whether Government propose to declare water as national asset and nationalize these water resources to speed up irrigation works in the country as also help inland navigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): At present, there is no proposal to nationalize the water resources of the country. However, the National Water Policy adopted by the Government in September, 1987, recognises water as a scarce and precious national resource to be planned, developed and conserved with a national perspective.

Within this broad framework, individual projects are to be detailed out and implemented by the concerned State/Central agencies.

Benlthora Project In Karnataka

2127. SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of Benlthora Project in Karnataka has started; if so, the progress so far made in this regard;

(b) the details of the project and the amount of Central assistance proposed to be given for this project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) As reported by the State Government Rs. 17.12 crores have been spent on this project upto the end of Seventh Plan as a plan scheme.

(b) The modified project report for a cost of Rs. 60 crores to benefit about 20240

hectares has been received for techno-economic appraisal in December, 1988. The State Government has to comply with the observations of the appraising agencies and also to obtain environmental clearance.

(c) The State Government has a programme to complete the project during the Ninth Plan.

Allotment of Land for Buddha Vihar

2128. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Buddha Tri Ratna Mission has been sanctioned land in Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi for construction of a Buddha Vihar;

(b) if so, when it was sanctioned;

(c) whether there has been undue delay in the actual allotment of the said land in the Mission;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what steps are being taken to expedite the allotment?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No sanction for allotment of land to the Buddha Tri Ratna Mission, has been issued

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

Foreign Exchange for Import/Export by Pepsi Foods

2129. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA:
PROF. MALINI BHATTACHARYA:

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of foreign exchange spent by Pepsi Foods to import machinery, knowhow and raw materials;

(b) the foreign exchange earned by Pepsi Foods from exports?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Compulsory Blood Test of Blood Donors

2130. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made it mandatory for donors of blood to blood banks, to be compulsorily tested for AIDS infection;

(b) if so, since when it has been done and what is the scope of the measures taken;

(c) whether any device for monitoring the rigorousness of blood checks has been set up; if so, the details of such monitoring device and the results/effectiveness thereof; and

(d) whether Government propose to ensure effective measures for compulsory blood test of blood donors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (d). The Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have been amended vide GSR No. 370 dated 11.7.89 making it mandatory for the blood banks to get sample of every blood unit tested for freedom from HIV anti-bodies. The date of performing of such test shall be recorded on the label of the container also. This would help in elimination of contaminated blood supplied by the Blood Banks.

The following are the effective measures for compulsory blood test of blood donors:-

- i) Drugs and Cosmetics Rules have been amended.
- ii) Standards for blood transfusion service and Administrative guidelines for blood banks have been circulated to all blood banks.
- iii) A Scheme is being implemented to establish testing facilities for HIV, provision of trained manpower and upgradation of existing blood banks to ensure safety in blood transfusion services.

Vacant Posts of Doctors in Central Health Service

2131. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of vacant posts of doc-

tors in the Central Health Service;

(b) the break-up of such vacant posts, category-wise;

(c) whether the list of vacant posts is circulated among the doctors of Central Health Service as and when vacancies arise, if not, what are the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of posts of doctors in Central Health Service which are vacant for more than one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):
(a) 597 as on data.

(b) The break-up of vacant posts, category-wise is given at the statement below.

(c) No, Sir, as it is not required under the rules.

(d) 478.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Category of the Post</i>	<i>Number of posts vacant</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Medical Officer/Senior Medical Officer	294
2.	Chief Medical Officer	34
3.	Specialist Grade II	209
4.	Specialist Grade I	53
5.	Supertime Grade	7
Total		597

Development of Old Delhi Areas

2132. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal for planned development of old Delhi areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have received representations from the public requesting for development of areas around Chandni Chowk, Lal Quila, Old Delhi Railway Station, etc.; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The re-development of the walled city has the following 5 major components:—

- i) Commercial de-congestion;
- ii) Upgrading of Physical and social infrastructure;
- iii) Traffic and transport management and regulation;
- iv) Conservation and restoration of historical buildings; and
- v) Revitalisation of residential areas.

(c) Government is not aware of any such representations.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Incentives to Food Inspectors

2134. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Inspectors of Prevention of Food Adulteration Department of Delhi Administration are deployed on VIP duty on Sundays and Government Holidays to test the food to be served to foreign guests;

(b) whether overtime/compensatory leave is granted to these inspectors for performing such duty;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of the powers of such inspectors in case the food is found there not to be of standard quality?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (c). The Food Inspectors of the Department of Prevention of Food Adulteration, Delhi Administration are deployed for inspection of food to be served to the foreign guests/VIP's even on Sundays and Government holidays but no overtime or compensatory leave is granted to these inspectors for performing such duties, in the public interest.

(d) The food, if found unsatisfactory, is rejected and not allowed to be served.

[English]

Expenditure on Hospital Services Consultancy Corporation

2135. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the role of the Hospital Service Consultancy Corporation Limited;

(b) the expenditure on this corporation since its inception till date year-wise;

(c) whether there was a proposal to wind up this corporation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (d). Hospital Service Consultancy Corporation offers consultancy services relating to Health care sector. These services include preparation of project report, architectural and engineering design and planning, project management and coordination as well as supply, installation and commissioning of medical equipment, maintenance

of back-up services and also providing training to the medical and para-medical personnel.

The year-wise expenditure on the Corporation is as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1983-84	Rs. 4.87 Lakhs
1984-85	Rs.14.77 Lakhs
1985-86	Rs.20.18 Lakhs
1986-87	Rs.25.23 Lakhs
1987-88	Rs.26.54 Lakhs
1988-89	Rs.29.32 Lakhs
1989-90	Rs.35.60 Lakhs (Provisional, accounts are under compilation)

On the recommendations of the Committee of Secretaries, the Government identified in 1985 that HSCCIL should be wound up. The Ministry of Health pressed for reconsideration of the orders in view of the excellent performance of the Corporation.

The working of the Corporation was reviewed by Government in March, 1990 and it was decided that the Corporation may be allowed to continue its activities indefinitely.

Long Term Projects to Save the Flood Prone Areas of Andhra Pradesh

2136. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering some long term projects to save the flood prone areas of Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Government of Andhra Pradesh have prepared a Master Plan for raising flood banks of Godavari river system in 1986. They have been asked in November, 1987, to prepare a detailed Project Report for the new schemes envisaged under the Master Plan.

Private Builders to Raise Foreign Loans

2137. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted private builders to raise foreign loans, construct houses and collect payments from purchasers;

(b) whether there is any proposal to allot land to private builders to take up such projects in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). No such decisions have been taken.

Sites for Hotel Industry in Chandigarh

2138. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sites earmarked for hotel industry in Chandigarh;

(b) the details of sites sold through public auction with rate per acre;

(c) whether any such sites were allotted on reserved price or nominal price;

(d) if so, the particulars of allottees and the price per acre charged from them; and

(e) the reasons for allotment on concessional rates and not through public auction?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Saryu Canal and Drainage Composite Project

2139. SHRI RUDRASEN CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the target date of completion of the Saryu Canal and Drainage Composite Project in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the area of land likely to be irrigated by the said project with names of districts;

(c) the area of land likely to be saved

from submerging by the said drainage project in all the said districts; and

(d) the percentage of work in the project completed so far and the time taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) As per the revised Project Report (1985) target date of completion of Saryu Nahar Pariyojana is 1993.

(b) With an irrigation potential of 14.04 lakh hectares the project will benefit Behraich, Gonda, Basti and Gorakhpur districts.

(c) 9000 Km. of surface drains and 3600 tubewell are provided in the project report to maintain the underground water table at safe limits in the command area.

(d) The percentage of work of various components completed since 1976 is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Item of Work	Percentage of completion as on 3/90
1	2	3
1.	Land acquisition	30
2.	Saryu Link Channel	
	Earthwork	100
	Masonry work	34
3.	Saryu Main Canal	
	Earth Work	100
	Masonry Works	66
4.	Rapti Link Channel	
	Earth Work	30
	Masonry Work	30
5.	Rapti Main Canal	
	Earth Work	7
	Masonry Work	—
6.	Branches	
	Earth Work	51
	Masonry Work	87

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item of Work</i>	<i>Percentage of completion as on 3/90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
7.	Distribution system	
	Earth Work	4
	Masonry Work	3
8.	Pumps Canal (4 Nos.)	36

Amount Collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Bihar

2140. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount collected for Beedi Workers Welfare Fund in Bihar during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the total amount allocated for implementing the various welfare schemes for beedi workers in Bihar during the above period and the amount utilised therefrom;

(c) whether the amount allocated to Bihar has fully been utilised and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for making full utilisation of this amount?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Total amount of Cess collected under Beedi Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1976, in Bihar during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 is given in the statement-I below.

(b) Details of allocation and Expenditure under the Heads-Administration, Health, Education, Recreation and Housing of Beedi Workers Welfare Fund during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 in Bihar are given in the statement-II below.

(c) Against an allocation of Rs. 1.14 crores under the Heads stated above, expenditure during three years was Rs. 99 lakhs. Provisions in the Budget are based on estimated requirements only which result in variations between allocation and actual expenditure. In the instant case, variation is not too large. Also some gap is because of budgetary cuts imposed to effect saving in Government expenditure.

(d) Efforts are made at various levels for full utilisation of the allocated amount.

STATEMENT-I*(Rs. in thousands)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Region/State</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Bihar	6001	5930	5713

STATEMENT-II

(In thousands)

Sl. No.		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Administration	202	172	266	238	343	503
2.	Health	1280	1371	1835	1584	3174	3746
3.	Education	426	596	580	765	1075	903
4.	Recreation	30	1	50	5	345	10
5.	Housing	50	—	500	—	500	—
6.	Water Supply	—	—	—	—	40	—
Total		1988	2140	3231	2592	5477	5162

Sl. No.		1987-88		1988-89		1989-90	
		B.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	Actual Expenditure	B.E.	Actual Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	3601-Grants-in-aid to State Governments	—	—	400	—	50	—
2.	4250-Financial assistance to Cooperatives 6250	—	—	—	—	100	—
3.	Loans to Housing	—	—	140	—	25	—
		1988	2140	3771	2592	5652	5162

Shopping Complex by Property Dealers in Trans-Yamuna Delhi

2141. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain property-dealers have constructed shopping complex in the trans-Yamuna residential areas of Kailash Nagar, Krishna Nagar and Gandhi Nagar in Delhi and selling these shops at a very high rate;

(b) if so, whether the permission to these property dealers to convert the residential area into commercial area has been given by Municipal Corporation of Delhi or Delhi Administration;

(c) if not, the steps taken so far to stop the illegal construction; and

(d) the number of property-dealers against whom action has been taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD) has reported that about 98 shopping complexes have been constructed in the residential areas of Kailash Nagar, Krishna Nagar and Gandhi Nagar but they have no information as to how many of these have been constructed by property dealers and whether these shops are being sold at a high premium. The MCD has not granted permission for the conversion of the residential area into commercial area. The MCD taken action in cases of illegal construction under the provisions of the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act from time to time.

Vacancies Reserved for SC/ST in Government Hospitals

2142. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 27th December, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 122 regarding filling up of posts reserved for Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes in various hospitals under Delhi Administration and state;

(a) whether the vacant posts of Senior Photographers reserved for Scheduled Castes in Lok Nayak Jai Prakash Hospital has since been filled;

(b) if not, the reasons for inordinate delay in this regard;

(c) since when the reserved posts are lying vacant; and

(d) when the posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (d). One post of Senior Photographer reserved for SC/ST is lying vacant in Lok Nayak Jai Para kash Narain Hospital, New Delhi and this has not been filled up due to non-availability of eligible SC candidates. This posts of Senior Photographer has been lying vacant since 31.1.89. Delhi Administration has reported that the post was notified to the employment exchange and after obtaining the non-availability certificate of the Employment Exchange, the said vacancy was advertised in the Newspapers. Also, the vacancy was circulated amongst the hospitals/institutions under Delhi Administration inviting names of SC/ST departmental candidates. Against this, application of two SC candidates have been received out of which only one is eligible. A meeting of the Staff Selection Board (SSB) is being held to judge the suitability of the candidates for appointment to this post.

[English]

Financial Aid/Loan for Housing to Plantation Labour

2143. SHRI PALAIK.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Central agencies

providing financial aids/loans for housing to plantation labour;

(b) the amount of such Central aids/loans given to Kerala during the last year; and

(c) whether Government propose to double the housing loans to such labourers living below the poverty line?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). There is at present no Central sector or centrally sponsored housing scheme for plantation workers. State sector plan provisions are made for various social housing schemes as per state priorities. It is open to the State agencies and the plantation owners to obtain loan assistance for housing from specialised housing finance institutions like HUDCO, HDFC, etc.

Plots for Hotels in New Delhi

2145. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to allot some plots at Windsor Place in New Delhi for construction of Five Star Hotels;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the policy for allotment of the plots;

(d) whether applications for allotment of plots have been received; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). Two hotel sites are earmarked in Zonal Plan at Windsor Place, New Delhi for construction of 5-star hotels. 26 applications have been received in response to a pre-qualification notice published in newspapers for participation in auction in respect of one of the sites measuring 4.5 acres.

Hygienic Conditions of People in Trans-Yamuna, Delhi

2146. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to improve the hygienic conditions of the people living in rehabilitation colonies in Trans-Yamuna area, Delhi; and

(b) the reasons for not providing sewerage system to the residents of these colonies so far?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Supply of Rice and Edible Oil to West Bengal

2147. SHRI PALAS BARMAN: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly requirement of rice and edible oils of West Bengal during the last three years and actual quantity released during those periods;

(b) the requirements of West Bengal for the year 1990-91;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the rice and edible oils quota of West Bengal during 1990-91;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAMPUJAN PATEL): (a) Statement-

I giving the required information is given below.

(b) As regards rice, the requirements are called for from the States/UTs every month before deciding the allocation for the month. Therefore, the requirements for West Bengal from October, 1990 to March, 1991 are not available. However, the demand, allotment and off take of rice and edible oil in respect of West Bengal for the months from April 90 to September, 90 is given in the Statement-II below.

As regards edible oil, the State Govern-

ment has demanded a quantity of 1.80 lakh tonnes for the oil year 1989-90 (November—October).

(c) to (e). As regards rice, the allocation to West Bengal under P.D.S. has been increased from 69,000 tonnes in July, 90 to 74,000 tonnes from the month of August, 90. The State Government has also been allocated extra 10,000 tonnes of rice for Punja festival for the month of September, 1990.

As regards edible oil, the allocation to West Bengal has been increased from 6,000 tonnes in July, 1990 to 10,000 tonnes in August, 1990.

STATEMENT-I

Statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of Rice and Edible Oil for P.D.S. in respect of West Bengal during the years 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(In 1000 tonnes)

Month	1987-88						1988-89					
	Rice			Edible Oil			Rice			Edible Oil		
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
April	150.0	125.0	64.6		8.70	8.00	150.00	85.0	79.8	**	6.40	9.18
May	150.0	125.0	63.3		8.70	7.13	150.5	85.0	79.6		6.40	10.48
June	150.0	125.0	56.6		9.70	8.51	150.0	80.0	76.0		8.00	9.90
July	150.0	125.0	68.9		10.5	9.92	150.0	80.0	83.1		9.00	8.28
August	150.0	125.0	79.4		17.0	13.84	150.0	80.0	72.4		10.00	7.64
Sep-tember	200.0	125.0	101.2		19.5	16.12	150.0	80.0	70.9		10.00	6.40

Month	1987-88						1988-89						
	Rice			Edible Oil			Rice			Edible Oil			
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
October	200.0	125.0	75.6			22.00	10.73	150.0	80.0	70.4		10.00	7.44
Novem- ber	200.0	125.0	61.2			22.00	17.50	150.0	85.0	58.4		9.00	4.23
Decem- ber	150.0	125.0	57.8			22.00	17.64	150.0	80.0	61.3		3.60	7.62
January	150.0	125.0	66.8			15.50	17.86	150.0	80.0	56.6		5.60	4.41
February	180.0	110.0	72.1			10.40	12.54	150.0	64.0	52.8		7.60	4.78
March	150.0	100.00	85.4			7.80	7.65	150.0	64.0	52.4		7.60	5.58

(In 1000 tonnes)

Month	1989-90					
	Rice			Edible Oil		
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
	14	15	16	17	18	19
April	150.0	64.0	44.5	***	7.60	3.08
May	150.0	64.0	44.3		5.60	4.14
June	150.0	64.0	46.5		4.10	2.64
July	150.0	64.0	44.6		4.10	11.30
August	150.0	64.0	41.6		4.50	2.28
September	150.0	64.0	41.6		5.20	2.18
October	170.0	74.0	46.4		5.50	5.97
November	150.0	80.0	47.3		5.00	5.16
December	150.0	64.0	45.1		2.30	2.97

Month	1989-90					
	Rice			Edible Oil		
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
	14	15	16	17	18	19
January	150.0	69.0	49.4		3.30	2.11
February	150.0	69.0	50.0		3.30	1.45
March	150.0	69.0	49.8		4.00	1.27
Annual:	(November-October)	*186.00	** 220.00	***220.00		
Average Monthly:		15.50	18.33	18.33		

STATEMENT-II

Statement indicating demand, allotment and offtake of Rice and Edible Oil for P.D.S. in respect of West Bengal for the year 1990-91

(In '000 tonnes)

Month	Rice			Edible Oil		
	Demand	Allotment	Offtake	Demand	Allotment	Offtake
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
April	150.0	69.0	44.9		4.00	0.99
May	150.0	69.0	47.5		4.50	2.89
June	150.0	69.0	42.8		5.00	2.21
July	150.0	69.0	NA		6.00	1.77
August	150.0	74.0	NA		10.00	NA
September	150.0	84.0	NA			

* The total demand for the Oil year (November, 1989 to October, 1990) is 180.0 thousand tonnes.

NA Not available

Unauthorised Encroachment in South Delhi Markets

2148. SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 10 May, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 8841 regarding unauthorised encroachment in South Delhi and state:

(a) whether Government have taken any action against the shopkeepers in various markets of South Delhi including R.K. Puram, who have extended their shops on the front side, converted two shops into one, encroached upon the entire land in the markets and constructed godowns thereon;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for delay and the details of action taken or proposed to be taken against the defaulting authorities?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Pension Scheme for Industrial Workers

2149. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a statutory pension scheme for industrial workers presently covered under the Employees Provident Fund Scheme;

(b) if so, the salient features of the scheme and when it is likely to be implemented; and

(c) the number of Public Sector Undertakings presently having Employees Deposit Insurance linked Scheme in the country?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The Government is examining the possibility of introducing a statutory pension scheme for industrial workers covered under the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. The proposals worked out in this context on actuarial basis are on the following lines:—

(i) Payment of retiring pension ranging between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 400/- p.m. subject to payment of contribution of 5% of wages per month.

(ii) Payment of retiring pension ranging between Rs. 825/- p.m. subject to payment of contribution of 8.33% of wages per month.

(iii) Payment of retiring pension ranging between Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1500 p.m. subject to payment of contribution of 9.50% of wages per month.

All the above proposals are presently being considered by the Central Board of Trustees of the Employees Provident Fund and further action will be taken on receipt of their recommendations.

(c) Almost all the Public Sector Undertakings to which the EPF Act applies are covered under the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme, 1976. A few have, however, been exempted on their taking a Group Insurance policy with the Life Insurance Corporation of India, which provides for comparable benefits.

European Economic Community Experts in Kerala for Food Processing Industries

2150. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government have sought central assistance for starting a fruit processing unit in the State;

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

(c) whether experts from the European Economic Community have visited Kerala in this connections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have sought equity participation by the Central Government in the Kerala State Horticulture Products Development Corporation Ltd. Certain clarifications have been sought from the State Government.

(c) and (d). In connection with the Project entitled "Horticultural Development in Kerala" which was posed to EEC for funding, a three member technical mission was fielded by the Commission of European Communities in March 1990. The delegation has submitted its report. The European Commission now proposes to field a second mission for project formulation.

[Translation]

Aid to Madhya Pradesh for Family Planning

2151. SHRISUKHENDRASINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the average birth-rate at present and the States where it is lowest and the highest respectively;

(b) the target fixed in the current year for Madhya Pradesh for health and family welfare; and

(c) the total financial assistance provided by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) The estimate of Birth Rate at the National level for the latest available year 1988 is 31.5 per 1000 population. From among the States and Union Territories, those with the lowest and highest birth rate recorded for the year 1988 are Goa and Arunachal Pradesh respectively.

(b) Method-wise targets in respect of family planning and Maternal Child Health Activities fixed for Madhya Pradesh for 1990-91 are as follows:

Family Planning Methods/ MCH-Activities	Targets
--	---------

I Family Planning Methods

1. Sterilisation	350,000
2. I.U.D. Insertions	370,000
3. Eq. C.C. Users	11,00,000
4. Eq. O.P. Users	220,000

**Family Planning Methods/
MCH-Activities**

Targets**II Material Child Health Activities****A. Immunisation:**

1. Tetanus Immunisation for expectant mothers	21,59,962
2. DPT Immunisation for children	18,35,422
3. Polio	18,35,422
4. B.C.G.	18,35,422
5. Measles	18,35,422
6. DT Immunisation for Children	13,50,535
7. T.J. (10 Years)	12,42,492
8. T.T. (16 Years)	11,88,471

B. Prophylaxis against Nutritional anemia

1. Total Women	17,28,000
2. Children	27,33,300

**C. Prophylaxis against blindness
due to vitamin 'A' deficiency**

24,72,700

(c) Against an allocation of Rs. 3922.96 lakhs made for Madhya Pradesh for the implementation of Family Welfare Programme during 1990-91, Rs. 1960.66 lakhs has already been released in two instalments.

Levy Sugar to States

2152. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the monthly quota of levy sugar being released to each State, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to increase monthly allocation; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Madhya Pradesh has demanded an increase in its quota of sugar, if so, the time by which the increased quota is likely to be made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (c). The levy sugar allocations to States/Union Territories are not made on demand or request but on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 grams per capital monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1st February, 1987.

Accordingly, monthly levy quota of Madhya Pradesh is 25031.0 tonnes. A statement indicating state wise monthly levy quota is given below.

Keeping in view the present availability of levy sugar, it will not be possible to revise these norms at present.

STATEMENT

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Monthly quota from February, 1987 on</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	25281
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	247
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	314
4.	Assam	9617
5.	Bihar	33459
6.	Chandigarh	372
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	51
8.	Delhi	8721
9.	Goa, Daman & Diu	539
10.	Gujarat	16194
11.	Haryana	6386
12.	Himachal Pradesh	2019
13.	Jammu & Kashmir	2884
14.	Karnataka	17769
15.	Kerala	11953

(Figures in Tonnes)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/Union Territories</i>	<i>Monthly quota from February, 1987 on</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
16.	Lakshadweep	71
17.	Madhya Pradesh	25031
18.	Maharashtra	29938
19.	Manipur	694
20.	Meghalaya	662
21.	Mizoram	261
22.	Nagaland	426
23.	Orissa	12393
24.	Pondicherry	400
25.	Punjab	7945
26.	Rajasthan	16914
27.	Sikkim	165
28.	Tamil Nadu	22547
29.	Tripura	1001
30.	Uttar Pradesh	52926
31.	West Bengal	25888
Total		333068

[English]**Inter State Movement of Ghee**

2153. SHRI JAYANTILAL VIRCHAND SHAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of States have imposed restrictions on the Inter-State movement of vegetable (Ghee) oils in the country;

(b) whether Union Government have urged the State Governments to ensure free

movement of vegetable ghee within the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government have granted permission to increase capacity in vegetable ghee units during last two years, if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present policy of Government with regard to allowing capacity increase in vegetable ghee Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRIRAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) There were some reports about the restrictions imposed on the movement of vanaspati/edible oils by the Government of Gujarat.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Union Government had taken up the matter with the Gujarat Government, who had informed that no restrictions on movement of vanaspati outside Gujarat formal or informal have been placed by Government of Gujarat.

(d) Yes, Sir. A statement is given below.

(e) Expansion is allowed to all the vanaspati units who are having a capacity of less than 25 tonnes per day as a minimum economic size. However, vanaspati units located in hilly areas and zero industry districts are considered for higher capacity. For allowing expansion more than 25 tonnes per day capacity, the following guidelines have been laid down:—

(a) Location of the unit;

(b) Production performance of the unit and the quality of its products;

(c) Demand for and consumption of vanaspati;

(d) Availability of infrastructure facilities like coal, power etc.

(e) Availability of raw material particularly with reference to the availability of permitted edible oils.

STATEMENT

List of factories who have been granted permission to increase capacity in vegetable ghee during last two years (1.8.1988 to 16.8.1990)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Existing Capacity	Additional Capacity	Total Capacity
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Purohit and Company, Nagpur	6000	1500	7500
2.	M/s. Madras Vanaspati Limited	6000	1500	7500
3.	M/s. Sri Krishna Vanaspati Products	3150	4350	7500
4.	M/s. Haryana Vanaspati Limited, Kundli	3000	4500	7500
5.	M/s. Rajadhiraj Industrial Limited, Seoni	7500	7500	15000
6.	M/s. Nafed., Raichur	4500	3000	7500
7.	M/s. WIPRO Limited, Tumkur	1575	5925	7500
8.	M/s. Dipak Vegetable Oil Industrial, Manvadar	6000	1500	7500
9.	M/s. Sree Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products Company, Kalluru	3000	4500	7500

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Unit</i>	<i>Existing Capacity</i>	<i>Additional Capacity</i>	<i>Total Capacity</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10.	M/s. Kerala Soaps and Oils Limited, Calicut	3000	4500	7500
11.	M/s. Tungabhadra Industrial Private Limited, Secunderabad	4500	3400	7500
12.	M/s. Liberty Vegetable Products Private Limited, Bangalore	1575	5925	7500
13.	M/s. Swarup Vegetable Products	7500	7500	15000
14.	M/s. Dipak Vegetable, Manavadar	7500	7500	15000
15.	M/s. U.P. Coop. Fed. Limited	15000	15000	30000
16.	M/s. Oswal Van and General Industrial	7500	7500	15000
Grand Total:		87300	85200	172500

Setting up of Commission for the Minorities

2154. SHRI A.K.A. ABDUL SAMAD:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of States which have not established Minorities Commission, Minorities Finance and Development Corporation, Wakf Development Corporation or Minorities Development Board;

(b) whether Union Government have asked State Governments to establish such institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The Central Government, as a matter of policy, considered that it is for the State Governments to examine the need for setting up State level Minorities Commissions/Boards, Minorities Financial Corporations/development Boards, Wakf Development Corporations etc. and take a decision in the matter. No formal instruction have, therefore, been issued to the State Governments to establish such institutions.

As per the information available, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh have established Minorities Commissions/Boards as well as financial/Development Corporations/Boards as well as Financial/Development Corporations/Boards, while Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu have only Minorities Commissions. Other States/Union Territories are yet to set up such institutions.

Wakf Development Corporations have been established by U.P. and Karnataka.

Execution of Government Works Through Private Agencies

2155. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether all Central Government works are required to be executed through the Central Public Works Department;

(b) whether execution of some works is being done through private agencies also;

(c) if so, the facts in this regard;

(d) whether Government propose to stop execution of such works through private agencies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir. In accordance with Rule 136 of the General Financial Rules, all central Government works except those of Railways and Defence are required to be executed by the C.P.W.D. and prior approval of this Ministry, being administratively incharge of the C.P.W.D., is required for entrusting any such work to an agency other than the C.P.W.D.

(b) and (c). Recently, this Ministry had agreed to entrusting the works of the Longowal Institute and the Indira Gandhi National Open University to the N.B.C.C. and H.P.L. which are Public Sector Agencies. A general approval had also been given to entrust the work, to an agency other than the CPWD, in respect of tourism projects costing upto Rs. 20.00 lakhs.

(d) and (e). It is not proposed to put a complete stop to the execution of such works through agencies other than the C.P.W.D.,

as individual cases are considered on merits.

Allocation to Maharashtra for Welfare Schemes

2156. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKNE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government make allocation to State Governments for implementation of Welfare Schemes; and

(b) if so, the allocation made to Maharashtra during Seventh Plan and first year of Eighth Plan, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Information is being collected.

Payment of Enhanced Procurement Price of Wheat

2157. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Punjab Government and Haryana Government have preferred their claims to Union Government for payment of enhanced procurement price of wheat;

(b) if so, the amount claimed by the States separately; and

(c) the time by which the payment would be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Punjab and Haryana Government had requested for release of price differential payable to farmers on account of enhancement of procurement price of wheat for 1990-91 Rabi Marketing Season by Rs.

15/- per quintal announced on 20th April, 90.

(b) No specific amounts had been claimed by the state Governments. The differential is payable to farmers.

(c) Orders for payment of differential to the farmers in respect of the quantities of wheat sold by them to the Food Corporation of India and State procuring agencies from 1st April, 1990 till the enforcement of the enhanced support price of Rs. 215/- per quintal, have been issued by Government on 13.7.1990 to all the concerned State Governments and Food Corporation of India.

Admission to Various Medical Colleges

2158. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of admissions made to various Medical colleges under 15 per cent Central Quota on All India basis through Pre-medical Test during the last three years, Year-wise and state-wise;

(b) the number of students admitted from Maharashtra during the above period; and

(c) whether these admissions are completed by August each year and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) There are 80 recognised medical colleges under 15% central quota and the details of seats available State/U.T. wise are given in the Statement below.

(b) There are 211 MBBS seats in Maharashtra under 15% quota and 211 students are sent for admission.

(c) The first allotment is over in the month of August and the last date for joining for MBBS students is 31st August, 1990. During the last two years, the first allotment

was made in time but vacancies occurring due to not joining of the students were filled up later on as per Supreme Court guidelines.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the States</i>	<i>No. of MBBS Seats</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Assam	51
2.	Bihar	74
3.	Delhi	62
4.	Goa	11
5.	Gujarat	108
6.	Haryana	17
7.	Himachal Pradesh	10
8.	Karnataka	94
9.	Kerala	90
10.	Maharashtra	211
11.	Madhya Pradesh	109
12.	Orissa	48
13.	Pondicherry	10
14.	Punjab	44
15.	Rajasthan	83
16.	Tamil Nadu	147
17.	Uttar Pradesh	134
18.	West Bengal	110
Total		1412

Private Entrepreneurs In Deep Sea-Fishing

[Translation]

Revenue Earnings of D.D.A.

2159. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to collaborate with the private entrepreneurs in the field of deep sea-fishing; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Ministry of Food Processing Industries does not have any such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

2160. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of officers/employees in DDA;

(b) the total annual expenditure being incurred on the salaries, etc. of the entire staff;

(c) the total annual income of the DDA from all sources and the annual expenditure incurred; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the revenue earnings?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLIMARAN): (a) :-

<i>DDA Main</i>	<i>Slum Wing</i>	
1	2	3
Group 'A'	422	47
Group 'B'	1270	135
Group 'C'	6931	865
Group 'D'	4743	309
	1335	1356

(b) Rs. 38.35 crores by DDA Main & Rs. 2.38 crores by Slum Wing during the year 1989-90.

(c):—

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. in Crores)</i>			
	<i>Income</i>		<i>Expenditure</i>	
	<i>DDA Main</i>	<i>Slum Wing</i>	<i>DDA Main</i>	<i>Slum Wing</i>
1989-90	399.09	20.90	364.21	22.48

(d) The steps taken for increasing the revenue earnings include development of land and disposal to commercial properties such as the shopping complexes, office complexes, cinema sites, Hotel sites, etc.

[English]

Price Support to Farmers

2161. SHRI NANI BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the benefit of price support given to farmers of cereals, sugar-cane and cotton are grabbed by the middlemen by market-manipulation during distress sale; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Wheat, paddy and coarse grains are procured by Food Corporation of India/State procuring agencies directly from farmers under price support scheme with a view to avoid any chances of distress sale of foodgrains by farmers below the support price. Procurement is made on the basis of voluntary sale by farmers and is undertaken at a large number of centres, which are mostly mandies, where the farmer is free to sell either to FCI or designated state procuring agencies or to private traders/millers if he can get a price higher than support price. No middlemen are involved in the procurement operations.

As regards sugar-cane, the Central Government fixed the minimum sugar-cane price Sugar (Control) Order, 1966 payable by vacuum pan sugar factories. No vacuum pan sugar factory can pay to the growers less than the statutory minimum sugar-cane

price fixed by the Central Government.

The cotton Corporation of India Ltd. under the Ministry of Textiles is the nodal agency for carrying out price support operations in the eventuality of drop in market prices of Cotton/Kapas below the minimum support price levels. The C.C.I. Generally purchases Cotton/Kapas in the Regulated Markets in open auctions/secret tender system under the aegis of the Regular Market Committees which are statutory bodies entrusted with the responsibility of marketing of agricultural produce. The Corporation also purchases Cotton/Kapas through primary cooperative societies of cotton growers. No middlemen are involved in the entire process.

Central Committee on Pesticide

2162. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Central Committee on Pesticides Residue to look into the various harmful effects of the same;

(b) the composition of the Committee;

(c) whether eminent experts from Indian Council of Agriculture Research also represents the Committee; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) There is a Pesticide Residue Sub-Committee to assist Central Committee for Food standards on matters pertaining to Pesticide Residues in Food Products.

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

(c) Yes, sir. Two experts from the Indian Council of Agriculture represent the committee.

(d) The question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Function: To deal with laying down limits of Pesticides Residues Tolerance in foods and also be suggestions methods for their detection and estimation.

1. Dr. R.L. Rajak,
Plant Protection Advisor to the Govt. of India, Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, N.H. IV, Faridabad.

...Chairman.
2. Director,
Central Food Laboratory, 3 Kyd. Street, Calcutta.
3. Dr. Raj Singh,
Secretary (Representative), Central Insecticide Board, Dte. of Plant Protection Quarantine & Storage, N.H. IV, Faridabad.
4. Dr. G.K. Girish,
Joint Commissioner (S&R), Department of Food, Krishi Bhawan, New Delhi.
5. Dr. N.K. Ray,
Head of the Division of Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa, New Delhi-110012.
6. Dr. R.L. Kalra,
Sr. Insect Toxicologist, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
7. Director,
National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad.
8. Manager (Q.C.),
Food Corporation of India, 16-20, Barakhamba Lane, New Delhi.
9. Dr. S.K. Mazumdar,
Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore-570013.
10. Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Govt. of India, Dte. of Marketing & Inspection, Dte. of N.H. IV, Faridabad.
11. Director,
Central Eeomesic Sciences Lab. Central Bureau of Investigation East Block VII, Rama Krishna Puram, New Delhi-110022.
12. Director,
Central Food Laboratory, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore 570001.
13. Director,
Food Research & Standardisation Laboratory, Navyug Market, Ghaziabad-201001.
14. Director,
Central Food Laboratory, C/o State Public Health Lab., Stanley Road, Pune-411001.
15. Shri T.D. Sethi,
Scientist Industrial Toxicological Research Centre, P.B. No. 60, M.G. Marg, Lucknow.
16. Shri S.K. Handa,

Project Coordinator, All India Project Coordinated Research Project on Pesticide, Indian Agricultural Research Institute New Delhi.

17. Dr. D.P. Singh Nag,
Deputy Director (T&P) & Head,
Division of Toxicology & Pharmacology, Central Insecticide Lab.,
Dte. of Plant Protection, Quarantine & Storage, N.H. IV, Faridabad.
18. Director, Defence Food Research Lab. Jyoti Nagar Mysore-570011.
19. Director (Chemical), Bureau of Indian Standards, Manak Bhavan, 9, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi-2.
20. Secretary, Central Committee for Food Standards, Dte. G.H.S. Nirman Bhavan, New Delhi.

Procurement Price to Farmers

2163. SHRI HET RAM: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount likely to be given to the farmers as a result of recent increase in the procurement prices for 1989-90 season crops and 1990-91 Kharif crops;

(b) the estimated amount by which the farmers would be benefited, State-wise; and

(c) the basis on which the estimated amount of benefits has been calculated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). As a result of increase of Rs. 25/- per quintal in the support price of paddy of all varieties for 1989-90 kharif marketing season over the previous kharif marketing season 1988-89, the farmers are likely to get additional price of about Rs. 81.25 crores from the procuring agencies. State-wise break up is given in Statement-I below.

Consequent upon the increase in the support price of wheat by Rs. 32/- per quintal for rabi 1990-91 marketing season as compared to 1989-90 rabi marketing season, the farmers are likely to get additional price of about Rs. 166.07 crores from the procuring agencies. State-wise break-up is given in Statement-II below.

Support price of paddy for 1990-91 kharif marketing season commencing from 1st October, 1990 has been increased by Rs. 20/- per quintal for all varieties as compared to the support price for 1989-90 kharif marketing season. It is not possible to work-out any estimates regarding likely procurement of paddy under price support operations during 1990-91 at this stage. However, assuming the procurement level of paddy of 32.50 lakh tonnes in the entire country reached during 1989-90 kharif marketing season till 17th August, 1990, the farmers are likely to get an additional price of Rs. 65 crores during 1990-91.

(c) The additional estimated price payable to the farmers has been calculated on the basis of actual procurement for Kharif 1989-90 and Rabi 1990-91 till 17th August, 1990. In case of likely procurement of paddy for 1990-91 kharif marketing season, the level of procurement of paddy during 1989-90 kharif marketing season till 17th August, 1990 has been adopted.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing Additional Amount payable to Farmers Due to Enhancement in procurement Price of paddy for Kharif 1989-90

Fig. in Lakh MT

	<i>Qty. of paddy lacs MT Procured by FCI/Agencies during 1989-90 Kharif as on 17.8.1990</i>	<i>Additional amount payable @ Rs. 25/- per Qtl. (Rs. in lacs)</i>
Punjab	17.74	4435.00
Haryana	0.53	132.50
Uttar Pradesh	0.08	20.00
Rajasthan	0.03	7.50
J & K	0.08	20.00
Andhra Pradesh	1.57	392.50
Tamil Nadu	12.30	3097.50
UT Podicharry	0.06	15.00
Madhya Pradesh	0.02	5.00
	32.50	8125.00

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Differential Amount payable to Farmers Due to Enhancement of procurement Prices in 1990-91 Rabi (As on 17.8.1990)

	<i>Qty. procured (Lakh MTs)</i>	<i>Amount (Rs. lakhs)</i>
Punjab	67.42	10113.00
Haryana	25.90	3885.00
Uttar Pradesh	16.01	2401.50
Rajasthan	1.35	202.50
UT Chandigarh	0.02	3.00
Himachal Pradesh	0.01	1.50
	110.71	16606.50

[*Translation*]**Constitution of De-Addiction Centres**

2164. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute De-addiction Centres to check the increased number of drug addicts in the country; and

(b) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). 36 De-addiction centres have already been set up through voluntary organisations to provide treatment facilities to drug addicts and to check the increase in their number all over the country. Their year-wise breakup is given below:—

	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
No. of De-addiction Centres set up	1	7	16	12	36

[*English*]**Retail Market Prices of Essential Commodities**

2165. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE:
SHRI S.C. VARMA:

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

(a) the average retail and wholesale price of rice (coarse), wheat, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, sugar, vegetables, pulses, tea and kerosene oil in February, March, April, May and June, 1990 in principal markets of the country;

(b) the reasons for increase in prices if any;

(c) the steps taken to bring down the increased prices; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Statement I and II showing the average wholesale and retail prices of rice (coarse), wheat, groundnut oil, mustard oil, vanaspati, sugar, potatoes, onions, gram, arhar, tea and kerosene in February, March, April, May and June, 1990 based on selected important centres in the country are given below.

(b) The main reasons for price rise are increase in money supply during 1989-90 and earlier years, rising consumer demand, demand and supply gap in case of some essential items like pulses and edible oils, increase in procurement and minimum support prices of agricultural commodities and seasonable factors.

(c) and (d). The Government has accorded highest priority to check the rising trend in prices of essential commodities.

Both long-term and short-term measure are being taken for the purposes.

Apart from the measures on the broad macro-economic front such efforts to reduce growth in money supply 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 and cement etc. The measures taken by the Government

broadly include steps to increase the production of essential commodities Act and other regulatory measures and augmenting domestic supplies through imports wherever necessary subject to overall constraints of foreign exchange. As a result of these measures, prices of rice, wheat, sugar have remained at reasonable levels, tea prices have shown tendency of softening and the run-away increase in the prices of edible oils has been restrained.

STATEMENT-I

Average wholesale prices of selected commodities based on selected important centres in the country

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Average Wholesale Prices (in Rs.)				
		February 1990	March 1990	April 1990	May 1990	June 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice (Coarse)	375.10	378.74	381.55	380.73	388.43
2.	Wheat	263.51	256.58	260.78	268.45	272.71
3.	Groundnut Oil	2482.57	2563.12	2636.35	2700.54	2927.38
4.	Mustard Oil	2004.04	2050.68	2235.25	2189.41	2435.76
5.	Vanaspati	2624.42	2705.42	2900.68	2986.25	3150.73
6.	Sugar	822.91	831.33	854.95	813.76	836.48
Vegetables						
(i)	Potatoes	133.00	142.00	179.00	222.00	245.00
(ii)	Onions	115.00	130.00	127.00	140.00	172.00

147

Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

148

STATEMENT-II

Average retail Prices of selected commodities based on selected important centres in the country

Sl. No.	Commodity	Average Retail Prices (Rs. per kg.)				
		February 1990	March 1990	April 1990	May 1990	June 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Rice (Coarse)	4.16	4.14	4.18	4.18	4.26
2.	Wheat	2.91	2.84	2.89	2.96	2.88
3.	Groundnut Oil	25.67	26.72	27.55	28.00	30.64
4.	Mustard Oil	21.28	21.97	23.69	23.29	25.51
5.	Vanaspati	27.50	28.20	30.24	31.06	32.59
6.	Sugar	8.55	8.60	8.85	8.54	8.70
Vegetables						
(i)	Potatoes	1.98	2.07	2.42	2.82	3.14
(ii)	Onions	2.02	2.04	2.09	2.71	2.56

151 Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

152

Sl. No.	Commodity	Average Retail Prices (Rs. per kg.)				
		February 1990	March 1990	April 1990	May 1990	June 1990
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Pulses						
(i)	Gram	9.13	9.12	9.63	9.80	10.07
(ii)	Tur (Arhar)	10.14	10.45	10.92	11.12	11.54
	Tea (loose)	46.91	51.08	54.07	53.58	55.93
	Kerosene	2.43	2.45	2.60	2.54	2.55

Source: Civil Supplies Departments of States/UTs Dte. of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture (for Kerosene only)

[Translation]

Import of Edible Oils

2166. SHRI MANJAI LAL:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE
PATIL:

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

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation propose to import edible oils during the current year;

(b) if so, the value of edible oils likely to be imported during this year;

(c) whether Government have considered the import of oilseed before taking the decision for import of edible oils;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for which Government decided to opt for the import of edible oil only?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) The State Trading Corporation of India acting as an importing agency of the Government imports such quantity of edible oils which is authorised by the Government and for which foreign exchange is provided.

(b) The quantity of edible oil to be imported and value thereof will largely depend upon the ensuring kharif crops of edible oilseeds and availability of foreign exchange.

(c) to (e). Considering the prices of edible oils in the international market and

taste preferences of consumers in the Country, at present only palmolein is being imported. This oil is required to be processed in the place of its origin itself. However, the proposal of importing oilseeds instead of oil was considered in the past but due to various considerations, like plant quarantine requirements, varying economics of import of oilseeds, the logistic and administrative problems in obtaining and the distribution of the administrative problems in obtaining the distribution of the resultant oils, etc., Government has not favoured the import of oilseeds.

Price Inscription on Goods

2167. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV. Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have directed all the manufacturers to write maximum price inclusive of all taxes on each packet;

(b) whether manufacturers have started doing so;

(c) if so, since when and if not, whether Government are going to take concrete steps to implement it; and

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

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

(b) to (d). The manufacturers have been allowed a change-over time upto 30 November, 1990.

[English]

Opium Addicts In Rajasthan

2168. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in Rajasthan to know the number of opium addicts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the provision made in Eighth Plan to help opium addicts in Rajasthan to enable them to leave such habits?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected.

Action Plans for Rivers of Bihar

2169. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the progress of different action plans being carried out in Bihar on important rivers and amount sanctioned/incurred till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): The National Water Policy formulated in September, 1987 enjoins that water resources planning has to be done for a hydrological unit, such as, a river basin, as a whole or for a sub-basin. As a follow up, the State governments have been advised to formulate basin plans for river basins under their jurisdiction to enable their integration at the Centre. The State Government has to give response to the proposal.

Demonstration by National Federation of Blinds Listing Their Demands

2170. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN:
SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether hundreds of visually handicapped, under the banner of National Federation of Blind, held demonstration outside

the PM's house on July 16, 1990 and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister listing their demands;

(b) if so, the details of their demands; and

(c) whether Government propose to bring forward a legislation for the implementation of welfare measures for visually handicapped?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, please. The visually handicapped under the banner of National Federation of the Blind held a demonstration on July 16, 1990 and submitted a memorandum listing their demands.

(b) and (c) The details of the demands and the Government's decision thereon are indicated in the statement given below.

STATEMENT

The demands contained in memorandum dated 16.7.1990 of the National Federation of the Blind are listed below:—

1. Immediate introduction of 'Legislation for the Disabled' in parliament positively in Monsoon Session.
2. Filling up of backlog of vacancies reserved for the blind and giving employment to all the blind registered with employment exchanges and vocational rehabilitation centres throughout the country numbering about 3500/- within a period of three months.
3. All the blind Lower Division Clerks recruited as a result of special recruitment drive during the year 1987 be exempted from type-

writing test and their services regularised.

The position in respect of above demands is given below:—

1. A Bill for the enactment of legislation on the Rights and Welfare of the Handicapped will be introduced in the Monsoon Session of the Parliament.
2. The Central Government had started in 1987 a special recruitment drive for filling up the backlog of vacancies reserved for the visually handicapped in Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings. In the first phase, recruitment was carried out in respect of Central Government Offices in and around Delhi and subsequently in Bombay, Calcutta and Guwahati. A special examination for clearing the backlog of vacancies as on 1.4.1990 was conducted by the Staff Selection Commission at the instance of this Ministry on 17.6.1990. All out efforts are being made to clear the backlog of vacancies.
3. Exemption to blind Lower Division Clerks from typewriting test was considered, but has not been agreed to. The matter is being reconsidered.

Procurement and Import of Wheat

2172. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of wheat procured by Government agencies during the current year so far;

(b) whether Government propose to import wheat from foreign countries; and

(c) if so, the quantity thereof and the rate at which it is proposed to be purchased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) A quantity of 110.71 lakh tonnes of wheat has been procured for Central Pool during the current rabi marketing season upto 17.8.1990.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal with the Government to import wheat from foreign countries.

[Translation]

Change of the Name of All India Institute of Medical Science

2173. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any representation had been received to change the name of All India Institute of Medical Science after the name of late Prime Minister, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government thereon so far;

(c) the time by which Government is likely to change the name of this institute after the name of Shastriji; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (d). The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Setting up of New Sugar Factories in Maharashtra

2174. SHRI NANASAHEB UDAYSINGRAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for setting up new sugar factories during the period from April to June 1990 in the state of Maharashtra;

(b) the number of applicants who have been granted licences so far under the provisions of new Sugar Policy; and

(c) the number of applications still pending for consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) 43 applications for establishment of new sugar factories in the State of Maharashtra have been received during the period from April to June 1990 in the Department of Food.

(b) Nil.

(c) All the aforesaid applications will now be considered by the Department, keeping in view the new guidelines announced vide Press Note dated 23.7.90.

White Paper on Agricultural Labour

2175. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI N. MEHTA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the News item captioned 'Back laws to aid farm workers' appeared in The Times of India, Bombay on 9th March, 1990;

(b) if so, the states which have agreed to lend support to the Centre in enacting legislations aimed at providing social security to agricultural labour;

(c) whether Government propose to come out with White Paper on agricultural labour; and

(d) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At the 38th Session of the State Labour Ministers' Conference held in New Delhi on 20th April, 1990, there was a general consensus that the Central Government should enact a suitable legislation for agricultural workers which could provide protection of employment, wages and also have provision of welfare facilities, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Sea-Erosion Along the Southern Coasts

2176. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any study to determine the extent of sea-erosion along the Southern coasts in recent times;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to prevent sea-erosion; and

(d) the protection offered by Government to the fishermen and others who are affected by sea-erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). On the basis of the assessment made by the State Governments, nearly 80% of the coastline in Kerala and 26% in Karnataka is reported to be affected by sea erosion. In other States, erosion is reported at isolated points.

(c) and (d). Apart from extending the technical advice through the Beach Erosion Board, Central Government is giving Central loan assistance to the Government of Kerala for construction of new sea walls and for strengthening existing sea walls in specialised reaches. Upto March, 1990, Central Loan Assistance of about Rs. 47 crores has been released.

Hotels for Asiad

2177. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of hotels which were constructed for ASIAD;

(b) whether Government have suo moto or on the representation of any other quarters enquired into the relevant land deals struck for construction of these hotels;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) the action taken, if any, as a result of the enquiry made?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) The Department of Tourism approved the following hotel projects on the recommendations of the Asian Games Steering Committee for ASIAD 82:—

1. Hyatt Regency

2. Surya Sofitel

3. Maurrya Sharaton (Expansion)

4. Siddhartha Continental

5. Taj Palace

6. Samrat Hotel

7. Centaur Hotel

8. Meridien Hotel

9. Holiday Inn

10. Park Hotel

(b) The land for the hotels was given either on a lease basis to public agencies on a pre-determined commercial land rate or by permitting conversion of an existing lease into commercial on payment of conversion charges as prescribed by Government for such conversions or by way of auction to private parties by following the then existing policy and procedures of Government and DDA. Hence, question of enquiry into the land allotment in these cases did not arise.

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

Swiss Assistance to Sericulture Project

2178. SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRIYAPPA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a National Sericulture Project has been set up with the assistance of Swiss Development Corporation;

(b) If so, whether this project is likely to enable the country to double its production of all the four types of silks; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The National Sericulture Project being implemented with assistance from the World Bank/Swiss Development Cooperation is meant only for Development Cooperation is meant only for development of mulberry sericulture in the country. The Project envisages an additional production of 6,000 tonnes of mulberry silk at the end of the project period.

Blending of Oils used in Vanaspati

2179. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted blending of vegetable oils used in the manufacture of vanaspati; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Vanaspati is a blend of various permitted hydrogenated oils. The following edible oils are permitted in the manufacture of vanaspati:—

Imported Oil

- (i) Soyabean
- (ii) Rapeseed oil
- (iii) Palm oil

Indigenous oil

- (i) Cottonseed oil
- (ii) Solvent Extracted groundnut oil
- (iii) Mahua oil

- (iv) Nigerseed oil
- (v) Palm oil
- (vi) Maize (Corn) oil
- (vii) Ricebran oil
- (viii) Soyabean oil
- (ix) Sunflower oil
- (x) Watermelonseed oil
- (xi) Palmolein
- (xii) Salseed oil not exceeding 10 per cent.
- (xiii) Solvent Extracted Rapeseed/ Mustard oil
- (xiv) Sunflower (Kardi seed) oil
- (xv) Solvent Extracted Sesame oil.

Silicos is Among Pencil Industry Workers

2180. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of workers in pencil industry are suffering from silicosis;

(b) if so, the number of workers suspected to be suffering from this disease; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken so far to protect the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Institute of Occupation

Health, Ahmedabad had conducted environmental and medical survey in slate Pencil industry of Mandsaur in 1981-82 which revealed that out of 593 subjects examined, 324 (54.6%) were suffering from silicosis. Of these, 105 (17.7%) were suffering from progressive massive fibrosis (very severe form of disease and remaining were suffering from simple silicosis. Dust levels were several times higher than threshold limit values. A follow up examination of these workers after 16 months showed that progression of silicosis was very rapid with high mortality among those who had progressive massive fibrosis (PMF). Twenty three workers having PMF died during this period. Their mean age at the time of death was 34.7 years, with mean duration of work for 11.9 years, High mortality was attributed to exposure to high concentrations silica dust.

(c) A local exhaust system developed by Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., Bhopal, in collaboration with national Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad, was installed on the cutting machines. A subsequent survey showed that this local exhaust system could control about 95% dust. The use of local exhaust system has been made compulsory by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Conversion of Houses Into National Memorials

2181. SHRISANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for converting the houses of prominent leaders into national memorials; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) No, Sir. There is no such proposal under consideration at present in the Ministry of Urban Development.

(b) Does not arise.

Water Supply In Gole Market Area, New Delhi

2182. SHRI KANKAR MUNJARE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the residents in Gole Market area, New Delhi, particularly the Government quarters of C Sector (Albert Square), are facing the problem of inadequate supply of water for the last many years;

(b) if so, the reasons for continuous shortage of water in this area; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government for making normal water supply in the area?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Shortage of water in the area is mainly due to the overall shortage in the bulk supply made by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi. During the summer season, the supply gets further reduced due to power breakdowns, voltage fluctuations, less availability of raw water and diversion of water during fire-fighting operations.

(c) The supply of water in the area is supplemented by the tubewells operated by the NDMC and also the CPWD. A new tubewell has been bored in the area by the CPWD. The NDMC have also provided an

additional connections for supply to Sector 'D'.

Salary to ITI Trained Persons

2183. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether ITI trained persons are entitled to get the minimum salary in their jobs according to their trades;

(b) if so, the trade-wise amount of minimum salary which such persons are entitled to get initially and the details thereof;

(c) whether some provisions have also been made for giving them annual increments later on; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) All persons employed in scheduled employments under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 are entitled to the minimum rates of wages fixed for that employment.

(b) to (d). The information regarding the trade-wise amount of minimum salary and annual increments for ITI trained persons are not maintained in the Ministry.

[English]

Outlay of Food Processing Industries

2184. SHRI S.B. THORAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the products being produced by the Food Processing Industries;

(b) the details of the outlays of food processing units in public sectors; and

(c) the proposed investment in those units during 1990-91 and during the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Food Processing Industries are indicated as item No. 27 of the 1st Schedule to the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

These are:

- (1) Canned fruit & products
- (2) Milk Foods
- (3) Malted Foods
- (4) Flour
- (5) Other processed foods

(b) and (c). There are two public Sector Undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;

1. Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.
2. North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited.

The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has an approved plan outlay for investment of Rs. 5.50 crores, including provision of Rs. 2 crores from the Internal and Extra Budgetary Resource (IEBR) for the Modern Food Industries (India) Limited for the year 1990-91. Budgetary provision for the North Eastern Regional Agricultural Marketing Corporation Limited is made by the North Eastern Council.

Investment details for the period 1991-

95 in the VIII Five Year Plan have not been finalised.

Recharging Ground Water

2185. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ground water Survey and Development Agency (GSDA) has recently come out with a novel experiment on recharging of ground water;

(b) if so, whether GSDA has conducted survey relating to Nagpur district; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and to what extent the orange plant would be saved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Survey and experiments for recharging to ground water have been conducted by the Ground Water Survey and Development Agency (GSDA) in some parts of Nagpur District.

(c) Sample studies in a smaller area show that 50 per cent of the existing orange plants can be saved by adopting recharge techniques, using weak and permeable areas to recharge ground water body.

Extension of Reservation Policy to Private Sector

2186. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:
SHRI C.P. MUDALAGIRI-
YAPPA:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

any proposal to extend the reservation policy in recruitment to private sector as well; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Mills Under N.T.C.

2187. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the value of the products of the mills under the National Textile Corporation during the last year and that expected during the year 1990-91;

(b) whether losses were sustained by the National Textile Corporation during 1989-90, and

(c) if so, the amount thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The Provisional production value of NTC Mills during 1989-90 was Rs. 1159.17 crores. The expected production value during 1990-91 is Rs. 1291.56 crores.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. During the year 1989-90, the mills under National Textile Corporation suffered a provisional net loss of Rs. 196.28 crores.

Modernisation of Jute Industry

2188. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are paying special attention to revitalisation of the jute

industry in West Bengal; and

(b) If so, the details of steps taken in modernisation of jute mills in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government of India have created a Rs. 150 crores Jute Modernisation Fund Scheme (JMFS) w.e.f. 1st November, 1986 for providing financial assistance to eligible jute mills for undertaking their need based modernisation and diversification.

15-Point Programme for Minorities

2189. **SHRI RAM NAIK:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state.

(a) the details included in the 15-Point programme for the development of minorities;

(b) whether Government have decided to prepare a plan to help the minority youth to start their own industry/business in the 41 districts of 11 states and

(c) if so, which are these districts and which are the minorities in these districts and what is their percentage to the total population in these districts?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) A Copy of the 15 Point Programme is given below as Statement-I.

(b) A concrete Action Programme for Welfare of minorities has been finalised which inter-alia includes programme for small scale industries and Khadi and village industries in minority concentration districts. These programmes include setting up of common facilities centre, prototype development centres

at Aligarh and Howrah during 1990-91, sponsoring schemes for small industries, special training programme under TRYSEM for training artisans, and Entrepreneurial development programme, special programme for rural artisans for minority concentrations districts by Khadi & Village industries, utilisation of programmes under IRDP/IRYSM for self-employment/training in minority concentration districts and identification of special occupation/trade relevant to minorities in these districts and emphasis given under IRDP/TRYSEM

(c) At national level, five religious groups namely, Muslims, Christians, Sikhs, Non-Budhists and Zoratrians are considered for the purposes of implementation of 15-Point Programme. The details as regard the percentages of minorities to the total population in 41 districts is given in Statement-II below.

STATEMENT-I

15-Point Programme for Welfare of Minorities

I. Communal Riots

1. In the areas which have been identified as communally sensitive and riot prone. District and Police Officials of the highest known efficiency, impartiality and secular record must be posted. In such areas and even elsewhere, the prevention of communal tension should be one of the primary duties of DM and SP. Their performances in this regard should be an important factor in determining their promotion prospects.
2. Good work done in this regard by District and Police Officials should be rewarded.
3. Severe action should be taken against all these who incite com-

munal tensions or take part in violence.

4. Special court of courts specifically earmarked to try communal offences should be set up so that offenders are brought to book speedily.
5. Victims of communal riots should be given immediate relief and provided prompt and adequate financial assistance for their rehabilitation.
6. Radio & TV must also help in restoring confidence, communal harmony and peace in such affected areas.
7. It is unfortunate that certain sections of the Press sometimes indulge in tendentious reporting and publications of objectionable and inflammatory material which may incite communal tension. Editors, printers, publishers and other concerned will cooperate in finding a way to avoid publications of such material.

II. *Recruitment to State and Central Services*

8. In the recruitment of police personnel, State Governments should be advised to give special consideration to minorities. For this purpose, the composition of Selection Committees should be representative.
9. The Central Government should take similar action in the recruitment of personnel to the Central 'Police Forces.
10. Large scale employment opportunities are provided by the Railways,

Nationalised Banks and Public Sector Enterprises. In these cases also the concerned departments should ensure that special consideration is given to recruitment from minority communities.

11. In many areas recruitment is done through competitive examinations. Often minority groups have been handicapped in taking advantage of the educational system to compete on equal terms in such examinations. To help them to overcome these handicaps steps should be taken to encourage the starting of coaching classes in minority educational institutions to train persons to compete successfully in these examinations.
12. The acquisition of technical skills by those minorities who are today lagging behind would also help in national development. Arrangements should be made to set up IIs and polytechnics by Government or private agencies in predominantly minority areas to encourage admission in such institutions of adequate number of persons belonging to these communities.

III. *Other Measures*

13. In various development programmes including the 20-point Programme, care should be taken to see that minorities secure in a fair and adequate measure the benefits flowing therefrom. In the various committees which are set up to oversee the implementation of such programmes, members of these communities should be actively involved.
14. Apart from the above general issues there are various local prob-

lems which develop into needless irritants to minorities. For instance encroachment of wakf properties and on graveyards have led to protests and grievances in some places. Suitable steps should be taken to deal with such problems on an expeditious and satisfactory basis.

15. Problems relating to minorities need to be attended to on a continuing basis so that apprehensions are allayed and genuine grievances redressed. To facilitate this, a special cell will be created in the Ministry of Home Affairs to deal with matters relating to minorities.

STATEMENT-II

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Percentage of Minorities to Total Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1. Rampur	51.38
		2. Bijnor	40.74
		3. Moradabad	38.57
		4. Saharanpur	32.52
		5. Muzaffarnagar	29.23
		6. Meerut	26.05
		7. Bahraich	26.94
		8. Gonda	22.53
		9. Ghaziabad	21.77
		10. Pilibhit	25.14
		11. Deoria	20.76

179 Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

180

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Percentage of Minorities to Total Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
		12. Barabanki	20.50
		13. Basti	20.45
2.	West Bengal	14. Murshidabad	58.78
		15. Malda	45.48
		16. West Dinajpur	36.62
		17. Birbhoom	31.23
		18. Nadia	24.79
		19. 24-Parganas-North	24.49
		20. 24-Parganas-South	
		21. Cooch-Bihar	20.87
		22. Howrah	20.43

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Districts</i>	<i>Percentage of Minorities to Total Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
3.	Kerala	23. Malapuram	67.89
		24. Kozhikode	38.75
		25. Gannanore	35.24
		26. Palghat	26.88
		27. Wyanad	49.02
4.	Bihar	28. Purnea	41.70
		29. Katihar	37.18
		30. Darbhanga	21.61
5.	Karnataka	31. Bidar	23.08
		32. Gulbarga	17.33
		33. Bijapur	12.82

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>Distncts</i>	<i>Percentage of Minorities to Total Population</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
6.	Maharashtra	34. Greater Bombay	26.50
		35. Aurangabad	24.96
7.	Andhra Pradesh	36. Hyderabad	39.83
		37. Kurnool	19.84
8.	Haryana	38. Gurgaon	31.36
9.	Madhya Pradesh	39. Bhopal	26.29
10.	Rajasthan	40. Jaisalmer	23.40
11.	Gujarat	41. Kachch	18.99

Narmada Sagar Project

2191. SHRI NARSINGHRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal Award, the submergence of villages would be allowed only after making adequate provisions for rehabilitation of the oustees;

(b) if so, whether this norm is followed at all;

(c) if not, the reasons therefore; and

(d) whether Maharashtra Government had expressed its inability to find adequate land for the rehabilitation of the villages to be submerged?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All norms are being followed in this regard.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The problem of land for rehabilitation of the oustees of Maharashtra has been resolved, as the Government of India has ordered release of 2,700 hectares of forest land in Dhule district for the purpose of resettlement of oustees of Sardar Sarovar project.

Contraceptive Vaccine

2192. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new contraceptive vaccine has been successful in mice in USA and if so, the full details thereof as reported in April, 1990 issue of Health for Millions;

(b) whether these results are based on similar R & D work carried out earlier at All India Institute of Medical Sciences and now at National Institute of Immunology, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether new US vaccine has any features which makes it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Yes, Sir. A vaccine has been successful in mice. There is a layer encircling the ovum termed as 'Zona pellucida' that consists of a number of proteins. The antibodies directed against Zona antigens would act by prevention of sperm-ovum interaction and thus provide pre-fertilization block of fertility.

(b) No, Sir. The studies carried out at USA in mice are different and independent from the studies that are being carried out at National Institute of Immunology.

(c) The studies are at laboratory stage only and need further confirmation. It is difficult to comment at this stage about the effectiveness of the vaccine.

'Pre-Paid Ticket Advice' System

2193. SHRI VAKKOMPURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for Kerala Government for the discontinuance of the condition of 'Pre-Paid ticket advice' as a pre-requisite for emigration clearance for all job seekers going abroad; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is being examined.

Palmolein to Kerala

2194. **PROF. P.J. KURIEN:**
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of Palmolein which has affected its supply through Public Distribution System in Kerala;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the supply in the coming months; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (c). Distribution of imported edible oils to consumers through Public Distribution System is intended to supplement the availability of edible oils and not to meet the entire edible oil requirements of all the consumers. Due to constraint of foreign exchange, a limited quantity of edible oil is available to be distributed through the PDS. Considering the increase in the prices of indigenous edible oil in the market and escalation in consumption due to festivals, the monthly allocation of edible oil for PDS in respect of the State of Kerala has been increased from 3500 MTs in July, 1990 to 5,000 MTs in August, 1990 and this increased allocation is likely to continue for a couple of months to meet the requirements of festivals months.

Production of National Textiles Corporation Mills, Tamil Nadu.

2195. **SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:** Will the Minister of **TEXTILES** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Textiles Corporation units functioning in Tamil Nadu have earned profit in the previous year;

(b) if so, whether the National Textiles Corporation have any proposal to augment the production in their units functioning in

Tamil Nadu Particularly in Dindigul, in order to increase the turnover the coming year and

(c) the Government propose to give the weavers working in the National Textiles Corporation units in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) NTC has neither any unit situated at Dindigul nor is there any proposal to establish one at Dindigul. However, NTC has plans to augment production in their units functioning Tamil Nadu from Rs. 169 crores in 1989-90 to about Rs. 196 crores during 1990-91.

(c) The workers in the NTC mills of Tamil Nadu are already getting incentives as they are on piece-rated jobs. There is no proposal for further incentives.

Drug Addiction Ward in Safdarjung Hospital

2196. **SHRI L.K. ADVANI:**
KUMARI UMA BHARTI:

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

(a) the expenditure incurred on setting up of a drug addiction ward at Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi and the number of Patients who were attended there, since inception;

(b) whether any deficiency was deducted in the arrangements;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether de-addiction wards were also established in Lady Harding Medical College and Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, if so, at what cost and the number of patients who got attended to in these hospitals, Hospital-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):
(a) The following expenditure has been

incurred on setting up of a drug de-addiction ward in Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi:

1987-88 — Rs. 1.19 Lakhs

1988-89 — Rs. 7.60 Lakhs

1989-90 — Rs. 0.40 Lakhs

287 patients were attended at the centre since inception.

(b) and (c). Due to shortage of adequate space for housing the drug de-addiction Unit in Safdarjung Hospital, it was not possible to continue the centre there.

(d) In view of the position stated against (b) & (c) above, the drug de-addiction centre was transferred from Safdarjung Hospital to Smt. Sucheta Kriplani Hospital, New Delhi on 8.09.1989. The expenditure incurred and patients treated at this centre are given below:

Expenditure:

Rs. 7.15 Lakhs from 18.09.1989 to 31.03.1990.

Rs. 2.13 Lakhs from 01.04.1990 to 31.07.1990.

Number of Patients Treated:

837 From 18.09. 1989 to 20.08.1990.

[*Translation*]

Wages of Tea Plantation Labour in Darjeeling (West Bengal)

2197. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the daily wages aid to the labourers for packing tea leaves in tea plan-

tations of Darjeeling;

(b) whether the wages being paid to them by the tea plantation owners are far less than the minimum wages fixed by the Government; and

(c) if so, whether Union Government propose to issue instructions to the tea plantation owners to pay at least the minimum wages to the labourers and also the arrears of the wages, which they have saved by paying less wages?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

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

[*English*]

Doctors Posted in Villages

2200. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of doctors who were posted in rural areas during 1989; state-wise;

(b) the number of doctors who actually assumed their duties in the rural areas;

(c) the number of such doctors who did not join their duties in the rural areas; and

(d) the action taken against those who did not join their duties in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (d). The information is being collected from the States and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

Implementation of Cine-Workers Welfare Fund act, 1981

2201. SHRI P. PENCHALLAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to

amend the rules and constitute Control Advisory Committee/ Board for effective implementation of the Cine-Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1981 as resolved in the Tripartite meeting of March, 1986;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) the efforts made to get five percent net profit of Gandhi Film Fund through N.F.D.C.?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). In 1988 the Government amended the Cine Workers Welfare Fund Rules, 1984 to change rules regarding composition of the Central Advisory Committee. In November, 1989 the Central Advisory Committee was reconstituted as per amended rules. There is no proposal to amend rules regarding composition of Advisory Committees. State Governments of Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal have been requested to send nominations for Advisory Committees.

(c) The transfer of 5% profit to Cine Artistes Welfare Fund is being held up at the instance of Sir Richard Attenborough. The Government is alive to the situation and making its best efforts to get 5% net profit from the film Gandhi repatriated and transferred to India to Cine Artistes Welfare Fund.

Complaints received from Indian Migrant Workers Overseas

2202. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any Government Machinery to deal with the complaints from Indian Migrant Workers overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and nature of complaints received during 1989 and 1990 till date; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). Complaints, as and when received, from the Indian emigrant workers against foreign employers, Project Exporters and registered and unregistered Recruiting Agents are examined and enquired into with the help of Indian Missions abroad and/or the Police Authorities depending upon the nature of each case.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Development of Towns in Madhya Pradesh

2204. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount given by Union Government to Madhya Pradesh Government during the period from 1985 to November 1989 and from December, 1989 to July, 1990 separately for the development of towns in Madhya Pradesh under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns Scheme and the details of development work done;

(b) the details of development works undertaken in the various towns in Bilaspur and Raipur districts of Madhya Pradesh during the above said period and the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the allocation made in this regard to Madhya Pradesh, particularly for districts of Raipur and Bilaspur, for the year 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Under the centrally assisted scheme of Integrated development of Small and Medium Towns, Rs. 565.25 lakhs and Rs. 182.23 lakhs, respectively, have been released to the Government of Madhya Pradesh during the period from 1985 to November 1989 and December 1989 to July, 1990.

(b) In the district of Bilaspur two towns namely, Kota and Bilaspur have been covered under the scheme during the above period. Schemes like residential, commercial and Traffic & Transportation costing Rs. 110.75 lakhs and Rs. 52.62 lakhs have been undertaken for the above two towns respectively. The central assistance released during the said period are Rs. 21.5 lakhs for Bilaspur and Rs. 15.40 lakhs for Kota. An amount of Rs. 22.25 lakhs has already been released for Bilaspur prior to this period. The reported expenditure upto September 1988

is Rs. 112.27 lakhs on Bilaspur and Rs. 5 lakhs on Kota. No town in the District of Raipur has been covered as the State Government had not identified any town of this District.

(c) So far no allocation has been made under the scheme.

[English]

Persons Left for Gulf Countries from Punjab, Delhi and Chandigarh

2205. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of person who went to the various Gulf countries from Punjab and Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh separately during the years 1989 and 1990 (till date), year-wise and country-wise;

(b) the number of workers who have lodged complaints with Indian Embassies in Gulf countries during the said period for settling their problems;

(c) the number of such complaints settled; and

(d) the number of complaints still pending together with the reason therefor and the steps taken for their expeditious settlement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The statistics of emigrations clearances granted are not maintained State-wise.

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

[Translation]

Surgical Apparatus

2206. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our country is unable to meet its requirement in respect of surgical apparatuses indigenously;

(b) whether due to acute shortage of research and development the technique of most of the surgical apparatus is imported; and

(c) the steps taken to meet the demand of surgical apparatuses indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) No Sir, except in the case of highly sophisticated and advanced equipments.

(b) and (c). Facts are being ascertained.

Reconstruction of Virpur Barrage in Bihar

2207. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reconstruct the Virpur Barrage in Bihar after the expiry of the life thereof;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for this purpose;

(c) if not, whether there would be total loss of life in Darbhanga, Saharsa, Purnea and Bhagalpur areas of Bihar in case of the damage caused to this barrage; and

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in the reconstruction thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received at the Centre.

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

[English]

Capacity of Blood Banks

2208. SHRIUTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirements of blood to be stored in blood banks for the benefit of the suffering humanity;

(b) how much is the capacity of blood banks in the country now;

(c) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to boost blood collection activities; and

(d) the steps being taken or proposed to be taken to protect the donors against the harmful effects of donating blood and to protect recipients against transmission of any diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) to (d). The estimated requirement of blood, based on the norm suggested by the World Health Organisation at 7 units per bed per annum, is about 40 lakhs units per annum.

According to a survey conducted recently, the quantity of blood collected in the existing blood banks is estimated at 19.5 lakhs units per annum.

Under the existing scheme for encouraging voluntary blood donation, financial assistance is provided for educating and motivating people for voluntary blood donation. It is proposed to introduce schemes to provide financial assistance to Indian Red Cross Society and voluntary organisations for organising camps and wherever feasible in operating a centralised blood bank. In

order to ensure safety of blood donation, the Director General of Health Services has issued administrative guidelines in operating a centralised blood bank for blood transfusion services, on 6th January, 1988. These guidelines, inter alia, deal with aspects connected with donor safety. The rules framed under the Drugs and Cosmetics Act prescribe the tests to be performed for ensuring safety of blood.

Screening of blood donors as a component of HIV (Human Immuno Deficiency virus) surveillance was initiated in April, 1986. Testing facilities are now available in 27 cities besides the 4 metropolitan cities where all the blood banks have been linked with zonal blood testing centres for ensuring that the blood used for transfusion is free HIV anti-bodies. In the next phase of the programme, 37 zonal blood testing centres linked with blood banks will be established in 16 States. The ultimate objective is to link all the blood banks with the zonal blood testing centres in a phased manner so that safe blood is available for transfusion.

Supply of Rice and wheat to West Bengal

2209. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA:
SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

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

(a) the quota of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils fixed for West Bengal for the months of August, September and October, 1990;

(b) whether Government propose to enhance the quota for rice and wheat and other essential commodities for West Bengal in the said months; and

(c) if so, the details therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**

(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) The allocation of rice, wheat, sugar and edible oils fixed for West Bengal for the months of August to October, 1990 is as follows:

(figures in tonnes)

<i>Commodity</i>	<i>August</i>	<i>September</i>	<i>October</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
Rice	74,000	84,000	—
Wheat	90,000	90,000	—
Leavy Sugar	25,888	25,888	25,888
Imported Edible Oils	10,000	—	—

The allocation of rice and wheat for the month of October will be made in the month of September, 1990.

(b) and (c). An increased allocation of 10 thousand tonnes of rice was made to West Bengal for the month of September, 1990 to meet the additional demand on account of Puja Festival. In case of sugar, a quantity of 3898 tonnes each for the months of September & October, 1990 has been released as Festivals quota. For imported edible oils, the monthly allocation of West Bengal during August, 1990 is 10,000 tonnes which is an increase of 4,000 tonnes over the July allocation, given to cope with the enhanced requirement for the festival months. The allocation for September, & October, 1990 will be made later.

Supply of more Essential Commodities through Fair Price Shops

2210. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government has received any proposals for supplying fourteen essential commodities through Public Distribution System;

(b) if so, the details of such commodities; and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES**
(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 14 items suggested are:—

(1) cereals (rice and wheat), (2) Sugar (3) edible oils (4) washing soap (5) toilet soap (6) biscuits (7) powdered spices (8) iodised salt (9) ghee (10) was (11) matches (12) controlled cloth (13) Janata dhoties & sarees, and (14) exercise books.

(c) The Central Government is already supplying key essential commodities like wheat, rice, levy sugar, kerosene, imported edible oils and soft coke to the States/UTs

for distribution through Public Distribution System.

It is not feasible to include more items under PDS at the Central level. States and UTs have however, been advised from time to time to consider inclusion of some items of mass consumption in their respective States/UTs for distribution by using the PDS outlets.

Mandal Commission Report

2211. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have asked the State Governments to send their views on Mandal Commission recommendations on backward classes;

(b) if so, whether any time-Schedule has been fixed for furnishing the views,

(c) if so, whether any States have so far sent their views; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Three States namely Tamil Nadu, U.P. and Mizoram have sent their views. They have by and large agreed with the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Instant Coffee under F.P.I.

2212. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Karnataka Government have urged Union Government to reduce excise duty on instant coffee and include the same under the Ministry of Food Processing;

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

(c) by when a decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Safety of Fluoridated Toothpaste

2213. SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI HARISH PAL:
SHRI RAM SANJIWAN:

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

(a) whether Government are aware of dangers caused by using fluoridated toothpaste;

(b) if so, whether any research work has been Undertaken by the Ministry or the World Health Organisation on the use of fluoridated toothpaste in relation to dental decay;

(c) whether any clinical tests have been conducted to ascertain safety of the use of fluoridated toothpaste; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to

(d). To generate data both for and against addition of flouride in toothpastes and following complaints that excess fluriode in toothpastes may cause serious health hazards in the country especially in those areas which are endemic for fluorosis, Ministry of Health had constituted a Committee to advice Government regarding the permissible limit of fluoride content in toothpastes. Based on the recommendations made by the Committee which were accepted by the Government, a draft amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules giving specific provisions relating to toothpastes containing fluoride has been published for comments in the Gazette vide G.S.R. No. 410 (E), dated the 29th March, 1990. The details are as follows:—

- (i) Fluoride content in toothpastes shall not be more than 1000 ppm and the content of fluoride in terms of ppm shall be mentioned on the tube and carton.
- (ii) Every tube and carton of the toothpastes shall bear the following cautionary note:—

Caution:— Children below 7 years should not be allowed to use fluoride toothpastes.

- (iii) Date of expiry should be mentioned on tube and carton.

The comments received will be examined by the Government before finalising the amendment.

Changes in Price Index Norms

2214. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the increase in Consumer and Wholesale Price indices and the norms for collecting the statistics in this regard;

(b) the commodities which have been included in it and the criteria for their inclusion;

(c) whether Government propose to change the criteria in view of the improvement in the standard of living and the present needs of the people; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (d). The increases in the All India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (Base 1982=100) and All Commodities Wholesale Price Index (Base 1981-82=100) for selected periods are given below:

<i>ALL INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS @</i>		<i>ALL COMMODITIES WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX *</i>	
1		2	
<u>June, 90</u>		<u>July, 90</u>	
May, 90	+ 1.6%	June, 90	+ 1.2%
 <u>June, 90</u>		 <u>July, 90</u>	
March, 90	+ 4.5%	March, 90	+ 4.8%

1	2
$\frac{\text{June, 90}}{\text{Dec. 89}} + 5.7\%$	$\frac{\text{July, 90}}{\text{Jan. 90}} + 6.1\%$
$\frac{\text{June, 90}}{\text{June, 89}} + 8.8\%$	$\frac{\text{July, 90}}{\text{July, 89}} + 9.0\%$

@ Latest available Consumer Price index for Industrial Workers is for the month of June, 1990 (compiled by Labour Bureau, Shimla).

* All Commodities Wholesale Price Index (compiled by Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Industry) is available for the month of July, 1990.

(2) CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

The price data for compilation of the index numbers are collected from 226 selected markets relating to 70 industrial centres scattered all over the country. About 260 commodities are featuring in various centres, the number varying from centre to centre, between 109 to 168. The commodities are included in the index basket of a centre on the basis of consumption pattern revealed by Working Class families during family income and expenditure survey. The commodities are grouped under (i) Food, Pan Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants; (ii) Fuel and Light (iii) Housing, (iv) Clothing, Bedding and Footwear Group; and (v) Miscellaneous.

(3) ALL COMMODITIES WHOLESAL PRICE INDEX

The index is compiled on the basis of prices received from important market centres/manufacturers in respect of selected items and grades/varieties thereof. In all 447 commodities have been included in the current Wholesale Price Index series (Base 1981-82=100) These commodities belong

to various important groups and sub-groups of commodities and included, broadly under (i) Primary Articles (such as Food Articles and Non-Food articles like Fibres) (ii) Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants; (iii) Manufactured Products. Almost all the important items being transacted in the economy which account for a significant value of production have been included in the current Wholesale Price Index series, in accordance with the suggestions of expert sub-groups or other concerned organisations. The selection of agricultural commodities and their markets has been done on the basis of the recommendations of the experts sub-group constituted for the purpose. As regards selection of manufactured products, all items having a value of production of Rs. 20 crores or more as per the Annual Survey of Industries, 1980-81 have been included. The items with substantial imports amounting to at least Rs. 20 crores including the value of indigenous production have also been included. Some items with a value of output ranging between Rs. 10 crores and Rs. 20 crores including imports have also been retained on the advice of the concerned Ministries/Departments. The selection of specifications as also the sources for supply of price data in respect of the selected industrial items has been made from out of the list of leading manufacturers producing these items.

(c) and (d). **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS**

As per the recommendations of the International Labour Organisation, the fresh working class family income and expenditure surveys should generally be conducted at intervals not exceeding 10 years to update the list of items and their importance in the index basket. Accordingly, Government proposes to conduct fresh working class family income and expenditure survey during 1992-93 as the previous surveys were conducted during 1981-82 on which 1982 series is based.

**ALL COMMODITIES WHOLESALE
PRICE INDEX**

There is no proposal at present to change the criteria for the selection of items in the Wholesale Price index, as the current series

was introduced only about a year back.

Regional cancer Treatment Centres

2215. **SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:** Will the Minister of HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of regional cancer treatment centres in the country;

(b) the number of operations performed annually at each of these centres; and

(c) the particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):**

(a) to (c). The required information is given in the Statement below.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country	The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry	The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years
1	2	3	4
1.	Dr. B.B. Cancer Institute, Guwahati	1987 — 1988 — 991 1989 —	(a) Image Intensifier with television and ultra sound unit (b) Therapy Selectron (c) Treatment Planning System
2.	Institute Rotary Cancer Hospital (All India Instt. of Medical Sciences), New Delhi	At present, IRCH has got no facility for surgical beds and operations are being conducted by the respective departments of AIIMS, New Delhi	(a) Interstitial brachy therapy (b) Cell Separator (c) Selectron Planning System (d) X-ray Film Processor (Automatic)

Sl. No.	The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country	The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry	The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years
1	2	3	4
3.	Gujarat Cancer and Research Institute Ahmedabad	1987 ——— 1988 ——— 1989 ——— 4927	(e) GIC Gastro Intestinal Fibroscope (f) Cardiac Monitor (a) Cryostat Bench Standing Microtome (b) Steri-Cult Incubator (c) Baker Analyte-I and II (d) Baker Micro Processor (e) Portable X-ray Unit (f) Baush and Lom Galen II Microscopes (g) CARL ZEISS Colposcope

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>			<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
1	2	3			4
					(h) Balmont operating Table
					(i) RML Neuroprobe System III
					(j) Seward-UK Cardiac Monitor
					(k) CO2 Surgical Laser equipment
					(l) Valley lab Force-4 Electro Surgical
4.	Regional Cancer Centre, Trivandrum	1987	—	418	(a) Boyle Anaesthesia System
		1988	—	428	(b) Binocular Microscope
		1989	—	373	(c) Hydraulic Operation Table
					(d) Respirator Mannual
					(e) Truscope with accessories

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>	<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
1	2	3	4

(f) Non-invasiva pace-maker

(g) De Defibrillator

(h) Selectron Applicator

(i) Linear Transducer

(j) Mobile Racking System

(k) Operation lights

5. Kidwai Memorial Institute on Oncology,
Bangalore

1987 — NA

1988 — 1790

1989 — NA

(a) Linear Accelerator

(b) Cobalt 60

(c) Simulex Machine

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>			<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>4</i>
6.	Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior	1987	—	253	(a) Cobalt 60 Theratron
		1988	—	472	(b) Boyle's Apparatus
		1989	—	497	(c) Secondary Standard Dosimeter
					(d) Whole Body CT Scan
					(e) ECG Machine
					(f) Micro Pipettes
					(g) Opthelmoscope
					(h) Direct Laryngoscope
					(i) Rigid Fiberscope

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>			<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
1	2	3			4
7.	Tata Memorial Centre, Bombay	1987	—	19799	(a) Theraton 780-C
		1988	—	22544	(b) Micro Selection Unit
		1989	—	21940	(c) Ultra Sound Body Scanner
					(d) Film and Zerox Memography System
					(e) Xerox System 125
					(f) Seimens Nanomobil 100 MA X-ray Unit
					(g) Elscint Model APEX-409 AG Large
					(h) Field Gamma Camera

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>			<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>			<i>4</i>
8.	Regional Centre for Cancer Research and Training Society, Cuttack	1987	—	1109	(i) Kodak Automatic X-ray fil processor (j) Tekhind 100 mhz Digital Storate Oscilloscope (k) Echocardio Probe (a) 500 MA X-ray unit (b) Gamma Camera with SP ECT facilities (c) Colposcope (d) Laporoscope (e) Flexible Nasopharmgoscope (f) Theratron 780 Cobalt unit with remote control facilities
		1988	—	1339	
		1989	—	1294	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>			<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
1	2	3			4
					(g) Buchler Breshytherapy unit
					(h) Treatment Planning System
9.	Cancer Institute Madras	1987	—	6590	(a) Gamma Camera
		1988	—	6927	(b) Ultra sound
		1989	—	9728	(c) Linear Accelerator
10.	Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute, Calcutta	1987	—	1528	(a) Cobalt 60 unit
		1988	—	1336	(b) Brachytherapy unit
		1989	—	1354	(c) Selectron Treatment Planning unit
					(d) Simulator
					(e) Cesium 137 unit

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>The particulars of the various regional cancer treatment centres in the country</i>	<i>The number of annual operations performed at each of these centres, as per information available with this Ministry</i>	<i>The particulars of the diagnostic and therapy equipments installed at these centres during the last three years</i>
1	2	3	4
			(f) Histokinetic Apparatus equipments for Cytology screening
			(g) Semi autoanalyzer
			(h) Blood Cell Counter
			(i) Elisa equipment
			(j) Common laboratory apparatus
			(k) X-ray machine-500 M.A. 300 M.A.

Eradiction of Baby Export Trade

2216. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item published in the Deccan Herald dated 30 April, 1990 captioned "Law on adoption";

(b) if so, whether the act of selling illegitimate and other unwanted children to foreigners for huge sums of money is still prevalent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have not received any report of sale of illegitimate and other unwanted children to foreigners in the guise of adoption.

(c) Does not arise.

Discharge of Water from DVC Dams

2217. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether excessive discharge of water from the Damodar Valley Corporation dams has caused widespread floods in the month of July/August in Midnapore, Burdwan, Bankura and Birbhum;

(b) whether any measures are likely to be taken to control the water levels and discharge volumes from these dams in order to prevent recurring floods; and

(c) the extent of damage, number of

deaths caused by floods in the above mentioned districts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). Release of water was according to the provisions in the regulation manual. These releases are monitored by a Committee headed by Member (Floods) of Central Water Commission and comprising representatives from Bihar, West Bengal and Damodar Valley Corporation. So far, there are no reports received from the concerned about excessive damages in these districts on account of the floods from the rivers.

[Translation]

Leprosy Patients in Delhi

2218. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an extensive scheme to eliminate leprosy from Delhi was prepared by Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, when;

(c) the expenditure incurred on this scheme and the steps taken for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients;

(d) the location of this re-settlement colony and the number of persons residing there;

(e) whether any medical officer to look after the children of leprosy patients in this re-settlement colony is posted from the very beginning; and

(f) the name of officer responsible for looking after the arrangement in this colony at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) and (b). National leprosy Eradication Programme is implemented as a 100% centrally sponsored scheme. Delhi Administration implements N.L.E.P. as per directions and guidelines of Central Government. Delhi being a low endemic area with a preva-

lence rate of leprosy of less than 1 per thousand, no specific scheme has been prepared. The leprosy cases are being treated in all the hospitals, run by Central Government, Delhi Administration, M.C.D. etc.

(c) Funds allocated during the last 4 years to Delhi under N.L.E.P. is as follows:—

(Rs. in Lakhs)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Kind</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	—	0.50	0.50
1988-89	0.50	0.50	1.00
1989-90	0.50	—	0.50
1990-91	0.50	0.50	1.00

Steps taken for the rehabilitation of leprosy patients in Delhi:—

- (i) Running of one rehabilitation Centre by Department of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration.
 - (ii) Sheltered Workshop and Training-cum-Production Centre run by Department of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration.
 - (iii) Grant of Rs. 300/- per month as maintenance and up-keep to 1520 leprosy affected persons.
 - (iv) Leprosy Home run by Municipal Corporation of Delhi at Tahirpur, Shahdra.
- (d) Tahirpur, Shahara, 1520 beneficiar-

ies are residing.

(e) Yes, Sir. Two Medical Officers have been posted by Municipal Corporation of Delhi.

(f) (i) Dr. Hari Om Aggarwal, Medical Officer Incharge, Leprosy Home, MCD, Tahirpur.

- (ii) Shri A.K. Sinha, Senior Supdt., Department of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration Leprosy Home, Tahirpur.

Closure of Sugar Mills

2219. SHRI C. D. GMIT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of closed or sick sugar mills in private and public sector in the country, State-wise;

(b) the amount invested in these sugar mills;

(c) the reasons for closure and sickness of these sugar mills;

(d) the number of persons rendered jobless as a result of closure/sickness of the Mills; and

(e) the amount sanctioned by Government to revive these sick and closed sugar mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) 20 sugar factories did not work during the 89-90 season due to various reasons. State-wise/ Sector-wise list is given at the Statement below.

(b) The Central Government does not

make an share capital investment in the sugar factories.

(c) The sugar factories have remained closed for various reasons such as inadequate and managerial competence etc.

(d) Since some Sugar factories have not worked for a number of years and some factories undertake intermittent crushing, it is not possible to assess the number of persons rendered jobless as a result of the closure of these sugar mills.

(e) Sugar Mills can avail of financial assistance at concessional rate of interest for rehabilitation and modernisation, as well as for cane development schemes, from the Sugar Development Fund as per rules, orders etc.

One of the closed sugar units has been sanctioned a loan of Rs. 800 lakhs from Sugar Development Fund for modernisation and rehanilitation.

STATEMENT

State-wise and Sector-wise number of Sugar Mills remained closed during 1989-90 season

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Public Sector</i>	<i>Joint Stock Sector</i>	<i>Cooperative Sector</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	1	—
2.	Assam	1	—	—
3.	Bihar	—	2	—
4.	Gujarat	—	—	3
5.	Karnataka	—	1	1
6.	Kerala	—	—	1
7.	Maharashtra	—	6	—
8.	Rajasthan	—	1	—
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1	—	—
10.	Tamil Nadu	—	1	—
11.	West Bengal	—	1	—

233

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

234

DDA Flats in Madipur

2220. SHRI YUSUF BEG: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints about DDA flats constructed by Slum Department in Pocket in Pocket 'E' of Madipur, Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAM): (a) and (b). Slum Wing of the Delhi Development Authority has reported that a complaint was received from Residents Welfare Association, Madipur, E Block, DDA (Slum Janta Flats). On verification it was found that excepting the three allegations mentioned below, the causes of complaint were not genuine:—

- (i) Some rain water pipes were found not discharging rain water properly from the balconies;
- (ii) Open space earmarked for shopping complex had been developed as grassy lawns; and
- (iii) Garbage from the complex is not being removed.

Slum Wing has taken action for removing the causes of complaint.

Development of Patna

2221. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals submitted by Bihar Government to Union Government for urban development during December,

1989 to June, 1990;

(b) the names of the schemes which are fully controlled by Union Government and the names of the proposals in respect of which partial assistance has been sanctioned;

(c) whether Bihar Government has submitted any scheme to Union Government for the integrated development of its capital Patna; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAM): (a) and (b). Central assistance for Urban Development is provided to the States/Union Territories through the Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. Under Under this Scheme, no proposal has been received from the Government of Bihar during the period from December, 1989 to June, 1990. However, proposals for the towns of Madhubani, Darbhanga and Bihar Sharif, received earlier were approved during this period and amounts of Rs. 29.545 lakhs, Rs. 29.75 lakhs and Rs. 29.75 lakhs respectively, were released to these towns as part of the central assistance.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Meningitis in Delhi

2222. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(c) the total number of persons died due to meningitis in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number in Delhi during the last six months; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to eradicate this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) and (b). A statement showing the number of deaths due to Meningitis/Meningococcal Meningitis reported from States/ UTs during 1990, is given below:

(c) The control measures for Meningococcal Meningitis consist of the following:

- (i) early reporting of cases by paramedical health personnel so that all suspected cases are treated in hospitals;

- (ii) constituting medical teams to visit the affected areas to detect and diagnose cases;

- (iii) treatment of patients by providing suitable drugs viz. Crystalline Benzyl Penicillin and Chloramphenicol;

- (iv) vaccination of medical and paramedical personnel who attend patients in hospitals and casualty departments;

- (v) providing protection to persons who may come into contact with patients by giving them sulphadiazine.

STATEMENT

Reported cases of deaths due to Meningitis/Meningococcal Meningitis in State/U.Ts in India during 1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Period upto reported</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	30.4.90
2.	Bihar	9	30.4.90
3.	Gujarat	207	7.7.90
4.	Haryana	1	31.3.90
5.	Himachal Pradesh	3	16.6.90
6.	Kerala	2	28.5.90
7.	Madhya Pradesh	304	31.7.90
8.	Maharashtra	236	21.7.90
9.	Punjab	3	31.3.90
10.	Rajasthan	120	30.6.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States/UTs</i>	<i>Number of deaths</i>	<i>Period upto reported</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
11.	Tripura	1	26.5.90
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1	14.7.90
13.	Delhi*	306	4.8.90
14.	Orissa (Data is provisional)	84	31.7.90

* Based on 14 hospitals sentinel Surveillance.

[English]

Colours used in Soft drinks

2223. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH:
SHRI KALP NATH RAI:

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

(a) whether Government are aware that some of the colours or ingredients used in soft drinks under different names are not safe for health;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any investigations were made into the matter; and

(d) the steps taken to ban the use of harmful colours and ingredients in soft drinks industries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (c). Information is being collected from States/U.T.s

(d) The Prevention of Food Adulteration Rules, 1955 permit only those colours and ingredients which are considered to be safe. On the basis of advice of experts, this Ministry has decided to ban three synthetic colours viz. Amaranth, Fast Red-E and Green-S.

[Translation]

Non Payment of Provident Fund to workers of Textile Mills in Madhya Pradesh

2224. SHRI SATYANARAYAN JATIYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the textile mills in Madhya Pradesh where payment of provident fund has not been made to the workers after their retirement;

(b) the number of such workers in each mill and the outstanding amount of providing fund to be paid to them; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to ensure payment of provident fund to workers immediately after their retirement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Steps to check soil erosion in Bihar

2225. SHRISURYANARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar Government have asked for central assistance to check soil erosion in the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government to check soil erosion in the River Ganga without further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). Special schemes seeking Central assistance have not been received from State Government.

(c) The works are undertaken by the State Government as per the site conditions and availability of funds.

[English]

Separate council for Physiotherapists

2226. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the Indian Association of Physiotherapists for the formation of a separate council for them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) and (b). Yes. On the basis of the representation received from the Indian Association of Physiotherapists, it has been decided to set up a separate Council for Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists with separate cells. Steps to set up the said Council are being taken.

Rehabilitation Centres for Drugs addicts

2227. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement drug laws strictly in order to check drug menace in the country and to set up rehabilitation centres for those who have already become victims of drug addition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 and the Prevention of Illicit Traffic in in the country and are being implemented by the concerned agencies. Besides, a comprehensive multi-dimensional strategy to combat drug abuse has been adopted. Under the Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Organisations for prohibition and Drug Abuse Prevention sponsored by the Ministry of Welfare 108 counselling centres, 36 de-addiction centres and 7 After-care Centres have been set up in States and Union Territories for providing counselling, de-addiction and after-care services to the victims of drug addiction.

Accommodation to Armed forces and B.S.F. Personnel in Delhi

2228. SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether armed forces and Border Security Force personnel posted at Delhi hitherto considered for allotment of Central Government accommodation in accordance with date of priority of their joining Central Government have been excluded from the allotment list and no code number for allotment of accommodation has been provided to B.S.F.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for their exclusion and steps proposed to be taken to safeguard their interests?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). Since BSF has got its own pool having accommodation in Type-II, III, IV and V, its employees are not eligible for allotment from general pool in these categories. In other categories, however, they are entitled to get accommodation from general pool

with code No. 01630. The Armed Forces Personnel are also not eligible for allotment from general pool since Ministry of Defence have got their own pool of accommodation for them. The civilian employees of Defence establishment located in eligible zones are, however, eligible from general pool if their names have been got included in the eligibility list after fulfilling the requisite formalities.

**Accommodation for Holiday Purposes
in Metropolitan Cities**

2229. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT
be pleased to state:

(a) whether Directorate of Estates has any accommodation in metropolitan cities like Bombay and Calcutta which is made available to the Government employees for holiday purposes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the procedure for allotment of such accommodation; and

(d) the average licence fee charged for the accommodation?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras accommodation is also provided to officers even while on leave/holiday.

(c) Accommodation in the aforesaid Central Government Touring Officers' Hostel is allotted to officers on leave on first come first served basis. No advance reservation is permitted.

(d) The rates of licence fee for the accommodation in these Hostels are given in the Statement below:

STATEMENT

Rent from room

Sl. No.	Category	Government employees on duty/MPs	Central Government employees on leave & employees of public sector undertakings on duty & employees of State Government on duty not covered by reciprocal arrangements	Employees of public sector undertakings/ State Government on leave	Private persons (when allotted as guest of Government employees/guests of MPs)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Single bed room	Rs. 5/- per bed	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 40/-
2.	Double bed room	Rs. 10/-	Rs. 20/-	Rs. 40/-	Rs. 80/-
3.	Dormitory/PA's room	Rs. 3/- per bed	Rs. 6/- per bed	Rs. 12/- per bed	Rs. 24/- per bed

In addition, charges for air conditioners and geysers may be charged as under:—

Sl. Category No.		Charges for Government employees on duty/leave, employees of PSU's & MPs	Guests of Government employees & guests of MPs
1	2	3	4
1.	Single bed room	Air conditioner Rs. 8/- per A.C. per day Geyser Rs. 1/- per day	A.C. Rs. 15/- per A.C. per day Geyser Rs. 4/- per day
2.	Double bed room	A.C. Rs. 8/- per A.C. per day Geysers Rs. 2/-per day	A.C. Rs. 15/- per A.C. per day Geysers Rs. 8/- per day

Rent for the entire period of intended stay in the hostel would be recoverable in advance.

Rent for overstayal would be charged at the rate prescribed for private persons. In case of overstayal by private persons, rent at double the rent applicable to them would be charged.

Conference on Subarnarekha Multi-Purpose Project

2230. SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a high level conference of officials and engineers on Subarnarekha multi-purpose project recently, if so, what decisions were taken;

(b) how much money has been spent on the project so far including the money given by World Bank and how much more money has to be spent;

(c) by what time the project will provide irrigation and help control floods in Orissa; and

(d) whether it will fully control the floods in Subarnarekha River on Orissa side?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The last meeting of the officials of the Government of India, State Governments of Bihar and Orissa and the World Bank officials was held on 12.7.90 wherein various aspects regarding preparation of the projects posed by Bihar and Orissa Governments for assistance by the World Bank were discussed.

(b) Likely expenditure to the end of 3/90 on Subarnarekha project of Bihar (including the World Bank's assistance of US \$ 127 million) and Orissa, is Rs. 460.15 crores and Rs. 155.37 crores respectively. Estimates of cost at current prices have not been finalised.

(c) Partial benefits by the end of 8th Plan.

(d) The States of West Bengal and Orissa have to formulate embankment

schemes to supplement flood control benefit from the dam project.

Issue price of Rice under ITDP

2231. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the present rate at which subsidised rice is supplied in sub-plan Tribal areas;

(b) whether there is any increase in the price thereof; and

(c) if so, to what extent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) The end retail prices of rice to consumers fixed by the Government of India under the scheme for supply of wheat and rice at specially subsidised prices in Integrated Tribal Development Project areas, tribal majority States and North Cachar and Karbi Anglong districts of Assam are as follows:—

	<i>(Rs. per quintal)</i>
Rice (Common)	264
Rice (Fine)	324
Rice (Superfine)	345

(b) The end retail prices of rice issued under the scheme were revised with effect from 25.6.1990.

(c) The increase in the prices of rice over the earlier prices is to the extent of Rs. 45 per quintal.

AIDS to newly Born Babies

2232. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons including newly born babies getting AIDS from infected blood and otherwise;

(b) the reasons for these persons/babies getting infected with AIDS;

(c) whether blood procured from commercial blood banks is not tested before use in Government hospitals and elsewhere;

(d) the details of steps taken to henceforth check the purity of the blood and to check recurrence of such events in future; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to check the blood in all the blood banks of their purity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) and (b). 48 persons have been detected with full blown clinical symptoms of AIDS, out of which 12 are foreigners. No case of newly born babies infected with AIDS has been reported in the country.

The probable source of infection 36 Indians who developed the disease is as under:

<i>Source of infection</i>	<i>In India</i>	<i>Abroad</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Hetero-sexual Promiscuity	15	12
Blood transfusion	2	1
Blood product infusion	1	1
Homosexual contact	0	1
Spouses of an AIDS patient	2	0
Professional blood donor	1	0
	21	15

(c) to (e). Purity of blood is certified by the blood banks before it is issued to the user.

Drugs and Cosmetic rules have been amended vide GSR No. 370 dated 11.7.89 making it mandatory for the blood banks to get sample of every blood unit tested for being free from HIV-antibodies. The date of performing of such test shall be recorded on the label of the container also.

Students of Medical College, Srinagar

2233. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO:
Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students of Medical College, Srinagar who have been provided admission in other States;

(b) the names of places where these

students have been admitted; and

(c) how the migrant students of Jehlum Valley Medical College have been dealt with?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) to (c). The Government has decided that medical students of Government Medical College, Srinagar should first be adjusted by the Government of Jammu & Kashmir in Government Medical College, Jammu, failing which, on receipt of their particulars from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, effort would be made to adjust them in different states other than Delhi. Accordingly, the names and particulars of the students of Government Medical College, Srinagar, received from the State Government of Jammu & Kashmir, have already been sent to the State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and P.G.I., Chandigarh for adjusting them in their respective medical colleges, on temporary basis till such time that they can return to their own college.

2. As per the migration rules prescribed by the Medical Council of India, the migration is permissible from one recognised medical college to another recognised medical college. Since the Jhelum Valley Medical College is not recognised by the Medical Council of India, the migration of students of this college is not permissible as per rules of Medical Council of India.

[Translation]

Lung cure Institute in Bhopal (M.P)

2234. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a Lung Cure Institute at Bhopal for

treatment of lung disease in context of Bhopal Gas tragedy and also keeping in view the demand made by Government of Madhya Pradesh since 1987 for establishing there a 'National Lung Institute of Industrial Disaster Management';

(b) whether Government propose to open a full fledged Institute; and

(c) if so, the time by which this Institute is likely to be established there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) to (c). There is a proposal under consideration by the Indian Council of Medical Research to set up a National Lung Institute for Industrial Disaster Management at Delhi with Satellite centres at Ahmedabad, Pune and Bhopal. The Satellite centre at Bhopal will have the additional responsibility of monitoring the long-term health effects of toxic gas exposure of the Bhopal gas victims. The Centre will primarily be for research purposes and not for treatment cure of lung problem of all the victims. The Institute is expected to be set up shortly after formal approval of the 8th Five Year Plan.

Increase of Beds in Government Hospitals, Delhi

2235. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the availability of Doctors and beds against per thousand persons at Government Hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds available in the hospitals of Delhi during the year 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the names of hospitals in which

the beds are likely to be increased?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) As per Delhi Administration, bed population ratio in Union Territory of Delhi is 2.41 per thousand persons. Number of Doctors

for different sizes of Hospitals is based on staffing norms.

(b) and (c). Delhi Administration is in the process of formulating proposal to increase the bed strength in the following hospital during 1990-91:—

-
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Rao Tula Ram Memorail Hospital | — 100 beds |
| 2. Guru Nanak Eye Centre | — 50 beds |
| 3. G.B. Pant Hospital | — 50 beds |
-

Necessity of fruit juice in Cold Drinks

2236. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal received from Himachal Pradesh Government for the use of 20 per cent fruit juice in the cold drinks in order to benefit the fruit growers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

[English]

Improvement of Calcutta City

2237. SHRI CHITA BASU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether West Bengal Government

has sent the 800 crores project planned by Calcutta Municipal Corporation for the improvement of Calcutta city; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been received from the Government of West Bengal.

Cases pending in Labour Courts

2239. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HIDLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI HARISH PAL:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases are pending in the labour Courts;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take for their speedy disposal?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). As per available information, 2,00,985 industrial disputes and applications were pending before the Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals and 12,767 industrial disputes and applications were pending before the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Courts as on 31.12.89.

The reasons identified generally for delay in disposal of these cases are, *inter-alia*, heavy work load, occasional delay in filling vacancies of Presiding Officers, procedural impediments such as absence of Advocates, adjournments for furnishing information, stay orders of superior courts, or attempt to make out of court settlement, etc.

(c) The steps in hand for expediting adjudication of industrial disputes are *inter-alia* the following:

- (i) Improving and strengthening of the Conciliation Machinery so that a larger number of cases are settled at the conciliation stage;
- (ii) Expeditious filling up of vacancies in the posts of Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunals;
- (iii) Setting up of additional Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals as appropriate;
- (iv) Holding of Lok Adalats where possible.

List of Life Saving and Essential Drugs

2240. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any essential and

life saving drug list published by I.C.M.R./U.N.O./W.H.O.;

(b) whether Indian drugs conformed to said list;

(c) if not, the details of such variations and reasons for such variation; and

(d) the action Government propose to take to make Indian drugs production restricted to essential and life saving drug of I.C.M.R./W.H.O./U.N.O.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) WHO has compiled a 'List of essential drugs'. It is mentioned in the preamble that selection of the essential drugs would depend on the health needs and on the structure and development of health services of each country.

(b) The drugs given in the WHO's essential drug list are generally marketed in the country.

(c) In view of (b) above, does not arise.

(d) There is no such proposal.

[Translation]

Production of Vegetable Oil in Rajasthan

2241. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) what percentage of oilseeds is produced in Rajasthan as against the country;

(b) the quantity of vegetable oils produced in the country and the quantity thereof produced in Rajasthan;

(c) whether the quantity of vegetable oil produced in Rajasthan is sufficient for the State; and

(d) if not, whether Government propose to issue more licences for setting up vegetable oil factories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Based on the production of cultivated oilseeds in 1988-89 the percentage of oilseeds produced in Rajasthan as against the country is 10.7%.

The quantity of vegetable oils produced from cultivated sources in the same year is estimated to be of the order of 42 lakh tonnes. The share of Rajasthan in the vegetable oil production is estimated to be around 14%, on the assumption that the oilseeds produced in the State are all processed within the State itself and that there has been no inter-state movement of oilseeds/oils either from or to the state.

(c) and (d). As per available information the quantity of vegetable oils produced in Rajasthan seem to be sufficient in the State.

Bringing Ganga and Chambal Water to Pali

2242. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in regard to the proposal for bringing the Ganga and Chambal waters to Pali district of Rajasthan; and

(b) if not, by what time the survey is likely to be conducted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI

MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). No such proposal has been referred to the Centre by the State of Rajasthan. It is for the State Government to conduct surveys and prepare a project report with the concurrence of the basin States.

Sugar Mills in Bihar

2243. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sugar mills in Bihar under Bihar State Sugar Corporation;

(b) whether Government have chalked out any plan to modernise the sugar mills in the State; and

(c) if so, the time by which Raiyam, Lohat and Sakari mills are likely to be modernised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) As per information available in the Department of Food, 15 sugar factories of Bihar State are working under Bihar State Sugar Corporation Limited.

(b) and (c). Since these sugar mills are being run by a Corporation of the Bihar Government, the plans for their modernisation would have to be chalked out by the concerned State Government.

[English]

Participation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in National Reconstruction

2244. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give equal participation to Scheduled castes and Scheduled tribes in national reconstruction programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any steps, have been taken in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (e). The Government is endeavouring since independence to bring the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into the main stream of national life and ensure their participation and due share in the national reconstruction programmes. To achieve this objective, reservation of seats have been provided to the people of these communities in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies.

They have also been provided reservation, in proportion to their population, in the services under the Central Government, State Governments and Public Sector Undertakings, etc.

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations formulate and implement Special Component Plans for Scheduled Castes and Tribal Sub Plans for Scheduled Tribes for their all round development.

Articles 244 and 244 (A) of the Constitution, the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule provide for the mechanism of consultation and participation of tribals in the administration of their affairs. The Sixth Schedule provides for active participation of tribals in the administration of their affairs, development process and dispensation of justice through the mechanism of autonomous district/regional councils. Such Councils are function-

ing in the four North Eastern States of Meghalaya, Mizoram, Assam and Tripura. The Fifth Schedule is protective in approach as compared to the Sixth Schedule. However, in both the Fifth and Sixth Scheduled Areas, there is scope to ensure active participation of tribals in the development process which could be achieved in a number of ways. Important matters concerning Tribals development are placed before Tribes Advisory Councils.

The Working Groups on Development and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes during Eighth Five Year Plan have made several suggestions for their development. These are being taken into account in formulating the plans for their development during this plan period. The present Government is committed to ameliorate the lot of SCs/STs and other weaker sections of the society so that they can be brought in the main stream of national life and participate in national reconstruction.

Bansaagar Dam Project in Madhya Pradesh

2245. KUMARI UMABHARTI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of Bansaagar Dam in Madhya Pradesh has been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) when the work on the Dam was started;

(d) the target date of its completion;

(e) the amount spent so far on the Dam and the cost escalation resulting from delay; and

(f) whether the construction of canals

have completed and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Main reasons for delay are shortage of funds and difficulties in acquisition of land and resettlement and rehabilitation of oustees.

(c) April, 1978.

(d)

As per revised schedule

Dam upto crest level

June, 1992

With gates

June, 1995

(e) Cumulative expenditure upto July, 1990 is about Rs. 222 crores. Apart from general price rise, revised provisions for rehabilitation have also contributed to the increase in the cost of the project.

(f) Canal network is scheduled for completion by 2000.

Issue of Prescribed Medicine to Patients

2246. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): WHEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether same medicines as is prescribed by the specialist is not issued to the patients but at times substitute medicines are issued; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to ensure the issue of the same medicine as is prescribed by the specialist instead of a substitute medicine?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) All medicines as prescribed by the specialists are issued to the beneficiary.

(b) Does not arise.

Consumption of Drugs

2247. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:

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

(a) whether there is any substantial increase in the consumption of drugs mainly anti-biotics in the last three years; and

(b) the steps taken to check the consumption of drugs?

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

[Translation]

Primary Health Centres in Himachal Pradesh

2248. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposal received

from Himachal Pradesh for setting up Primary Health Centres in the State:

(b) whether Government have provided any amount to the State Government for the construction of buildings for housing Primary Health Centres; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) For the year, 1990-91, the Government of Himachal Pradesh proposed to establish 25 Primary Health Centres in the State.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The Planning Commission has approved an amount of Rs. 541.00 lakhs for the year, 1990-91 under Minimum Needs Programme (Health Sector) for the following purposes:—

- (i) To complete the buildings in respect of existing and established Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres;
- (ii) Opening of new 20 Sub Centres, 25 Primary Health Centres and 5 C.H.Cs. and construction of building thereof, provision of staff, equipment, machinery, medicine, vehicles etc. for these Health Institutions; and
- (iii) To fill up the unfilled sanctioned posts and recruitment of 250 additional MPW (Male) during 1990-91.

Special Allowance to Doctors under Adivasi Sub-Plan

2249. SHRI MANKURAM SODHI:
SHRI K. PRADHANI:

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

(a) whether the health facilities available in Adivasi areas in the Country and is poor as there are dearth of Hospitals, doctors and medicines;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to give special allowance to the doctors under Adivasi Sub-plan to improve the health arrangements; and

(c) whether Government propose to fix an amount as special allowance for the doctors in view of the private practice of the doctors in the cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Health facilities are available through Rural Health infrastructure built up at relaxed norms in Adivasis areas in the country. The relaxed infrastructure norms have been fixed at 20,000 and 3,000 population respectively for PHCs and Sup-Centres instead of 30,000 and 5,000 population respectively in general areas.

(b) and (c). Sector-wise and Scheme Wise allocations for Eighth Five Year Plan are in the process of finalisation. As such, it is not possible to give details of proposals.

[English]

Issuance of Ration Cards

2250. SHRI KALP NATH RAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to stop issuing of ration cards to those drawing pay above Rs. 200 p.m.; and

(b) if so, the justification thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES

(SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Retrenchment of FCI Workers

2252. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of casual workers of Nalgonda godown of Food Corporation of India were retrenched;

(b) whether it is also a fact that they went to High Court and got favourable judgement;

(c) whether they have not been reinstated in service; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (d). The FCI retrenched 82 daily rated casual watchmen due to closure of CAP storage at Nalgonda District. The Andhra Pradesh High Court has directed the FCI to consider the retrenched workers for re-employment under the I.D. Act, 1947 on priority basis as and when vacancies arise. It has not yet been possible for FCI to re-appoint them for want of vacancies. The FCI is, however, making efforts in this direction.

Use of Non-Conventional Edible Oils

2253. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the Vanaspati industry to intensify its efforts in regard to the use of non-conventional edible oils; and

(b) if so, the reaction of industry to such suggestions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Vanaspati Industry has responded positively.

National perspective scheme

2254. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Water Commission has launched a scheme called "National perspective scheme of 1980";

(b) if so, the main objective of that scheme;

(c) whether the system under the scheme proposed is also called inter-basin transfer of river waters;

(d) whether the transfer of surplus waters of Mahanadi and Godavari is the only way to solve the irrigation as well as drinking water problems of Southern States; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to implement the schemes pertaining to that expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (e). For the development of the water resources in India at national level by transferring water to water-short areas. The Central Government had in 1980, prepared a National perspective which comprised of two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component both of which envisage inter-basin transfer of water. Among others, Mahanadi-Godavari-Krishna-Kaveri links are

also contemplated for making additional supplies available to the water deficit basins and the drought prone area in the South. In July, 1982, the Central Government set up the National Water Development Agency for taking up studies initially on the Peninsular rivers development component under which studies are required to be undertaken on 17 water transfer links. Preliminary feasibility reports on the 5 water links have already been prepared by the Agency.

[Translation]

Expenditure Incurred on Narmada Sagar Project

2255. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Narmada Sagar Project upto 1 July, 1990;

(b) the amount likely to be incurred on this project and the time by which this project is likely to be completed;

(c) the time by which it was to be completed originally and the cost escalation resulting from this delay; and

(d) the total amount of foreign aid received so far and likely to be received in future for the implementation of this project and rehabilitation of the displaced persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The estimated cost of the Narmada Sagar Project is 1993.67 crores at 1988 price level. An amount of Rs. 133.97 crores has been spent on the project upto 1st July, 1990. The project is likely to be completed by 2007. However, the major components of the project viz. concrete dam, saddle dam, power-house and construction of Main Flow Canal from zero to 81.59 Kms. along with distribution

system are planned to be completed by 1988.

(c) The project was originally estimated to cost Rs. 920.91 crores in 1982 and was targetted to be completed by 1991-92.

(d) The project has been posed for credit assistance from World Bank. However, no agreement has been reached so far with the Bank.

[English]

Place for Hosiery Trade in Tamil Nadu

2256. SHRI B. RAJARAVI VARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that conditions are favourable at Udumalpet adjacent to Tirupur, Tamil Nadu, to develop this area in hosiery trade;

(b) if so, whether any survey is proposed to be held in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (c). Government has no proposal specific to development of Udumalpet for hosiery trade. However, Government is aware of the importance of Tirupur as an important centre for hosiery industry and all possible efforts are being made to facilitate further development of this industry in and around Tirupur.

Export of Handicrafts

2257. SHRI D.D. KHANDRIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of countries to which handicrafts are exported; and

(b) the production of handicrafts goods in the country and the targets for Eighth Plan period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) The major countries are USA, West Germany, U.K. USSR, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, Australia, Netherland, Saudi Arabia and Switzerland.

(b) The State-wise production figures of handicrafts are not available. However, the estimated production figures of handicrafts during the Seventh Five Year Plan are as under:—

<i>Yera</i>	<i>Production (Rs. in crores)</i>
1	2
1985-86 (Achievement)	4100
1986-87 (—do—)	5200
1987-88 (—do—)	6150
1988-89 (—do—)	8250
1989-90 (Antidipated)	9750

The targets for the 8th Plan have not been finalised so far.

[*Translation*]

Medical Institute In Bihar

3258. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a medical institute in Bihar on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;

(b) whether any location has been selected for the purpose in Jhanjharpur under Madhubani district of Bihar;

(c) if so, the time by which this institute is likely to be established; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) to (c). There is no proposal with the Central Government to establish a Medical Institute in Jhanjharpur, Bihar on the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.

(d) The States Government of Bihar have already established a Post-graduate Institute at Patna which will provide specialised treatment facilities for people of that region.

[*English*]

Construction of Barrage over Ganga at Kanpur

2259. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of progress made on the construction of Barrage over river Ganga at Kanpur;

(b) whether preparatory work for the construction of barrage has been over;

(c) if so, when the work is likely to commence; and

(d) the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI

MANUBHAI KOTADIA: (a) to (d). The project Report for construction of barrage across the Ganga near Kanpur at an estimated cost of Rs. 151 crores was received at the Centre for techno-economic appraisal. The State Government has been advised to modify the report on the basis of the model studies.

Revision of Wages of Anganwadi Workers

2260. **DR. C. SILVERA:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the wages of Anganwadi workers engaged in the child welfare activities in rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government also propose to grant minimum wages to these workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor with relevant rules for such refusal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). The proposal for revision of honoraria of anganwadi workers engaged in the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme in rural and tribal areas and urban slums is under consideration of the Government.

(c) and (d). No such proposal is under consideration. The anganwadi workers under the ICDS programme are part-time (4 1/2 hours daily) voluntary workers selected from the local community. Therefore, only honorarium is paid to them.

Orphanages and Employment opportunity for them

2261. **SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many orphanages are in India;

(b) how many orphans are therein these orphanages;

(c) whether any educated unemployed orphans are there in these orphanages poor homes;

(d) whether Government propose to consider reservations in employment for them; and

(e) whether Government also propose to consider orphans at Par with SC/ST regarding age bar for employment opportunity?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). The information on the total number of orphanages in the country is not available with us. Orphanages are established and run by Central and State Governments, voluntary organisations, private bodies and individual with or without government support. Ministry of Welfare, however, provides grants under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for welfare of children in need of care and protection since 1979-80 with the help of State Government to 914 Destitute Homes where approximately 46,000 children are provided care and protection.

(c) Under the scheme mentioned above children are kept in homes upto the age of 16 or 18 years. This period is extendable for providing further education and vocational training to children with a view to fully rehabilitate them wherever necessary.

(d) and (e). No such proposals are under consideration of the Government.

Levy Sugar to Orissa

2262. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware of the increasing demand of sugar in the State of Orissa;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to raise the allocation of sugar to Orissa in 1990-91;

(c) whether State Government had also requested Union Government to increase the sugar allocation; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (d). The levy sugar allocations to States Union Territories are not made on demand or request but on uniform norms of ensuring minimum 425 grams per capita monthly availability for projected population as on 1.10.1986. These norms are effective from 1st February, 1987. Accordingly, monthly levy quota of Orissa is 12393.0 tonnes.

Keeping in view the present availability of levy sugar, it will not be possible to revise these norms at present.

New Sugar Policy

2263. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH:
SHRI C.M. NEGI:

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

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a revised policy for the sugar industry so as to increase the production of sugar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) The existing policy already provides incentives for larger sugar production.

(b) The policy, as recently modified in certain respects, has the following major ingredients;

- (i) liberalised licensing;
- (ii) announcement of a statutory minimum price for sugarcane;
- (iii) incentives for early and late crushing;
- (iv) assistance for cane development schemes; and
- (v) assistance for modernisation and capacity expansion of existing factories.

Allotment of Vacant Plots to SC/ST Organisations

2264. SHRI RAMJILAL SUMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the SC/ST Social and Welfare Organisations are given priority in the allotment of institutional lands in Delhi;

(b) whether the unallotted institutional plots of land demanded by these organisations can be allotted to them;

(c) If so, the guidelines, if any, laid down in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government propose to lay down such guidelines now?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (d). Allotment of institutional plots is made on the basis of sponsorship/recommendation of the concerned Departments of the Delhi Administration/Government of India and subject to the completion of the prescribed basic formalities and, therefore, the question of any reservation priority does not arise.

Renovation of Central Homoeopathic research Centre

2265. SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to renovate building of the Central Homoeopathic Research Centre, Sachivotyamapuram, Kottayam District, Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken for the development of this Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) The Central Research Institute (Homoeopathy), Kottayam is housed in a building provided by the Government of Kerala. The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy is undertaking urgent repairs to the building in a phased manner.

(b) Efforts are being made to develop this Institute exclusively for behavioural dis-

orders as recommended by the Scientific Advisory Committee of the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy.

Issue of Cosmetic Licence

2266. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the policy regarding grant of cosmetic licences to the applicants;

(b) the details of the pending applications for issuance of cosmetic licences in Delhi with the Drug Controller with reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Application for grant of licence to manufacture for sale or distribution of any cosmetic is made to the Licencing Authority appointed by the State Government. The conditions stipulated in Rule 139 of the Drugs & Cosmetics Rules are required to be complied with by the applicant for issue of a Cosmetic licence.

As per information received from Delhi Administration, the reply is as under:—

(b) The information is given in the Statement below.

(c) (1) Applications which are pending for want of compliance report from the applicant will be processed on

receipt of compliance from the applicant.

- (2) Where compliance to the memo issued following inspection/scrutiny of the application has been re-

ceived, the applications are being processed further.

- (3) Applications which are pending for want of inspection, steps are being taken to inspect them expeditiously.

STATEMENT

Details of Applications for Grant of Cosmetics Manufacturing Licences Pending with Drugs Control Department of Delhi Administration

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of applicant</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	M/s. Libya Cosmetics, 254-B, Gali No. 3 & 5 Block, Bhole Nath Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi-32	A memo has been issued to the firm to submit NDC from Chief fire Officer, Delhi pending for want of compliance.
2.	Bonne Cosmetics, B-10, Motia Khan New Delhi-55	—do—
3.	M/s. Morny Cosmetics, C-77, Okhla Industrial Area, Phase-I, New Delhi.	A memo has been issued to the firm to remove deficiencies following inspections pending for want of compliance from the firm.
4.	M/s. Gulshan Perfumery Co., 7814/8, New Basti, Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi-6	—do—
5.	M/s. Onkar Ghdakhu Factory, H.No. 311 Pooth Kalan, Delhi-41.	Pending for want of inspection with officer of CDSCO North Zone. A letter has been written to the Dy. Drugs Controller (India) Ghaziabad, requesting him to depute some officer of his organisation to carry out a joint inspection of the premises of the said firm, date not yet confirmed

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of applicant</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
6.	M/s. Sarthi Cosmetics, 10296, Azad Market Delhi-6	Inspection has been carried out file in being processed.
7.	M/s. Rattan Lila & Co. (P) Ltd. 36, DSIDC, Wazir Pur, Industrial Complex, Delhi-52.	A memo to remove deficiencies has been issued following inspection, pending for want of compliance from the firm.
8.	M/s. Super System Cosmetics, J-97, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi-18.	A memo was issued for deficiencies following inspection compliance report has been received. Ending for want of verification of compliance report.
9.	M/s. Duke Products, Azad Market	A memo was issued for deficiencies following inspection. Compliance report has been submitted by applicant. Compliance has been verified & case is being processed.
10.	M/s. Sahni Cosmetics Pahari Dhiraj, Delhi-6	A memo is being issued for deficiencies following inspection of the premises.
11.	M/s. Jagdish Soap Works, Punjabi Basti Subzi Mandi, Delhi-7	Application received recently, pending for want of inspection.
12.	M/s. Paras Perfumery Co., Shastri Nagar, Delhi-52	Application received recently, pending for want of inspection.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address of applicant</i>	<i>Reasons for pendency</i>
1	2	3
13.	M/s. R.A. Products, 17, Sahipur, Shalimar Bagh, Delhi-52	The firm has reported compliance to the memo issued following inspection for deficiencies the case is being further processed.
14.	M/s. A.K. Cosmetics, E-5 Raghubir Nagar New Delhi.	—do—
15.	M/s. Acme Cosmetics Co. 11103, Gali Swarn Wali, Motia Khan, New Delhi	Applications received recently, pending for want of inspection.
16.	M/s. National Beauty Products, 3013/4, Gali No. 18, Ranjit Nagar, New Delhi.	—do—
17.	Evian Fragrances, Khagra No. 7/19, Village Libaspur, Bhatla Road, Swapop Nagar, Delhi	A memo has been issued following scrutiny of application to submit certain documents, pending for want of compliance from the firm.
18.	M/s. Jain Enterprises, Saraoi Rohella Delhi.	Applications received recently pending for want of inspection.
19.	V.K. Cosmetics, Peera Garhi, Delhi	
20.	M/s. Vardhman Food & Pharmaceuticals Badarpur, New Delhi.	

Adoption of Children by Foreigners

2267. SHRI KODIKKUNIL SURESH:
Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreigners who have adopted Children from India during the last three years and taken them to the foreign countries;

(b) whether there is any machinery to enquire into the plight of these children, once they left India;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of Union Government that children adopted from India and taken to foreign lands are tortured and their body parts are sold; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The number of foreigners who took children from India for adoption under the Guardians & Wards Act, 1890, as per information received from various courts during the last three years, are as follows:—

<i>Years</i>	<i>Number of Children</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987	792
1988	686
1989	793

(b) In accordance with the directions of the Supreme Court the Government of India, from time to time, send to the Indian Embassies parents, the names, addresses and other particulars of such children taken abroad for adoption with the request that the Embassy or High Commission, as the case

may be should watch over the welfare and progress of such children.

(c) The Government have not received any such report.

(d) Does not arise.

Population Growth

2268. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the annual population growth in India is at an alarming rate of 2.08 percent as compared to 1.38 per cent in China.

(b) whether experts believe that the key to peg the runaway population growth lies in improving the social status of women by expanding educational and employment opportunities for them, if the issue is to be solved permanently; and

(c) what specific integrated measures have been identified to make a success of the family welfare scheme to achieve zero population growth by the year 2050?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) The Government is aware of the prevailing higher population growth in India as compared to that in China. The latest available estimate of natural growth rate of India for 1988 is 2.05%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) To keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, a well designed strategy has been evolved which lays emphasis on improving quality of health services strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates through Uni-

versal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing community participation adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations. Besides, schemes of reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are being implemented and will be further strengthened.

[Translation]

**Registration of Patients Restricted in
AIIMS**

2269. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

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

(a) the doctor-patient ratio at the various hospitals in Delhi;

(b) whether the daily number of registration of patients at AIIMS, New Delhi has been restricted;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether patients coming to casualty ward will have to face inconvenience due to this policy; and

(e) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY
WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):**

(a) The doctor-patient ratio varies from Department to Department in a hospital and also from hospital to hospital in Delhi.

(b) to (e). No, Sir. The AIIMS has reported that it runs 13 General OPDs and 56 Speciality Clinics and all the patients coming to these OPDs and Clinics are properly attended to. It was only for about a month (15th May to 15th June, 1990) that some restriction was imposed in the Medical OPD only due to shortage of consultants and Senior Residents in the Department of Medicine. Rest of the OPDs functioned normally. Even during the period in question, no deserving patient was refused treatment or consultation.

[English]

Directorate of Employment in D.G.E.&T

2270. SHRI LARANG SAI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities of Directorate of Employment in the Directorate General of Employment and Training have come to standstill after the transfer of the Employment Exchanges to the State;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to assign new areas of work to it in order to utilise the services of the highly qualified technical officers/staffs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND
WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):**

(a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Handicapped Persons Category-wise

2271. SHRI ATINDER PAL SINGH:
SHRI K.S. RAO:
SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise, State-wise total number of handicapped persons in the country;

(b) the names of the schemes being implemented by Union Government to make these person self-supporting;

(c) whether Government propose to provide interest- free loan facility to them;

(d) whether there is any proposal to provide interest -free loan to blinds , handicapped with both hands and legs;

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

(f) whether Government propose to formulate new schemes for the welfare of handicapped; if so the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Category-wise, state-wise total number of estimated handicapped persons in the country as per report of National Sample Survey Organisation conducted during 98 may be seen at Statement I to IV given below.

(b) The major schemes being implemented by the Central Govt. to make handicapped persons self-supporting are indicated at statement V below.

(c) No, please.

(d) No, please.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The Central Government will initiate the following three new schemes during 1990-91:

(i) Assistance to voluntary organisations for organising Rural Camps for Early Detection of Handicapped;

(ii) Scheme of Assistance to Institutions working for Spastics and Mentally Retarded;

(iii) Assistance to States for Economic Rehabilitation programmes for the Handicapped.

STATEMENT-I

Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of persons having locomotor disability for reselected States.

State	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1030	849
Assam	271	296

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Bihar	895	696
Gujarat	769	646
Haryana	1006	973
Himachal Pradesh	811	564
Jammu & Kashmir	915	485
Karnataka	835	660
Kerala	874	842
Madhya Pradesh	686	637
Maharashtra	775	635
Manipur	300	477
Meghalaya	302	244
Nagaland	No rural Sample	241
Orissa	729	629
Punjab	1392	854
Rajasthan	1023	892
Tamil Nadu	848	769
Tripura	695	683
Uttar Pradesh	810	694
West Bengal	676	431
Chandigarh	640	1058
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	398	No Urban Area

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Delhi	844	443
Goa, Daman, Diu	923	591
Mizoram	487	365
Pondicherry	1182	836
All India	828	679

STATEMENT-II

Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years (above) having hearing disability.

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	749	510
Assam	381	354
Bihar	495	365
Gujarat	338	274
Haryana	662	538
Himachal Pradesh	612	207
Jammu & Kashmir	598	262
Karnataka	599	405
Kerala	489	413
Madhya Pradesh	314	205
Maharashtra	484	275
Manipur	333	187

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Meghalaya	635	146
Orissa	842	382
Punjab	592	384
Rajasthan	505	426
Tamil Nadu	829	728
Tripura	584	447
Uttar Pradesh	490	337
West Bengal	656	350
Chandigarh	680	359
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	407	No Urban Area
Delhi	480	195
Goa, Daman, Diu	224	106
Mizoram	896	494
Pondicherry	1292	1307
Nagaland	Not surveyed	87
All India	553	390

STATEMENT-III

Estimated number (per 1,00,000 aged 5 years (above) having speech disability.

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	443	373

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Assam	244	213
Bihar	334	258
Gujarat	169	164
Haryana	269	625
Himachal Pradesh	379	127
Jammu & Kashmir	523	298
Karnataka	343	291
Kerala	418	470
Madhya Pradesh	174	161
Maharashtra	194	199
Manipur	131	116
Meghalaya	513	11
Nagaland	No surveyed	31
Orissa	303	214
Punjab	270	291
Rajasthan	250	272
Tamil Nadu	372	353
Tripura	319	329
Uttar Pradesh	307	342
West Bengal	341	168
Chandigarh	355	419

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	213	No Urban Area
Delhi	522	319
Goa, Daman, Diu	249	841
Mizoram	640	359
Pondicherry	568	379
All India	304	279

STATEMENT-IV

Estimated number (per 1,00,000) of persons having visual disability.

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Andhra Pradesh	769	426
Assam	190	168
Bihar	518	291
Gujarat	481	244
Haryana	530	473
Himachal Pradesh	398	348
Jammu & Kashmir	248	141
Karnataka	593	315
Kerala	255	303
Madhya Pradesh	484	309
Maharashtra	528	307

<i>State</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
Manipur	203	68
Meghalaya	251	139
Nagaland	Not surveyed	36
Orissa	758	501
Punjab	727	373
Rajasthan	635	376
Tamil Nadu	565	637
Tripura	585	395
Uttar Pradesh	664	394
Chandigarh	143	111
West Bengal	364	241
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	318	No Urban Area
Delhi	419	173
Goa, Daman, Diu	451	216
Mizoram	226	95
Pondicherry	814	1259
All India	553	356

STATEMENT-V

handicapped persons category-wise.

Statement referred to in reply to part (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2271 for 22.8.90 by Shri Atinder Pal Singh, Shri K.S. Rao & Shri Kailash Meghwal regarding

The following are the schemes which are being implemented by the Central Govt. to make handicapped person self-supporting:—

1. *Scheme of Assistance to Organisations for the disabled.*

Under this scheme grant-in-aid is provided to voluntary organisations working for disabled persons. Upto 90% financial assistance is given to such voluntary organisations for providing education, vocational training, placement and rehabilitation facilities to disabled persons.

2. *Scheme of Assistance to Disabled Person for purchased/fitting of Aids/Appliances*

Under this scheme grant are given to voluntary organisations for providing aids/appliances whose value range between Rs. 25/- and Rs. 3,600/- to disabled persons (i) free of cost if their income is less than Rs. 1200/- per month and (ii) at 50% cost if the income range between Rs. 1201/- to 2500/- per month. This scheme is implemented through voluntary agencies spread all over the country.

Under the scheme, aids and appliances are provided to the visually handicapped, hearing handicapped and orthopaedically handicapped.

3. *Scholarship for the disabled persons*

Government of India have a scheme for providing scholarships to physically handicapped students including the blind for pursuing education from Class IX onwards. Scholarships are also provided for technical and professional training, correspondence courses of study and on the job training to the handicapped. In addition to the scholarships, which vary depending upon the courses of study, for day scholar and hostellers, readers' allowance to the blind is also given.

4. *District Rehabilitation Centres*

The scheme of District Rehabilitation

Centres was launched on a pilot basis. Through these centres, efforts are made to provide comprehensive and coordinated services, including vocational rehabilitation, to the disabled population in the rural areas. So far 11 District Rehabilitation Centres have been set up across the country.

5. *National Institutes*

The Central Government has set up the following four National Institutes as apex level organisations in their respective areas of disability:—

1. National Institute for the Visually Handicapped, Dehradun.
2. National Institute for the Orthopaedically Handicapped, Calcutta.
3. Ali Yavar Jung National Institute for the Hearing Handicapped, Bombay.
4. National Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Secunderabad.

In addition to these the following two Institutions have been set up primarily as service institutions for providing general services to the handicapped persons:—

1. Institute for the Physically Handicapped, New Delhi.
2. National Institute of Rehabilitation, Training and Research, Olatpur, Orissa.

6. *Employment*

- (i) Reservation: 3% vacancies in Central Government in Group C & D posts and comparable posts in Central Public Undertakings

have been reserved for physically handicapped—1% each for the blind, deaf and orthopaedically handicapped.

- (ii) Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped; 22 Special Employment Exchanges for physically handicapped and 42 Special Cells in normal employment exchanges for handicapped have normal employment exchanges for handicapped have been set up exclusively to help the handicapped in gainful employment. Besides, normal employment exchanges also help the handicapped person in finding suitable employment.

- (iii) Vocational Rehabilitation Centres: 17 Vocational Rehabilitation Centres are at present set up through-out the country. The services offered by Vocational Rehabilitation Centers include medical evaluation, vocational evaluation, skill development and placement.

.[English]

Condoms for Women

2272. SHRI Y.S. RAJA SHEKAR REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether surgeons and medical experts of USA have developed condom for women which has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of US for marketing in that country?

(b) whether the same has been tested by the Operations Research Group in Baroda to conduct a market survey in India before it is sent to the Indian Council of

Medical Research to get permission for setting up a plant to manufacture the condoms in India;

(c) If so, the latest position in this regard;

(d) the broad features of the device; and

(e) whether any assessment has been made of its suitability in the Indian conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) Dr. A.V. K. Reddy, a general surgeon from Wyoming, USA has developed a latex rubber device for the use women similar in nature to that of "condoms" a US based pharmaceutical firm "Akron Rubber Development" has collaborated with Dr. Reddy to manufacture the product. It has been claimed by Dr. AVK Reddy that the device has been approved by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

(b) and (c). The information is being collected.

(d) The device consists of a disposal latex device designed to fit loosely inside the vagina and also covers the perineum. It can be inserted in advance of intercourse and is claimed to effectively prevent any contact with body secretions of the partners. Thus its alleged benefits is to provide both contraceptive products as well as products by STD including AIDS.

(e) No study has been carried out to assess its suitability in our country.

Support Prices of Kharif Crops

2273. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government anticipate a larger procurement of kharif crops as a result of hike in support prices;

(b) if so, the extent of expected crop wise additional procurement;

(c) whether Government have adequate arrangements to process the increased procurements by way of storage, transportation, preservation, sales and finances; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) and (b). Whereas paddy and coarse grains are procured by F.C.I. and State procuring agencies under price support scheme on voluntary basis to ensure that the farmers get the minimum support prices fixed by Government and also to avoid distress sale of paddy and coarse grains at prices below the support prices, rice is procured from the rice millers under statutory levy at procurement prices for levy rice fixed by Central Government. The increase in the support prices of paddy/coarse grains coupled with prospect of good production of foodgrains for the third consecutive year is likely to result in larger quantity of paddy/coarse grains to be procured by FCI and State procuring agencies under price support scheme. However, no estimates can be made as procurement is based on voluntary sale by the farmers.

(c) and (d). All efforts are being made for effective management of the price support operations regarding paddy and coarse grains and procurement of levy rice during 1990-91 kharif marketing season including all aspects viz. storage, transportation, preservation and finance etc. in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

Funds Released by Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board to Voluntary Organisations

2274. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board have issued sanctions and released funds to various Voluntary Organisations in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Statements showing the names and addresses of institution along with the other particulars such as locations, number of beneficiaries and the amount sanctioned by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board during 1990-91 (upto 17th August, 1990) under different programmes are given below.

STATEMENT

Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board Nutrition Programmes 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	No. of Units	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released for 1990-91
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Durga Jan Kalyan Samiti, N.D.M.C. Community Centre Dhobi Ghat, New Delhi.	N.D.M.C. Community Centre, Dhobi Ghat	50	1	10,050/-	5,125/-
2.	Indian Red Cross Society (Delhi Branch), Golf Links, New Delhi	Ranjit Nagar Madan Gairh, Aya Nagar Fatehpur Beri Jhatikra Suredha Palam New Seemapuri Jhilmil, Najafgarh Dilshad Garden Rani Khera	660	12	1,01,700/-	
3.	New Delhi Social Service League, C-30/N.D.M.C. Type II Qrs, R.K. Ashram Magar, New Delhi.	Khyala Centre	50	1	10,050/-	5,025/-
		Gole Market	25	1	6,675/-	3,375/-
		Raghubir Nagar	125	1	26,775/-	13,425/-
4.	Ram Priy Buniyadi Shiksha Samiti, C.P. J-1, New Seelampur, Delhi	New Seelampur	100	1	20,100/-	10,050/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
5.	Shri Anand Education Society, 283/23, Shop Plot, Maddi Wali Gali, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi.	Vishnu Garden	50	1	10,050/-	5,025/-
6.	Gujarati Nav Nirman Samaj, H-Block-2, Jahangirpuripuri, Delhi.	Jahangirpur	50	1	10,050/-	
7.	Community Welfare Organisation, A-65, Bunt Bhavan, Gokul Puri, Delhi.	Gokul Puri	50	1	10,050/-	5,000/-
8.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal, B-1/58, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Raghubir Nagar	50	1	10,050/-	5,025/-
9.	Sewa Bharti, 10196/A, Jhandewalan Mata In front of Jhandewalan Mata Mandir New Delhi.	R.K. Puram Gautam Nagar	160	2	31,500/-	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
10.	Bhartiya Kalyan Samiti, Arya Samaj, Moti Bagh, (South), New Delhi.	Hastsal Gaon Vikas Nagar	50	2	13,350/-	7,350/-
11.	Delhi Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, B-14, Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi	(Shahdara Block) Tahirpur, Molarband, Gharoli, Mandavli Palla Jaitpur Vasant Gaon & Chandu Nagar Jhangola & Ali Gaon Sherpur	30 32 28 30 30 30 71 60 30	€ 2 2 1	29,700/- 16,185/- 14,700/- 7,350/-	 5025/-
12.	Kalptaru Kalyan Kendra, Bhartiya House, 17-Friends Colony, New Delhi.	Lhizrabad	50	1	10,050/-	5025/-
13.	Isti Arya Samaj, G-61-62, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi.	Nizamuddin	30	1	7,350/-	3,675/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
14.	Balak Mata Centre, 526, Matia Mahal, Delhi.	Qasabpura, Beriwalla Bagh, Matia Mahal	200	3	40,220/-	
15.	Purbosree Mahila Samiti, B-152, Chittaranjan Park, New Delhi.	K-2019 Chittaranjan Park	50	1	10,050/-	
16.	Jhuggi Bal Sudhar Kendra, 1-Shankracharya Marg, Civil Lines, New Delhi.	Khyber Pass	100	1	20,100/-	
17.	Shushma Shiksha Samiti, B-58, Krishna Kunj Ext. Laxmi Nagar, Delhi.	Laxmi Nagar	50	1	8,365/- 1.6.90 to 31.3.91	
18.	Chethan, 15-Zakir Bagh, Opp. Surya Hotel, Okhla Road, New Delhi.	Katwaria Sarai Village	100	1	20,100/-	
19.	Bharat Sevak Samaj, 19 & 20 Northend Complex R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi.	Manakpura Ganj Shadipur	130 50	4	57,600/-	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Sh	Khampur Delhi Gate	50 Nabi Qarim Pahar Ganj	50			
20.	Guild of Service, (Delhi Branch) C/o Saheed Bhavan, 18/1, Institutional Area, Near J.N.U. New Delhi.	Saheed Bhavan —do—	100 25	2	20,100/- 6,675/-	
21.	Swami Sivananda Memorial Institute of Fine Arts & Crafts, Road No. 31, East Avenue, Punjabi Bagh, New Delhi.	Rani Khera, Begumpur Badpur, Punjabi Bagh	150	4	30,150/-	
22.	Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar New Delhi.	Alaknand Harijan Basti, Meharchand Marg.	70 30	2	20,100/-	
23.	S. Sanatan Dharma Shishu Kendra, A-6860, Quila Prithiviraj, New Delhi.	Nabi Qarim	300	1	60,300/-	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
24.	Indian Widow's Welfare Association, Plot No-1. Opp. D-II/2, West Kidwai Nagar, New Delhi.	Humayan Road	50	1	10,050/-	
25.	Akshya Prathisthan, 4-Sindhia House, Connaught Place, New Delhi	Vasant Kunj	50	1	20,100/-	
26.	Delhi University Women's Association, Chhatra Marg, Delhi	Chhatra Marg	75	1	16,725/-	
27.	New Delhi Mahila Samiti, Kali Bari, New Delhi	Kali Bari	100	1	20,100/-	
28.	Depressed Women Welfare Association, 6094/1/2, Dev Nagar, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.	Ragharpura	50	1	10,050/-	
29.	Nirmal Shiksha Kendra, 16-A, Asaf Ali Road New Delhi.	Shahjahan Road	50	1	10,050/-	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>No. of Units</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released for 1990-91</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>
30.	Hospital Welfare Society, C-702, New Friends Colony New Delhi.	J.P. Hospital	50	2	20,100/-	
		Safdarjung Hospital	50			
31.	Vanita Samaj Lodi Road, New Delhi.	Lodi Road	50	1	10,050/-	

Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board List of Sanctioned Under General Grant-in Aid For 1990-91 (Plan Period)

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	Location	No of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Sewa Bharati, 10/96/A, Jhandewalan Mara Mandir, New Delhi.	Jahangirpuri	160	7,500/-	3,500/-
2.		Sawanpark	—do—	10,000/-	5,000/-
3.		Timarpur	—do—	7,500/-	3,500/-
4.		Wazirpur	—do—	7,500/-	3,500/-
5.		Bangan Park	—do—	7,500/-	3,500/-
6.	Streebal, B-5/19, Safdarjung Enclave, New Delhi.	Humayunpur Village	40	8,000/-	—
7.	Servant of the People Society (Delhi Br.) Lajpat Bhavan, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Kalyanpuri	30	6,000/-	3,000/-
8.	Parmarth Mission Hospital 23/7, Shakti Nagar, Delhi.	Shakti Nagar	50	10,000/-	5,000/-

329

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

330

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Amount realised (in Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Hospital Welfare Society F-72, G.K.-II, N.D.	L.N.J.N. Safdarjung Hospital	500	20,000	—
10.	Bharat Blind Technical Welfare Society, Madangir, Near Central Market, Delhi.	Madangir	25	6,000/-	—
11.	Delhi University Women's Association C. Marg, Delhi.	Charavas Marg	75	10,000/-	—
12.	Indian Red Cross Society, Gold Lines, New Delhi.	(7 Centres)	300	10,000/-	—
13.	The Society of the Sisters of the Cross, Najafgarh, New Delhi-43.	Najafgarh	25-30	10,000/-	—
14.	Nari Baksha Samiti, Raj Niwas Marg, New Delhi.	Rani Bagh	30	6,000/-	—
15.	Jhuggi Bal Sudhar Kendra 58, Lucknow Road, Delhi.	Khyber pass	100	7,500/-	4,000/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Amount released (in Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
16.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal, B-58, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi-24.	Raghubir Nagar	25	6000/-	3000/-
17.	Adarsh Mahila Shilp Kala Kendra, A-1/53, Janakpuri New Delhi.	Janakpuri	25	6,000/-	—
18.	Handicapped Welfare Federation, 14-Tansen Marg, New Delhi.	Tansen Marg	25	10,000/-	—
19.	Bibi Nanaki Sat Sangh Sabha, 1557/1, Gulabi Building, West Rohtas Nagar, Delhi-32.	Rohtas Nagar	25	6,000/-	—
20.	Bibi Khanit Sat Sangh Sabha, 34, Old Anarkali, Krishna Nagar New Delhi	Krishna Nagar	25	6,000/-	—
21.	Sri Guru Amar Dass Sat Sangh Sabha, J-Extn., 124, Laxmi Nagar Delhi	Laxmi Nagar	25	6,000/-	—

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	Location	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Bharat Sevak Samaj (Delhi Br.) 19/20 Northend Complex R.K. Marg, New Delhi	North Avenue	25	6,000/-	—
23.	Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital Welfare Society, O.P.D. Block, Dr. M.L. Hospital New Delhi.	O.P.D. Block	30	10,000/-	5,000/-
24.	—do—	—do—	50	10,000/-	—
25.	Association for Social Health in India, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhaya Marg, New Delhi			10,000/-	—
26.	Ecat Society, 16-E/33, East Patel Nagar, New Delhi	Patel Nagar	50	10,000/-	5,000/-
27.	New Delhi Social Service League, C/30, N.D.M.C., Type-II Qrs. R.K. Marg, New Delhi.	Gole Market & Raghubir	25	7,000/-	3,500/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No of Beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Amount released (in Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
28.	Dr. Jakir Hussain Memorial Welfare Society, Jamia Nagar, New Delhi.	Okhla & Masgarh	60	10,000/-	—
29.	Chanderwati Chawdhary Samark Trust, Chhatravas Bhavan, Chander Rya Vidya Mandir, East of Kailash, New Delhi.	Chhatravas Bhavan	120	7,000/-	—
30.	Gujrat Research Society F-47, N.D.S.E. Part-I, New Delhi.	Masjd Moth	25	10,000/-	5,000/-
31.	Chhatravas Chander Arya Vidya Mandir, East of Kailash, New Delhi	East of Kailash	100	7,000/-	—
32.	Arya Bal Bal Griha Darta Ganj, Delhi.	Darya Ganj	400	10,000/-	—
33.	Arya Kanya Sadan, Patudi House, Dana Ganj, Delhi.	Darya Ganj	350	10,000/-	—
34.	Sh. Anand Education Society, J-124, Vishnu Garden, New Delhi.	Vishnu Garden	25	6,000/-	—

337

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

338

Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board Authenticated List of Sanctioned Under General Grant-in-Aid 1990-91 (One Year)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Amount released (in Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1.	Delhi Bhartiya Grameen Mahila Sangh, B-14 Sujan Singh Park, New Delhi.	Vasant Gaon Chandu Nagar Ali Gaon Dakshin-puri Sungalpur M.P. Khadar Majara	350	28,000/-	14,000/-
2.	Servants of the People Society, Lajpat Bhavan Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi.	Madangir	50	5,000/-	2,500/-
3.	Samaj Sewa Sangh, M-69/10, Q. No.16, Brahmpuri, Delhi-53	Brahmpuri	100	5000/-	
4.	Women's Action for Development, S-156 Greater Kailash (Part-I) New Delhi 110048	Sagarpur	50	5000/-	
5.	Very Special Arts & India E-18, Defence Colony, New Delhi	Defence Colony	25	5,000/-	2,500/-
6.	Purboshree Mahila Samiti K-2019, Chittranjan Park New Delhi		30	5,000/-	2,500/-

339

Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

340

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name & Address of the Institution</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)</i>	<i>Amount released (in Rs.)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
7.	Sanit Social Welfare Educational Society, T-702 (Gurdwara) Prem Nagar Road, Baljit Nagar, New Delhi	Baljeet Nagar	30	5,000/-	
8.	Nari Raksha Samiti Raj Niwas Marg, New Delhi		30	5,000/-	2,500/-
9.	Karuna, 95 AB Shahjahan Road, Delhi	Jangpura 'B'	25	5,000/-	
10.	All India Federation of Deaf 18, Northend Complex, R.K. Ashram Marg, New Delhi.	R.K. Ashram	25	5,000/-	
11.	Kalpataru Kalyan Kendra, 101, Kaison House, 84 Nehru Place, New Delhi.	Khazirabad		5,000/-	
12.	Community Welfare Organisation, A-65, Bunt Bhavan, Gokulpuri, Delhi	Gokulpuri	25	3,500/-	

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	Location	No. of beneficiaries	Amount sanctioned (in Rs.)	Amount released (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Konark Shikshan Sansthan, Q 21, Vikash Vihar, Uttam Nagar, Delhi	Uttam Nagar	25	5,000/-	
14.	Institution for the Blind Andh Vidyalaya, Panchkuan Road, New Delhi	Panchkuin Road		5,000/-	
15.	Harding Avenue Welfare Association, C-II/43 Tilak Marg, New Delhi.	Tilak Marg	25	5,000/-	2,500/-
16.	Tagore Monetassori School 4833/XIII Baratooti, Delhi	Baratooti	300	5,000/-	
17.	The Christion Relief & Peace Society, Plot No. 7, Pushpa Bhavan, Dr. Ambedkar road, New Delhi.	Dakshinpuri	25	5,000/-	

(As on 7th August 1990)

Sl. No.	Name of Organisation	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Handicapped Welfare Federation	8,000.00	
2.	Chhtravas Chandra Arya Vidya Mandir	5,200.00	4,800.00
3.	Arya Bal Grih	10,400.00	
4.	New Delhi Social Service League	10,400.00	9,000.00
5.	Delhi Bharatiya Grameen Mahila Sangh	10,400.00	
6.	Bharat Sewak Samaj	5,200.00	
7.	Service Cine International India	10,000.00	9,000.00
8.	Nari Raksha Samiti	10,400.00	
9.	Sewa Bharati (Ist Camp)	10,400.00	10,000.00
10.	—do— (IInd Camp)	10,400.00	7,432.00
11.	Delhi State Bharat Society and Guides (Scouts)	10,400.00	

345

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

346

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
12.	Delhi State Bharat Society and Guides (Scouts) (Guides)	10,400.00	
13.	Jeewan Jyoti Sangh	10,400.00	
14.	Arya Kanya Sadan	5,200.00	
15.	Community Welfare Organisation	10,400.00	9,000.00
16.	Ram Priya Buniadi Shiksha Samiti	5,200.00	4,800.00
17.	Bhartiya Kalyan Samiti	10,400.00	9,000.00
18.	Mahila Pratiraksha Mandal	10,400.00	9,000.00
19.	Grameen Shiksha Samiti	10,400.00	9,000.00
20.	Sumit Social Welfare Educational Society	10,400.00	9,000.00
21.	Chandravati Chowdhary Smarak Trust	5,200.00	
22.	Konark Shikshan Sansthan	10,400.00	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Organisation</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
23.	Womens Action for Development (WAFD)	10,400.00	9,000.00
24.	Very Special Arts India	8,00.00	

Amount Sanctioned and Released under Creche Programme for 1990-91

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	No. of Unit	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Jeevan Jyoti Sangh Nehru Vihar Dayalpur, Main Karawal Nagar, Delhi	2 Units	25,240/-	12,620/-
2.	Dharam Nirpeksh Samajouthan, Samiti, NA-58 A Vishnu Garden New Delhi.	2 "	25,240/-	
3.	Nagrik Shiksha Samiti, N-II Sham Nagar, New Delhi	1 "	12,620/-	6,310/-
4.	Grameen Shiksha Samiti J-Block, 939 Jahangirpuri, Delhi	2 "	25,240/-	12,620/-
5.	Steebal, 135 Jumayunpur Safderjung Enclave, New Delhi	2 "	25,240/-	12,620/-
6.	Bal Sahyog, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	2 "	25,240/-	
7.	Community Welfare Organisation, A-65 Bunty Bhavan, Gokulpuri, Delhi	2 "	25,240/-	12,620/-
8.	Council for Tibetan Education of His Holiness the Dalai Lama, Ms. Tibetan Refugee Day School, Majnu Ka Tilla, Delhi	2 "	25,240/-	

351
Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers
352

Sl. No.	Name & Address of the Institution	No. of Unit	Amount Sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Women's Welfare & Self Employment Society, 285 Laxmi Bai Nagar New Delhi	2 Units	25,240/-	12,620/-
10.	Sri Anand Education Society 283/23 Maddi Wali Gali Vishnu Garden, Delhi.	2 "	25,240/-	12,620/-
11.	Konark Shikshan Sanstha, Q-21 Vikash Vihar, Uttam Nagar, New Delhi	1 Unit	12,620/-	6,310/-
12.	Parish Shishu Vikas Parishad, 36/232 Himatpuri, Trilokpuri Delhi.	1 "	12,620/-	6,310/-
13.	St. Thomas Educational Society 26/384 DDA Flats, Madangir, New Delhi.	1 "	12,620/-	6,310/-
14.	Mahesh Sewa Sabha 120 Nehru Kutia Malka Ganj Delhi.	1 "	12,620/-	6,310/-
15.	Rohini Star Educational Society DDA Janta Flats, Nand Nagri, Delhi.	1 "	12,620/-	6,310/-
16.	Karuna, 95 AB Shahajahan Road New Delhi.	2 Units	25,240/-	12,620/-

353

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

354

Amount Sanctioned and Released under Family Counselling 1990-91

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Institution</i>	<i>Amount Sanctioned</i>	<i>Amount Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Institute of Social Studies Trust, S.M .M. Theatre Craft Buildings, 5 Din Dayal Upadhya Marg	46,400/-	23,200/-
2.	Mahila Dakshita Samiti 2 Telegraph Lane, New Delhi	48,320/-	24,160/-
3.	Mahila Dakshita Samiti Rohtak Road, Centre New Delhi	48,960/-	24,480/-
4.	Gujarat Research Society, F-47 N.S.S.E. Part-I New Delhi	41,440/-	20,720/-
5.	All India Assocation for Christian Higher Education, Plot No. 39 Pankha Road, Janakpuri, New Delhi	38,440/-	19,200/-
6.	Y.W.C.A. of India Parliament Street, New Delhi	43,008/-	21,504/-
7.	Guild of Service, C/o Saheed Bhavan, 18/1 Institutional Area, Near J.N.U. New Delhi	45,120/-	22,560/-
8.	Harijan Sewak Sangh, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.	45,120/-	22,500/-

355
Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

356

Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects

2275. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of work on Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar projects;

(b) the amount of money required to complete these two projects; and

(c) the time by which these two projects are expected to be completed in all respects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) The estimated cost of Narmada Sagar and Sardar Sarovar Projects is Rs. 1993.67 crores and Rs. 6406.00 crores, respectively. The pre-construction works on the Narmada Sagar Project, which include colony buildings, approach roads, foundation excavation of Main dam and the Power House pit are in progress. In respect of Sardar Sarovar Project, works on the construction of rock fill dykes, link channels, the Main Dam, and the Canal and distributaries are in progress. The Sardar Sarovar and Narmada Sagar projects are planned to be completed by the years 2004 and 2007 respectively.

Procurement of Kharif & Rabi Crops

2276. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the targets fixed for procurement of Kharif Crops for the year,

(b) whether the procurement of Rabi Crop this year was high in comparison to 1989; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) No targets of procurement are fixed, as foodgrains are procured against voluntary offers by farmers under Government's price support scheme. A record quantity of 117.88 lakh tonnes of rice has been procured for Central Pool till 17th August, 90 during the current Kharif Marketing Season 1989-90 which will end on 30th September, 1990.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. A quantity of 110.71 lakh tonnes of wheat had been procured during the current rabi marketing season 1990-91 upto 17-8-90 as against 90.04 lakh tonnes of wheat procured during the whole rabi marketing season 1989-90.

Grant in Aid to Voluntary Organisations Working in Resettlement Colonies

2278. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA. Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board has discontinued the grant-in-aid to various voluntary organisations working in slums and resettlement colonies, and

(b) if so, the name of organisations and the reasons for discontinuing the grant-in-aid?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). Grants have been discontinued under all the programmes to the following two institutions in Delhi during 1990-91 due to unsatisfactory performance.

(i) Janta Vidyapeeth, Mangolpuri

(ii) Dalit Uthan Shiksha Samiti, Shastri Nagar

Grants to the following institutions have been discontinued under the Nutrition Programme alone during 1990-91. As these institutions were running regular schools and charging high fees from the beneficiaries of the institutions;

- (i) Nagrik Shiksha Samiti, Khayala,
- (ii) Shiv Durga Mandir Samiti, Seem-
apuri,
- (iii) Bal Vikas Samiti, Trilokpuri.

**Water Supply to Hubli and Dharwal in
Karnataka**

2279. SHRIJANARDHANAPOOJARY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to supply water to Hubli and Dharwal in Karnataka from Renuka Sagar; and

(b) if so, the amount so far spent on the project and the amount proposed to be spent during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MĀRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per the information received from the Government of Karnataka, a sum of Rs. 1149 lakhs has been spent on the first stage water supply to Hubli and Dharwal from Renuka Sagar till the end of February, 1990. A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs is proposed to be spent by the State Government on the second stage of water supply to Hubli and Dharwal from Rani Bennur during the current year out of which Rs. 0.16 lakh has been spent till the end of the July, 1990.

India Population Projects

2280. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Population Projects in being implemented in the country with World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the States where such projects are being implemented;

(c) whether Government propose to include Rajasthan under the project in near future; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The States where India population Projects are currently being implemented are Kerala, Karnataka, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and the Metropolitan cities of Bombay and Madras.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal to include Rajasthan under the India Population Projects in the near future. Rajasthan is at present covered by an Area Project being implemented with the assistance from the United Nations Fund for Population Activities from 1.3.1989.

**National Technology Mission on
Immunisation**

2281. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state the objectives of the National Technology (Mission on Immunisation" and how far these have been fulfilled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): The National Technology Mission on Immunisation has the objective to achieve coverage levels of atleast 85% of the infants with

DPT, Oral Polio Vaccine. BCG and Measles Vaccine and 100% in regard to pregnant women with Tetanus Toxoid by 1990 and also to achieve self sufficiency in respect of these vaccines production. So far as the coverage is concerned, by March, 1990 82.89% coverage has been achieved in regard to DPT, Oral Polio and BCG while 69% coverage has been achieved in regard to Measles in infants and Tetanus Toxoid for pregnant women. The country has achieved self-sufficiency in the production of all vaccines required in the Immunisation Programme except Oral Polio Vaccine.

Civic Amenities in J.J. Colonies

2282. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that various J.J. Colonies in Delhi still do not have facilities like drinking water, sewerage, storm-water drains, parks schools etc.; and

(b) If so, the schemes chalked out by Government to provide such essential services/facilities in these colonies?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN). (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has stated that facilities like storm water drains, parks, schools etc. are available in the Jhuggi Jhonpari Resettlement Colonies. Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking has expended potable water supply to all the 44 resettlement colonies and colonies action plan has been drawn to provide sewerage services in phased manner and are proposed to be executed during the Eighth Five Year Plan. A scheme has also been drawn from improvement/upgradation of various service in phases in these colonies.

Steep Rise in Cancer Cases

2283. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to projection by the scientists of the India Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the number cancer cases in the country is rising steeply and nearly 3 million people are expected to be suffering from the disease by the end of the century; and

(b) the long-term or short-term plan formulated by Government to fight this deadly disease?

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

(b) During the 8th Five Year Plan more emphasis is being given on prevention and early detection of cancer, particularly in the rural areas under the National Cancer Control Programme. Various health education measures are being taken to educate the people to create awareness amongst them about the likely causes of cancer and the need for early detection. The ill effects of tobacco smoking are also being highlighted.

Working Women Hostels

2284. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of hostels which have been constructed is different States and Union Territories for the working women under the Central Sponsored Schemes;

(b) whether any such hostel has been constructed in Andhra Pradesh for the working women; and

(c) if not, whether Government will consider to construct such hostels in Andhra Pradesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Five hundred and sixty three working women's hostels have been sanctioned in the country. Reports received indicate that out of these 563 hostels, 321 have been completed.

(b) Twenty two working women's hostels have been sanctioned in Andhra Pradesh of which 11 hostels are reported to have been completed.

(c) All project proposals for new working women's hostels which are received from the eligible organisations, and are completed in all respects, and duly recommended by the state Governments and Union Territory Administrations are considered by Government for financial assistance subject to the availability of funds.

Expired Medicines

2285. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expired medicines which were destroyed by Government Hospitals in Punjab

(b) the responsibility fixed for not using

or issuing the same to public before the expiry dates;

(c) the details of the purchases of such medicines last year and current year; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop such recurrence and for better management of the stock of medicines?

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

Revision of Rates for Allotment of Land to Educational Institutions

2286. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present rates for allotment of DDA nazul lands to Educational Institutions in the various zones of areas of Delhi;

(b) whether any reduction or revision is contemplated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the Region-wise or area-wise details of applications for allotment of land for Educational Institutions pending with DDA?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) These are as follows:—

East Zone	—	Rs. 14,25,000/- per acre
North Zone	—	Rs. 19,00,000/- per acre
South Zone	—	Rs. 28,50,000/- per acre
West Zone	—	Rs. 23,75,000/- per acre

(b) and (c). Revision of rates is under consideration.

(d) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Region-wise list of Educational Institutions whose applications for allotment of land are pending with the Delhi Development Authority.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Zone</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Chandan Siksha Samiti	Middle School	East
2.	Shanti Janak Sachdeva Education Society	—do—	—do—
3.	Adarsh Vidya Sansthan	—do—	—do—
4.	Lovely Rose Edu. Society	—do—	—do—
5.	Lovely Bal Shiksha Parishad	—do—	—do—
6.	Farooq Edu. Society	—do—	—do—
7.	Sarvodaya Shiksha Shiksha Parishad	—do—	—do—
8.	Lagan Kala Upvan	—do—	—do—
9.	Shiv Shiksha Nikenta	—do—	—do—
10.	Nutan Vidya Mandir Society	—do—	—do—
11.	Babarpur Bal Vikas Shiksha Samiti	—do—	—do—

365

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

Written Answers

366

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Zone</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
12.	Vaish Education Foundation	Middle School	East
13.	St. Andrews Scots Education Society	—do—	—do—
14.	Jyotimay Bal Shiksha Samiti	—do—	—do—
15.	Kerala Education Society	Hr. Sec. School	—do—
16.	Arvachin Shiksha Samiti	Sr. Sec. School	—do—
17.	St. Jospheh's Academy	—do—	—do—
18.	Lott Carey Baptist Mission	—do—	—do—
19.	Sanatan Dharam Shiksha Sansthan	—do—	—do—
20.	Mata Krishna Wanti Memorial Education Society	Primary School	West Zone
21.	Dashmesh Education Society	—do—	—do—
22.	Kataria Education Society	Middle School	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Purpose	Zone
1	2	3	4
23.	Sant Namdev Education Society	Middle School	West Zone
24.	Trinagar Shiksha Paracharani Sabha	—do—	—do—
25.	Bosco Education Welfare Society	—do—	—do—
26.	Sachdeva Education Society	—do—	—do—
27.	St. Martin's Education Society	—do—	—do—
28.	St. Mark's Christian Education Society	Sr. Sec School	—do—
29.	Namdhari Dharbar	—do—	—do—
30.	Jai Ganesh Education Society	Primary School	North
31.	M.D. Memorial Charitable & Education Society	Middle School	—do—
32.	Glorious Education Society	—do—	—do—
33.	St. Roiser Education Society	—do—	—do—
34.	Bal Shakshik & Bodhik Vikas Samiti	—do—	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Society</i>	<i>Purpose</i>	<i>Zone</i>
1	2	3	4
35.	Crescent Public School Society	Middle School	North
36.	D.A.V. College Management Committee	—do—	—do—
37.	Vardhman Mahavira Education Society	—do—	—do—
38.	Yuva Shakti Education Society	Sr. Sec. School	—do—
39.	Agnel Charities	Primary School	—do—
40.	Laxmi Bai Foundation	Middle School	South
41.	Digamber Jain Society for Child Welfare	—do—	—do—
42.	Jugal Kishore Khanna Education Society	—do—	—do—
43.	Sundawn Education Society	—do—	—do—
44.	Jesus Free Salvation House	—do—	—do—
45.	Deepalays Education Society	—do—	—do—
46.	Virendera Bhatnagar Sensthan	Sr. Sec School	—do—

Sl. No.	Name of the Society	Purpose	Zone
1	2	3	4
47.	Guru Ram Dass Education Trust	Sr. Sec School	South
48.	Child Education Society	Secondary School	—do—
49.	Dayawanti Modi Charitable Foundation	Sr. Sec School	—do—

Flouride In Tooth Paste

2287. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had banned the manufacture/sale of Flouride toothpaste as being harmful to children;

(b) whether any objections to the imposition of the ban were received by the Government, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) A draft amendment to the Drugs and Cosmetics Rules giving specific provisions relating to toothpastes containing flouride has been published for comments in the Gazette vide GSR 410 (E) dated the 29th March, 1990. The details are as follows:—

(i) Flouride content in toothpastes shall not be more than 1000 ppm and the content of flouride in terms of ppm shall be mentioned on the tube and carton.

(ii) Every tube and carton of the toothpaste shall bear the following cautionary note:—

Caution:— "Children below 7 years should not be allowed to use flouride toothpastes".

(iii) Date of expiry should be mentioned on tube and carton.

(b) and (c). A large number of objections opposing the proposed amendment have been received by the government. These comments will be examined before finalising the amendment.

Funds to Kerala for India Population Project

2288. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made by Union Government for Population Project to the state of Kerala during the current year;

(b) the amount utilised so far;

(c) whether the State of Kerala has sought more funds under the Project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) and (b). An Allocation of Rs. 26 lakhs has been made for the year 1990-91 for the Third India Population Project being implemented in the State of Kerala. Against this, an amount of Rs. 13 lakhs has already been released to the State. The state Government has incurred an overall expenditure of Rs. 48.20 crores upto April, 1990 against the project cost of Rs. 49.11 crores.

(c) and (d). The state Government has sought an additional amount of Rs. 1.10 crores under the project. However, no additional funds could be allocated for the project due to resource constraints.

Architects in Local Bodies of Punjab

2289. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the architects registered with Municipal Corporations, Municipal Committees and Improvement Trusts in Punjab;

(b) whether aforesaid Architects are qualified Architects; and

(c) if not, what are the consequences thereof under the Architects Act?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Punjab Government.

Homeless Children and Their Protection Against Exploitation

2290. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps Government have taken so far in various metropolitan cities under Juvenile Justice Act, to identify the number of homeless/street children and to protect them against exploitation;

(b) whether any survey has since been conducted, and

(c) if so, the number of such children in each metropolitan city?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Juvenile Justice act, 1986 covers, besides juvenile delinquents, only such categories of children as specified within the definition of "neglected juvenile". Therefore, no step has been taken under the Juvenile Justice Act to identify the number of homeless/street children in various metropolitan cities.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

III Maintenance of Government Hospitals

2291. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the press reports and media coverage as also hundreds of complaints from public about ill-maintenance of Government hospitals in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard or contemplated to be taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. All the reports appearing in the News papers and other complaints about the maintenance of Government Hospital in Delhi are looked into promptly and appropriate action is taken. However sometimes it becomes difficult to maintain the high standards for reasons that Delhi Hospitals are ever crowded and patients are normally accompanied by attendants who generally are not very conscious about maintaining the cleanliness. Cooperation from public to create general awareness in maintaining cleanliness in Hospital can help considerably in improving the situation.

Review of Sugar Policy

2293. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI C.D. GAMIT:

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

(a) whether Government have been urged by sugar apex bodies such as Indian Sugar Manufacturers Association (ISMA) and National Federation of Co-operative Sugar Factories Ltd. (NFC SFL) to review the sugar pricing policy;

(b) whether a number of suggestions have been made by the sugar mills associations;

- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) Representations have been received or higher price realisation on sale of resale sugar.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. The suggestions inter-alia include removal of restrictions on sale of sugar by one wholesaler to another, increasing stock holding limits of wholesalers, withdrawal of instructions for conversion of unsold freesale sugar into levy sugar, reduction in quantum of monthly freesale release, etc.

(d) None of the above suggestions could be accepted because of the need to discourage hoarding and ensure reasonable open-market prices, but (i) State Governments have been requested to consider increasing the number of wholesale licences by 10% over the number as on 1.8.1988 so that there was greater competition among wholesalers, and (ii) sugar factories have been allowed to dispose of the freesale quota released for the 1st week of a month by the 10th of the same month so that they were not forced to sell the quota at uneconomic prices if, for some reason, wholesalers did not lift the stock.

Criticism of New Sugar Licensing Policy

2294. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBATT: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Maharashtra Sugar Co-operative have criticised the centres' new licensing policy for sugar mills;

(b) if so, what were the main objections

raised by the Maharashtra Sugar Co-operatives; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) No representation has been received from Maharashtra Sugar Cooperatives regarding the Center's new licensing policy for sugar mills.

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

[Translation]

Diversion of Financial Assistance for Tribal Sub Plan

2295. SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether financial assistance is provided by Government for tribal sub-plans to be launched throughout the country on the condition that this amount should be spent only on the developmental works of adivasis;

(b) if so, whether several State Governments have spent that amount in non-*adivasi* areas; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to check this tendency?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) Under the Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) which is continuing since Fifth Plan, Special Central Assistance is provided to States as a supplementation to the flow from State Plan Funds. Special Central Assistance for TSP is non-divertible.

(b) No such case has come to notice.

(c) **Separate Budget Heads/Sub-Heads** have been adopted by the State Governments for TSP.

[English]

Amenities to Female Government Servants Whose Husbands are Employed in Government Undertakings

2296. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Female Central Government employees have been denied amenities like C.G.H.S. Medical Health Services facilities whose husbands are employed/working in public sector and/or Government Undertaking; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Encroachment of MCD Land by DDA

2297. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority is encroaching upon Municipal Corporation of Delhi land meant for parks, schools, hospitals and other civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the total MCD land encroached by DDA so far and the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Request of Maharashtra Government for Extension of Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme

2298. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra had requested Union Government for extending the scheme of Monopoly Procurement of Cotton in Maharashtra for a further period of ten years, if so, when the demand had been made; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of Maharashtra had, from time to time (lastly in January, 90) requested extension of the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme for a period of ten years.

(b) Govt. had constituted an inter-Ministerial Committee to examine the merits and demerits of the further continuance of the Maharashtra Cotton Monopoly Procurement Scheme beyond 30.6.90. The report of the Committee has since been received and the issue of grant of extension to the scheme is under active consideration of Government.

Consumer Price Index

2299. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All-India consumer Price Index for industrial workers, on the basis of which the instalment of D.A. is given to Government employees, has increased sharply over the last index;

(b) if so, how much the consumer price index has risen as on 30 June, 1990 and how it compare with that of 31 December 1989; and

(c) the details of long term and short term measures taken to curb the rising trend?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The All-India Consumer Price Index Number for industrial workers on base 1982-100 for the period from December, 1989 to June, 1990 are given below:

<i>Month/Year</i>	<i>Index</i>
1	2
December, 1989	175
January, 1990	174
February, 1990	175
March, 1990	177
April, 1990	180
May, 1990	182
June, 1990	185

(c) The anti-inflationary strategy of the government includes maintenance of supplies of essential commodities through the public distribution system, augmenting domestic supplies through imports to the extent feasible, action against hoarders or black marketeers, and, above all, exercising fiscal and monetary discipline. The Government has initiated steps in the sphere of

monetary and fiscal policy, during the current financial year, towards bringing about a sharp reduction in the rate of monetary expansion and in the size of the budget deficit.

The credit policy for the first half of 1990-91 was announced on April 12 1990. Under this policy, the Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is being raised from the present 38 percent to 38.5 per cent of net demand and time liabilities with effect from September, 1990. Further, the SLR of 25 per cent in respect of Non-Resident External Rupee Accounts (NRE) and Foreign Currency Non-Resident Accounts (FCNR) has also been raised to 30 per cent effective from 28th July, 1990.

For the current financial year with a view to controlling the budget deficit through the imposition of strict fiscal discipline, the Government has decided to have a review of the actual budgetary developments once in every four months and to keep the public and the Parliament informed.

Several economy measures have been introduced. These include: (a) closure of several offices abroad and reduction in the staff posted abroad in various offices; (b) a review of the activities of all Government Departments; (c) impounding of additional D.A. for officers drawing a basic pay of Rs. 3500 and above; (d) a 25 per cent cut in the foreign travel budget; and (e) a 20 per cent cut in fuel consumption by Government Departments on last year's base.

Sanitary Conditions in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi

2300. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1989 to Unstarred Question No. 7159 regarding sanitary conditions in Sarojini Nagar and state:

(a) whether the storm water drains in the service lanes behind Type IV Government flats in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi has been covered by the N.D.M.C.;

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

(c) if not, the reasons for not covering the storm water drains in the service lanes of the aforesaid Government flats so far and when these are likely to be covered;

(d) whether there is no proper exit of water from these drains with the result that water accumulates therein causing insanitary conditions thereby causing a lurking danger of Malaria epidemic spreading in the entire area; and

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

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (e). The information is being collected and

will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Daily Wages for Labourers to Graphite Mines in Orissa

2301. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of daily wages being paid to the labourers engaged in graphite mines in Bolangir and Sambalpur district of Orissa;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint about payment of less than the fixed wages to these miners; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government to rectify the same?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The rates of daily wages including the special allowance, payable with effect from 1.4.90 is given below:—

<i>Category</i>	<i>Work above ground</i>	<i>Work below ground</i>
1	2	3
Unskilled	17.48	21.19
Semi-skilled/Unskilled Supervisory	21.79	26.12
Skilled	27.02	32.23
Clerical	27.02	—

(b) Yes, Sir. Some complaints have been received about less payments of minimum wages.

(c) Regional Labour Commissioner (C), Bhubanshwar has inspected the establishments and the inspection reports have been issued to the employers for their compli-

ance. The Labour Enforcement Officers have also been advised to take appropriate action under law against the defaulters.

Amendment to Emigration Act

2303. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:

SHRI B.N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward legislation to amend the Emigration Act;

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

(c) by what time final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). There are no firm proposals in this regard so far.

(c) Does not arise.

Merits and De-Merits of Big Dams

2304. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted to determine the relative advantages and disadvantages of big dams over mini dams in our country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the costs for irrigating one acre of land by big, medium and mini dams;

(c) whether the plateau area of Chhotanagpur is ideal for mini dams; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to construct more such dams in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (d). The construction of dams is basically a location specific issue and size of hydraulic struc-

tures are determined by a number of suitability factors, like, hydrology, topography, geological conditions, farmers' needs, environmental considerations and economic viability of the project. No generalisation is possible in this matter. Master Plan of a basin has to include an appropriate mix of these depending upon the physiographic and climatic characteristics of the region. Government of Bihar has also been requested to finalise the Master Plans of their valleys.

Cine Workers' Welfare Fund

2305. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fixed cess is levied on each feature film produced and censored in India for the Cine Workers Welfare Fund;

(b) if so, since when and the funds collected till 31 March, 1990;

(c) what is the criteria for disbursement of the Cine Workers Welfare Fund,

(d) how much fund has been sanctioned and actually disbursed so far; and

(e) whether representatives of cinema producers and cine workers are given due representation in the machinery of Fund disbursement?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) A cess at the rate of Rs. 1000 per feature film submitted to the Central Board of Film Certification, is levied and collected for financing the Cine Workers Welfare Fund

(b) The Cine Workers Welfare Cess act, 1981 under which cess is levied and collected, came into force with effect from 1st January, 1984. A sum of Rs. 48.20 lakhs

has been collected as cess till 31st March, 1990.

(c) to (e). As per provisions of the Act, the fund is to be applied to meet the expenditure incurred in connection with measure and facilities which are necessary or expenditure to promote the welfare of cine workers. Till 31st March, 1990 a sum of Rs. 5.62 lakhs has been spent under the Cine Workers Welfare Fund. The Central Advisory Committee and Advisory Committees are required to be constituted under the Cine Workers Welfare Fund act, 1981 to advise the Government on matters relating to administration of the Fund. The Committees comprise of representatives of cine workers, cine producers and the Government.

Spending on Population Control Programme

2306. SHRI HETRAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual spending on the population control programme in the country during the years 1988, 1989 and 1990 (till date);

(b) the rate of population growth during the above period;

(c) the country's population by 2001 A.D. with present rate of growth of population;

(d) the State which have shown unsatisfactory progress in the implementation of the programme;

(e) the deficiencies in policy, planning and implementation of the programme, if any; and

(f) the steps contemplated by Government to remove the deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):

(a) As per the latest available information from the states the expenditure incurred on Family Welfare Programme during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 in the country is given as under:

Year	Expenditure under National Family Welfare Programme
	(Rs. in Crores)
1987-88	590.77
1988-89	671.84
1989-90	638.00

(Revised Estimates)

(b) The Natural Growth rate of population is obtained as difference between birth and death rates as available from sample Registration System of Registrar General, India. While the estimates of Natural Growth Rate for 1989 and 1990 are likely to be available towards the end of 1990 and 1991 respectively, the estimate for 1988 is 2.05%.

(c) If the natural growth rate of population continues at the present level i.e. 2.05%, the population of country as on 1st march, 2001 would work out to 1035.04 millions.

(d) The achievements made by the States under the National Family Welfare Programme in terms of three parameters i.e. Couple Protection Rate, Birth Rate and infant Mortality Rate at the beginning of 7th Five Year Plan and as per latest available position are given in the statement below.

(e) The major constraints of policy Planning and implementation of the Family Welfare Programme inter-alia have been; low socio-economic status of women, pre-

vailing high Infant Mortality Rate, apprehension in adoption of small family norm, inadequate involvement of people in the programme at grass-root level, inadequate involvement of Voluntary Agencies and Non-Government Organisations, and deficiencies in supplies/services.

(f) To keep the population growth in the country within the manageable limits, a well defined strategy has been evolved which lays emphasis on improving quality of health services, strengthening health infrastructure, enhancing child survival rates through Universal Immunisation Programme, intensifying population education, enhancing com-

munity participation, adopting improved communication approaches and involving voluntary organisations,. Besides, schemes of reinforcement of training and retraining of personnel at the grass-root level, establishing and strengthening linkages with related development programmes like female literacy and improvement of women's status and adoption of area intensive approach are being implemented and will be further strengthened. In order to cater to the special requirements, a number of area projects are augmenting the infrastructure for health and family welfare service delivery system and the training of medical and para-medical staff have been taken up in selected States

STATEMENT

Estimated Couple Protection Birth and Infant Mortality Rates in Different States Union Territories

Sl. No.	States/Union/ Territories	Couple Protection Rate %		Birth rate (per 1000 population)		Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live population)	
		as on 31.3.85	as on @ 31.3.90	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhara Pradesh	32.0	45.2	29.9	27.4	83	83
2.	Assam	24.9	25.2	34.3	32.9	111	99
3.	Bihar	17.2	26.3	37.8	37.3	106	97
4.	Gujarat	45.5	56.6	33.0	29.5	96	90
5.	Haryana	45.8	58.3	35.7	33.8	85	90
6.	Himachal Pradesh	35.7	50.0	30.2	32.2	84	80
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	15.6	21.7	23.6	33.1	85	71
8.	Karnataka	32.8	45.4	29.6	28.7	69	74
9.	Kerala	38.1	51.9	23.3	20.3	31	28

393

Written Answers

SRAVANA 31, 1912 (SAA)

Written Answers

394

Sl. No.	States/Union/ Territories	Couple Protection Rate %		Birth rate (per 1000 population)		Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live population)	
		as on 31.3.85	as on @ 31.3.90	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Madhya Pradesh	29.5	40.2	39.4	37.0	122	121
11.	Maharashtra	91.8	56.4	29.0	29.4	68	68
12.	Manipur	18.1	26.2	28.5	25.8	NA	NA
13.	Meghalaya	5.7	5.2	39.1	36.4	NA	NA
14.	Nagaland	2.3	4.8	25.3	22.3	NA	NA
15.	Orissa	32.8	40.7	30.7	31.9	132	122
16.	Punjab	48.9	74.2	28.5	28.5	71	62
17.	Rajasthan	19.8	29.6	29.7	33.3	108	103
18.	Sikkim	11.5	18.0	33.5	33.8	NA	NA
19.	Tamil Nadu	36.1	56.2	24.7	22.7	81	74

Sl. No.	States/Union/ Territories	Couple Protection Rate %		Birth rate (per 1000 population)		Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live population)	
		as on 31.3.85	as on @ 31.3.90	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Tripura	11.2	17.5	27.3	26.6	NA	NA
21.	Uttar Pradesh	17.1	33.8	37.6	27.1	142	124
22.	West Bengal	27.3	33.9	29.4	28.4	74	69
23.	A&N Islands	27.1	38.2	28.3	22.1	NA	NA
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.4	10.0	55.5	40.0	NA	NA
25.	Chandigarh	37.0	36.8	24.5	22.4	NA	NA
26.	D&N Haveli	31.4	50.2	36.9	38.3 *	NA	NA
27.	Delhi	35.6	42.1	32.8	28.6	NA	NA
28.	Goa	23.0	30.9	19.5 \$	17.7	NA	NA
29.	Daman and Diu	22.4	30.6	NA	28.1	NA	NA

Sl. No.	States/Union/ Territories	Couple Protection Rate %		Birth rate (per 1000 population)		Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 live population)	
		as on 31.3.85	as on @ 31.3.90	1985	1988	1985	1988
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Lakshdweep	9.9	9.8	35.0	25.5	NA	NA
31.	Pondicherry	52.4	63.2	22.0	22.5	NA	NA
32.	Mizoram	23.8	37.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
	All India	32.1	42.7	32.9	31.5	97	94

@ = Figures are provisional

* = For rural areas only

NA = Not applicable

\$ = Combined rates for Goa Daman and Diu

Registration for P.G.T./T.G.T in Employment Exchanges of Delhi

2307. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the number of candidates registered in the various employment Exchanges in Delhi for the posts of PGTs and TGTs?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): As per information received from Delhi Administration, the number of Graduate and Post-graduate teachers on the live registered of employment exchanges in Delhi as on 31.7.1990 is as under:—

	(In Thousands)
Post-graduate Teacher (PGT)	.. 15.4
Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)	.. 30.3

Microprocessor Controlled Systems for Sugarcane

2308. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sugar industries have already gone for the microprocessor controlled system to improve productivity;

(b) if so, the improvement in productivity after the introduction of this system; and

(c) the number of workmen employed in the industry before and after the introduction of the system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) to (c). Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani, has claimed that the microprocessor control systems, developed by them for various process stages in sugar production, have been installed in a new sugar factories in the country and in such sugar factories, an increase in the recovery upto about 0.3% on cane has been observed. That Institute has also reported that the

number of workmen have not changed and there may be increase in the staff by taking one or two instrument technicians for operation and maintenance of the micro process or control systems.

Microprocessor Controller Systems for Textile Industries

2309. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Textile Industry have already gone for the microprocessor controlled system to improve productivity;

(b) if so, the improvement in productivity after the introduction of this system; and

(c) the number, of workers employed in this industry before and after the introduction of the system?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Microprocessor control systems are

used as an aid to systems are used as an aid to system analysis and for improvement of quality and process control through access to better management information and thus indirectly help in increasing productivity.

(c) Microprocessor control systems have been introduced recently as aids to better management and improvement of quality and process control. It is not possible to indicate the effect of introduction of this technology on employment in the textile industry.

Fool-Proof System for Cleaning of Drains

2310. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved a fool proof system of cleaning the blocked drains and removal of weeds for smooth drainage of rain water;

(b) if so, whether instruction to this effect have been issued to State Governments in addition to Union Territories; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The drainage schemes are planned

and executed by the State Governments. They are also maintained by the state Governments out of maintenance funds available with them. The requirements differ in the different regions of the Country.

Criteria for Allocation to States for Development of Tribal Sub-Plan Area and Allocation Made to Madhya Pradesh

2311. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for making allocations for special Central Assistance to States for Development activities of Tribal Sub-Plan Area; and

(b) how much special Central assistance was given to the State of Madhya Pradesh during Seventh Five Year Plan, year-wise and allocation made for Eight Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The criteria for allocating the Special Central Assistance (SCA) to States for Tribal sub-Plan (TSP) are primarily Scheduled Tribe population, Tribal sub-Plan area and relative backwardness of the State.

(b) Year-wise release of Special Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan is given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount released (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1985-86	3989.98
1986-87	4399.72

1

2

1987-88

4518.48

1988-89

4934.15

1989-90

5385.00

The allocation of Special Central Assistance for the Eighth Five Year Plan has not been finalised by the Planning Commission. An amount of Rs. 5923.50 lakh has been allocated as Special Central Assistance to Madhya Pradesh for the first year of the Eighth Plan, i.e., 1990-91.

Export of Tetra packed Fruit-Juice

2312. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to utilise export potential of tetra packed fruit-juice and other products in selected high potential areas; and

(b) the details of other related schemes, pilot projects under implementation?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). It is reported that there is limited scope for export of fruit based drinks and juices in consumer tetra packs, as importing countries prefer to import pulps and concentrates in bulk for conversion into fruit drinks. A few manufacturers of soft drinks are reported to have started exporting ready to serve beverages in tetra-packs.

Central Clearance to Medium Irrigation Projects in Nagaland

2313. SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether three medium irrigation projects relating to Nagaland are awaiting clearance from Union Government;

(b) if so, the names of the projects and the amount likely to be spent on each of these projects; and

(c) when work on these projects are likely to be started and approximate time allotted for their completion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

Guidelines for Admission in Post-Graduate Medical College

2314. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of students in waiting list who had qualified their All India Medical Entrance Examination for admis-

sion to Post-graduate medical courses this year; and

(b) whether any guideline has been issued by Union Government for their admission to the different colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD):
(a) No waiting list has been received by the Directorate General Health Services.

(b) The students on merit list are allotted PG seats by Director General of Health Services, New Delhi on merit-cum-preference (subject-wise and college-wise) subject to their satisfying eligibility to the course.

Agro-processing Industries

2315. **SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:** Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to encourage growers to set up processing units within the framework of Cooperative Societies or similar institutions as envisaged in Para 7 of the the "Policy measures for the promotion of small scale and agro-based industries and changes in procedures for industrial approvals" Issued by Ministry of Industry;

(b) if so, the details to the schemes to encourage farmers' participation in installing the new units in the various agroclimatic zones according to availability of raw materials;

(c) whether such units are also proposed to be delicensed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) to (d). The Ministry of Food Processing Industries has formulated several developmental plan schemes for implementation during 1990-91. The schemes include implementation for strengthening the linkages between growers and processors by providing assistance to fruit and vegetable growers societies; scheme for setting up food processing training centres, scheme for infrastructure development for production and processing of mushroom by growers etc.

All Industries in respect of canned fruit & vegetable products, protein and processed foods, vegetable based weaning and, marine products except milk foods and malted foods are delicensed subject to certain conditions.

Central Allocation for scheduled Tribes in Kerala

2316. **SHRI P.C. THOMAS:**
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the population of scheduled tribes in India and Kerala;

(b) the central allocation made for Kerala for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years and the amount utilised by Kerala Government therefrom, year-wise;

(c) whether Union Government have made any allocations for tribals of Melukavu Hill area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):
(a) As per 1981 Census the population of

Scheduled Tribes in India was 516.28 lakhs and in the State of Kerala it was 2.61 lakhs.

(b) A statement indicating the allocations made under the various scheme for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the last three years to the State of Kerala is given

below. Information regarding amount utilised therefrom year-wise is being ascertained from the government of Kerala and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Allocation for 1987-88</i>	<i>Allocation for 1988-89</i>	<i>Allocation for 1989-90.</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Tribal Sub-Plan (SCA)	83.74	115.78	126.21
2.	Girls Hostel	8.16	—	6.00
3.	Research and Training	6.12	8.92	10.00
4.	Scheme under 1st Proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution	9.72	9.72	9.73
5.	Post Matric Scholarships to ST candidates.	Nil	Nil	44.88
6.	Coaching & Allied for SC/ST candidates	1.79	3.02	—
7.	Book Bank for SC/ST students.	4.18	4.44	3.00

Procurement Targets of Wheat

2318. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) the procurement target fixed for wheat this year, state-wise;

(b) how far the targets have been achieved; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure that farmers did not resort to distress sale of their produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): (a) No target is fixed, as wheat is procured against voluntary offers by farmers under Government's price support scheme.

(b) A record quantity of 110.71 lakh tonnes of what had been procured during the current rabi marketing season 1990-91 upto 17.8.1990, as compared to 90.04 lakh tonnes procured during 1989-90 Rabi Season.

(c) The Thrust of the Government procurement policy has been to ensure adequate price support to farmers so that distress sale does not occur. A net work of purchase centres operated by the Food Corporation of India and State procuring agencies is set up throughout the country in accordance with the arrangements finalised by Food Corporation of India in consultation with the State Governments concerned which is expanded according to needs from time to time to avoid possibility of distress sale.

Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal Award

2319. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal (NWDT) award, Government of Madhya Pradesh has to complete the construction of Narmada Sagar, the Onkareshwar and Maheshwar projects in various stages before the completion of the Sardar Sarovar dam in Gujarat;

(b) the amount required in 1989-90 prices for the execution of the aforesaid works;

(c) whether Union Government propose to extend financial assistance to Madhya Pradesh to enable it to fulfil its obligations under the NWDT award during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) and (b). The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal's award provides that the construction of Narmada Sagar dam be completed by Madhya Pradesh concurrently with or earlier than the construction of Sardar Sarovar dam. The estimated cost of Narmada Sagar Project is Rs. 1993.67 crores at 1980 price level. There is no specific provision in the Award in respect of the time schedule for the construction of Omkareshwar and Maheshwar projects.

(c) and (d). The proposals for VIII Plan have not been finalised.

Rehabilitation of the Sanal Tribe in Rajasthan

2320. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the pitiable plight of sansi tribe in Rajasthan; and

(b) the details of the plans Government

have to help rehabilitation of this maligned tribal group?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the State Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Erosion in River Ganga in West Bengal

2321. PROF. SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether large scale erosion in different portions of the river Ganga has made thousands of people of West Bengal landless and homeless;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). About 160 hectares of land and 100 families have been affected in Murshidabad and Malda districts. Measures to check the erosion are taken by State Government.

Sericulture Development in Orissa

2322. SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope to increased sericulture in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of the steps proposed to be taken in Eighth Plan in Orissa in that direction;

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND

MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to supplement the efforts of the state Government for development of sericulture in Orissa, the following sericulture schemes are being implemented by the Central Silk Board during the VIIIth Plan.

- (1) **National Sericulture Project:** The Project envisages increase of an area of 4000 acres under mulberry for production of 120 tonnes of silk in the state at the end of the Project period 1993-94. The project also envisages development of supporting infrastructure in Orissa.
- (2) **Inter State Tasar Project (ISTP)** based on the success of ISTP in the State, a consolidation phase of ISTP having an outlay of Rs 451.50 lakhs has been drawn for the state of Orissa for implementation with Swiss assistance during the VIII Plan.
- (3) A farmers training school is to be established in Orissa for the benefit of sericulture farmers.

Atrocities on Scheduled Castes

2323. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY.
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA:
SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:
SHRI DHARMANNA MONDAYA SADUL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have

issued special instructions to various State Governments to take severe measures against those who continue to perpetrate atrocities on Scheduled Caste people, particularly in view of the recent happenings in Fatehpur and Agra (U.P.) and the surrounding areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints were received against the Law-enforcing agents; and

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

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) and (b). Instructions have been issued to the State Governments and Administrations of Union Territories from time to time, emphasising among other things, the following aspects:—

(i) to take all measures as provided under the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 so that the act is enforced effectively.

(ii) to specify exclusive Special Courts in each district and also to ensure that the Special Public Prosecutors appointed under the act deal only with cases under the act so that there is day-to-day trial and the persons committing offences are convicted within the shortest possible time.

(c) and (d). Yes Sir. Some complaints have been received to the effect that the police is not giving due importance to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and do not register the complaints of Scheduled

Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The State Governments have been in this connection, requested to take the following measures to tackle this problem:—

(i) to issue necessary instructions to all the Police Officers concerned so that all atrocity cases are invariably registered and the complainants are not put to any harassment;

(ii) to give wide publicity to the provisions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of atrocities) Act, 1989 among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(iii) Supply a copy of this Act to all the Police Stations for ready reference so that cases under this Act are properly registered whenever such cases are reported to the Police stations.

(iv) to make necessary arrangements to impart training to all the Police Officers to enable them to have the knowledge of this law.

(v) to ensure that the cases are sent for trial to Special Courts specified and the special Public Prosecutors notified are given instructions for processing the cases in the Special Courts with speed and precision.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Brahanpur Tapti Mill

2324. SHRI AMRATLAL VAL-LABHADAS TARWALA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for moderni-

sation of Burhanpur-Tapti Mill, a unit of National Textile Corporation located in Burhanpur, is under consideration;

(b) if so, the time by which the work of modernisation is likely to start there;

(c) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on this scheme; and

(d) the number of workers likely to get employment after implementation of this Scheme?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The modernisation scheme in respect of Burhanpur Tapti Mill, Burhanpur, after necessary approval by NTC (Holding Company), New Delhi and the Financial Institutions, is likely to start by the end of the current financial year 1993-94.

(c) The modernisation proposal in aspect of Burhanpur Tapti Mill envisages an investment of about Rs. 29 crores.

(d) It is estimated that the total work force after implementation of the modernisation scheme will be around 1400.

[English]

Central Assistance for the Anganwadis in Kerala

2325. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the guidelines fixed by Union Government 50 per cent of the expenditure for running the anganwadis in the States are to be met by Union Government and the remaining 50 per cent by the concerned State Governments;

(b) the amount of Central assistance given to Kerala for Anganwadis during 1988-89, 89-90 and 90-91; and

(c) the amount spent by Government of Kerala during the above three years, year-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Under the Centrally-sponsored Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, the Union Government bears the entire cost except nutrition component which is borne by the State Governments. On that account also food assistance is provided to some States through the Centrally-sponsored Wheat-Based Nutrition Programme.

(b) The amount of Central assistance given to Kerala during 1988-89, 89-90 & 90-91 is Rs. 625.15 lakhs; Rs. 566.56 lakhs and Rs. 449.44 lakhs (upto 31.7.90) respectively.

(c) The amount spent by the Government of Kerala during 1988-89 1989-90 is Rs. 492.70 lakhs and Rs. 595.93 lakhs respectively. However, details of the amount spent by the Government of Kerala during 1990-91 have not been received so far.

CMDs in NTC Subsidiaries

2326. SHRIV. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to elect Chairman-cum-Managing Directors in different subsidiary Corporations of National Textile Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING IN-

DUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). There is no system of electing Chairman-cum-Managing Directors in different subsidiary Corporations of National Textile Corporation Limited. Appointment to these posts is made on the basis of interviews held and recommendations made by Public Enterprises Selection Board.

Advance Selection Process

2327. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders for six month advance selection process to be adopted for selecting Chief Executives of Public Sector by Public Sector Executive Selection Board/Bureau of Public Enterprises;

(b) if so, whether Government orders have been violated by Textile Ministry during the past 3 months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Ministry of Textiles has generally been following the instructions issued by the Government from time to time regarding processing of appointments in Central Public Sector Undertakings. The recent instructions for initiating action six months in advance of the vacancy arising are being implemented.

Applications from Voluntary Organisations of Maharashtra

2238. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state the details of applications which are

either pending or had been rejected in the last three years from voluntary organisations of Maharashtra to obtain Recurring Grants (above rupees one lakh) from the Department under the programmes of (1) ICDS) Training of ICDS Functionaries, (3) Balsewake training, (4) Balwadi Nutrition Programme and (5) Early Childhood Education?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): No application has been received in the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Welfare in the last three years from any voluntary organisations of Maharashtra to obtain recurring grants (above rupees one lakh) under the programmes of (1) ICDS, (2) Training of ICDS functionaries, (3) Bal Sevika Training, (4) Balwadi Nutrition Programme and (5) Early Childhood Education.

However, one application from a voluntary agency, Sanjiwani Mahila Milan, 4-A, Jahangir Daji Street, T.J. Road, Bombay was received during 1989-90 in the Central Social Welfare Board for 150 Nutrition centres under the Balwadi Nutrition Programme and was rejected in December 1989. The Balwadi Nutrition Programme is being implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board through the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

Schemes for Upliftment of Women in Delhi

2329. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the Women Welfare Schemes being implemented for amelioration of Women in Delhi; and

(b) the details of progress made under each scheme during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Details in respect of Women Welfare Schemes being implemented in Delhi are as under:—

A. *Schemes implemented by Department of Women and child Development.*

(i) *Hostels for Working Women*

The programme aims at providing safe, suitable accommodation in a healthy environment to single working women who have to come from other towns and areas in search of employment. Financial assistance is provided to Voluntary Organisations for construction of hostel buildings under the scheme. In the year 1987-88 one working women hostel was sanctioned to Guild of Service, to provide accommodation for 96 working women and day care services for 24 children. No new Hostel was sanctioned in 1988-89 and 1989-90.

(ii) *Setting up of Employment and Income Generation Training Cum-Production Centres for Women*

This programme aims at imparting Training to women belonging to the weaker sections of society and provide them employment on sustained basis. Under the Scheme, assistance undertaking projects for em-

ployment and income generating production units for women. Under this Scheme one project was sanctioned to All India Confederation of the Blind, Model Town, Delhi during the year 1988-89.

(iii) *Short Stay Homes*

The objective of this scheme is to provide temporary shelter and rehabilitation to those women and girls who are facing social and moral danger. It is being implemented through Voluntary Organisations having necessary infrastructure and experience in the programme. One short Stay Home was sanctioned in Delhi in 1988-89.

(iv) *Education Work for Prevention of Atrocities Against Women*

The main objective of the scheme is to provide assistance to Voluntary Organisation, ITIs etc. for upliftment of women through education work for prevention of atrocities through propaganda, publicity and research work. Under this scheme financial assistance was given for 27 projects in 1987-88, 23 in 1988-89 and 14 in 1989-90.

(v) *Assistance for Setting up Women's Training Centres for Rehabilitation of Women in Distress*

The objective of this scheme is to impart training to destitute women so that they may become economically independent. Under this scheme financial assistance was given for ten Training Courses covering 266 women during the year 1988-89. No project was sanctioned under this scheme during 1987-88 and 1989-90.

B. Schemes Implemented by Delhi Administration**Bhikshu Greh for beggars (female).**

(a) The Directorate of Social Welfare, Delhi Administration is providing the following services and running institutions to meet the needs of thousands of women.

1. After Care Home For Women for destitute and ex-inmates of care institutions.
2. Widow Home, (for destitute widow's).
3. Nirmal Chayya for deserted women in moral dangers and women who come under ITPA.
4. Short Stay home provides free lodging, boarding and rehabilitation facilities for women in distress and needy.
5. Mahila Sadan and Mahila

6. Anti Dowry Cell.
7. Employment & Income Generating Scheme for women:— 25 work centres for women, training-cum-production centre for physically Hindicapped.
8. Financial Assistance to Widows.
9. Training-cum-Production Centres for Women-19 Centres for the women of economically backward areas being run by the Rehabilitation Department.
10. Work Centre for Female Prisoners.

(b) The details of the beneficiaries under these scheme are given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>88-89</i>	<i>89-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	After Care Home for Women	81	85	87
2.	Widow Home	38	18	17
3.	Nirmal Chhaya	207	254	259
4.	Short Stay Home	85	81	85
5.	Mahila Sadan and Mahila Bhikshu Grah	143	129	110
6.	Anti-Dowry Cell	161	218	69
7.	Employment & Income Generating Scheme for Women	1050	1074	1184 (Average)
8.	Financial Assistance for Widows	1999	426	118
9.	Training-cum-Production Centres for women of economically backward areas	355	200	207
10.	Work Centre, Central Jail	40	18	47

427 Written Answers

AUGUST 22, 1990

Written Answers

428

C. Schemes Implemented by the Central Social Welfare Board
The following Welfare Schemes for

women are being implemented in Delhi through the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board.

1. Awareness Generation Projects for Rural and Poor, Women

Year	Number of Camps	Number of Beneficiaries
1987-88	5	120
1988-89	6	150
1989-90	4	120

2. Condensed Courses for Vocational training Programme

Year	Number of Units	Number of Beneficiaries
1987-88	56	1,120
1988-89	41	925
1989-90	40	950

3. Family Counselling Centres

Year	Number of Units	No. of Beneficiaries
1987-88	8	582
1988-89	7	765
1989-90	8	1156

4. Condensed Courses for Adult Women

Year	Number of Units	Number of Beneficiaries
1987-88	8	180
1988-89	14	295
1989-90	8	195

5. Mahila Mandal Programme

Year	Number of Centre	Number of Beneficiaries
1987-88	15	738
1988-89	15	820
1989-90	15	820

**SC/ST Families in Andhra Pradesh
Living Below the Poverty Line**

2330. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of SC/ST families living below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) the details of assistance being provided by Union Government to improve their living conditions?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) According to 38th Round of National Sample Survey results, the number of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes living below the poverty line in Andhra Pradesh in the year 1983-84 are 42.20 lakhs and 17.36 lakhs respectively.

(b) The Government of India is providing assistance to the Govt. of Andhra Pradesh to improve the living conditions of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the following major schemes/Programmes:

S.No.	Schemes/Programmes	Amount (in Rs. lakhs)
(i)	The Special Central Assistance as an additionality to Special Component plan and tribal Sub-plan	
(a)	SCA to SCP	7,103.42 (during VII Five Year Plan)
(b)	SCA to TSP	5,16.18 —do—
(ii)	Share Capital and Matching Assistance to A.P. SCs cooperative Finance Corpn.	1,425.34 —do—

(iii) Apart from this, the National Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes Finance & Development Corporation has been set up with a view to support the State level SC & ST Development Corporation in the State to take up income Generating Scheme for these people. Tribal Cooperative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited is Organising marketing to tribal produce including minor forest produce (MEP).

Abolition of Lease System in Delhi

2331. SHRIRAMESHWARPRASAD.
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA.
KUMARI UMA BHARATI:
SHRI P.M. SAYEED:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to implement the policy decision to abolish the lease-hold system in Delhi;

(b) whether "Public Notice to be issued by the concerned agencies administering the leases" has been issued; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): (a) to (c) Orders were issued on 21st October, 1989 for allowing option for conversion for

lease-hold system of land tenure in Delhi into free-hold for residential plot upto 500 sq. mts. Based on this concerned agencies administering the lease were required to issue public notices. In the meanwhile some representations were received suggesting various alternatives in this regard. No final decision has been taken in the matter.

Allocation to Kerala for Infancing Hosin Project for Harijans

2332. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any allocation to Kerala for financing housing projects for Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Union Government is implementing Central Sector Scheme entitled Indira Awas Yojana, a sub-scheme of Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, exclusively meant for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and free bonded labourers below the poverty line. An amount of Rs. 220.11 lakhs have been earmarked for Indira Awas Yojana during 1990-91 to Kerala State.

Rehabilitation of Children of Prostitutes and Downtrodden Tribes

2333. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have propounded a scheme for the rehabilitation of

children of prostitutes and other downtrodden tribes and destitute ladies in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by when it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). No separate scheme for rehabilitation of children of prostitute has been formulated. However, facilities for care and protection available to destitute, orphaned and other neglected children as defined under the Scheme for Welfare of Children in Need of Care and Protection are also admissible to children of prostitutes.

For destitute ladies the scheme for assistance for setting up women training centres/institutes for rehabilitation of women in distress and scheme for short stay homes for women and girls is being implemented.

Report of Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities

2334. SHRI A.K. A. ABDUL SAMAD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the last annual period for which the Commissioner of Linguistic Minorities has submitted his annual report to Government;

(b) the last annual report tabled in the Parliament by Government with or without the Action-Taken Memorandum;

(c) the last annual report discussed in the Parliament and the date thereof; and

(d) the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the last report tabled in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND

WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) The last annual report i.e 28th Report submitted by the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is for the period July, 1987 to June, 1988,

(b) Only comments of the Government are placed in the Parliament. Comments of the Government on the 25th Report were placed in the Parliament along with the Report.

(c) 12th Report was the last Report discussed in both Houses of the Parliament. It was discussed in Rajya Sabha on 13.11.1972 and 14.11.1972 and in Lok Sabha on 28.11.1972, 29.11.1972 and 30.11.1972. 13th, 14th, 15th & 16th Reports were discussed in Rajya Sabha only. 13th Report was discussed on 27.11.1973, 14th on 3.7.1974 & 25.11.1973 14th on 23.4.1974 & 25.7.1974 and 15th 16th Reports together on 21.11.1977.

(d) The recommendations are attended to on a continuing basis by the Central Government. As far as the State Governments are concerned, Reports are sent to the concerned State Governments.

Grievances of Women

2335. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advised different State Governments to set up some organisation to look into the grievance of women;

(b) whether any such organisation has been set up in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, the assistance extended by Union Government for those organisations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD

DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Scholarship to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe Students

2336. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of graduate and post-graduate students belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Rajasthan, who applied for Scholarships in 1989-90 and the number of students who were awarded this scholarship and the norms of payment of this Scholarship;

(b) whether students leave their studies due to the non-payment of Scholarships in time; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to ensure timely payment?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information has been called for from Government of Rajasthan and will be placed on the table of the House when received.

[English]

Schemes for Welfare of Women

2337. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new schemes

launched by Union Government for the welfare of women in the country during 1989;

(b) the details of these schemes;

(c) whether any progress has been achieved under these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the agency in charge of implementing these schemes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) The Department of Education Launched a new Scheme called the Mahila Samakhya in April 1989.

(b) The basic thrust of this programme is to create a mechanism whereby women are given an opportunity to plan and monitor their own education and reach out to a new body of knowledge. It aims to involve women in the process of education planning at the village level and to provide educational inputs like non-formal education centres for girls at primary and upper primary schools, training of village schools teachers and production of educational materials.

The programme is being implemented in 3 districts each in Gujarat and Karnataka and 4 districts in Uttar Pradesh.

(c) and (d). Training of field level coordinators, i.e. Sahayoginis has been completed in all the districts. Mahila Sanghas have been set up in the villages supervised by the Sahayoginis. Components like Child Care Centres, non-formal Education and Adult Education Centres and training programmes have been introduced in some areas. Vocational Courses for rural women have also been introduced in some areas.

One Autonomous Body, i.e. Mahila Samakhya Society has been registered each in Karnataka, Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh. The project functionaries have also been appointed.

Implementation of Mandal Commission Report

2338. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD:
DR. DAULAT RAO SONUJI
AHER:
PROF. RAM GANESH
KAPSE:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to implement the report of Mandal Commission;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether Government also propose to carry out certain modifications in the report; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) to (d). In order to avail the benefit of the long experience of a number of States in preparing lists of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) and in order to ensure harmonious and quick implementation, it has been decided to adopt in the first phase, the castes common to both the Mandal list as well as the State Lists. The percentage of reservation for the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs) will be 27%. This reservation will be applicable from 7th August, 1990 to services under the Govt. of India and Union Public Undertakings.

World Bank Aid for Narmada Sagar Project

2339. **SHRIMATISUBHASHINI ALI:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEY:**

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published in the 'Times of India' dated 10 June, 1990 captioned "World Bank may stop aid for Narmada Dam";

(b) if so, the objections raised by the World Bank;

(c) whether it is not possible for Government to find pragmatic solution to legitimate long term objections of those affected and national problems likely to arise if the project is carried out as proposed; and

(d) Whether Government will ask all genuine friends of India's development to find alternatives to present Narmada plan's basic aims and objectives?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) yes, Sir.

(b) The World Bank had stipulated certain conditions that were to be complied with by the concerned State Governments and the Government of India for considering further extension of the credit assistance for the Gujarat Water Delivery and Drainage Project beyond 2nd July, 1990. These conditions, *inter-alia*, include rehabilitation and resettlement arrangements, issue of administrative orders and decision to acquire forest land in Maharashtra for the resettlement of project affected people in Maharashtra. All these conditions have been complied with and as a result thereof, the bank has extended the credit assistance for

the project for a further period of one year upto 1st July, 1991.

(c) and (d). The Sardar Sarovar and the Narmada Sagar project were approved by the Government of India after due deliberations and subject to ensuring of adequate environmental safeguards. The three participating States, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have announced liberal rehabilitation and resettlement policies for the Project affected people and the detailed programmes have/are being drawn up by these States to facilitate satisfactory relocation of the affected population. Adequate environmental measures have been planned by the concerned States. The techno-economic viability of the projects has also been well assessed. Moreover these projects form a part of the final decision of the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal. Hence, there is no question of finding alternatives to the present projects as envisaged.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Argon in the List of Scheduled Tribes

2340. **SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI:** Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include the Argon tribe in the list of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) by what time it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN):

(a) to (c). The above proposal along with similar other proposals is being considered in the context of the comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Sched-

uled Tribes. In view of the provisions made under Articles 341(2) and 342(2) of the Constitution, any amendment in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be made only by an Act of Parliament.

Japanese Assistance for Narmada Sagar Project

2341. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
SHRI HARISH PAL:
SHRIMATI BASAVA-RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has declined to provide assistance for the Narmada Sagar Project;

(b) if so, whether any negotiations have been held or are likely to be held in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). No proposal has been made to the Japanese Government for obtaining assistance for the Narmada Sagar Project.

[English]

Non-Delivery of Export Cargo

2342. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether non-delivery of export cargo by Air India to U.S. importers in time has affected the export prospects of textile exporting industry; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) and (b). Government is not aware of any complaint by U. S. importers regarding non-delivery in time of export cargo by Air India. Infact the value of export of garments to U.S.A. during January-July, 1990 has increased to Rs. 721 crores as compared to Rs. 596 crores during the corresponding period last year.

Women's Rights

2343. SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the newsitem published in Times of India (Bombay edition) dated 9 March 1990 regarding women's rights; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government during the last six months to safeguard the interests of women?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A decision has been taken to set up a Statutory National Commission for Women. The National Commission for Women Bill 1990 is under consideration of the Parliament.

Proposal from Maharashtra for Opening Closed Textile Mills

2344. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received

any proposal from Government of Maharashtra for opening of closed Textile Mills;

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

(c) the details of such proposals from Maharashtra under consideration of the Government; and

(d) by what time the final decision in the matter could be expected?

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Government of Maharashtra had requested advance plan assistance for nationalisation of eight mills viz., Srinivas Mills, Bombay, Khandesh Mills, Jalgaon, Swan Mills, Bombay (three units), Raghuvanshi Mills, Bombay, Lokmanya Mills, Barshi and Rajan Mills, Barshi. While Government of India will spare no efforts to promote the revival of viable textile mills lying closed, there may be no alternative but to allow closure of non-viable textile mills provided the interests of their workers in protected. Nationalisation does not provide any solution to the problem of sickness and Government will not as a rule intervene in such cases. However, the Government of Maharashtra has been requested to establish the viability of these mills before the Ncdal Agency/BIFR, to obtain the consent of all concerned parties to the various concessions expected of them in the package for the rehabilitation of the mills and exhaust the other options of revival of the mills through private promoters of workers Cooperatives before submitting concrete and complete proposals for the nationalisation of viable mills, which could be considered by Government of India on merits on a case to case basis.

Dental Disease Amongst Children in Punjab

**2345. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:**

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

(a) whether it is a fact that 82 percent of the school going children in Punjab are suffering from one or the other dental disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether any programme has been chalked out to bring down the alarming rate of dental diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): (a) The Punjab Government have reported that more than 80 per cent of primary school children in the age group of 6-12 years are suffering from one or other dental disease.

(b) A survey was conducted by the Punjab Health Department in one Block of each district of the State and it was found that most of the affected children are suffering from dental caries, and gum diseases, cal-occlusion, and bad oral habits.

(c) The following programmes have been launched in the State to arrest this increase in dental diseases:-

1) celebration of children Dental Health Day on 14th November, 1989;

2) Intensive dental health care programme to cover all children in primary schools;

3) organisation of mass dental health camps.

4) Television talks and radio talks are arranged frequently on dental health education.

[Translation]

Death of Labourers Working in Stone Quarries in Delhi

2346. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths of labourers working in stone quarries in Delhi due to caving in of earth during the last six months;

(b) the assistance and facilities provided to the families of the deceased in these incidents;

(c) the action taken by Government against quarry contractors found guilty; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to check such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) During the last six months, three labourers were killed on 7.5.90 due to caving in of earth in an illegal stone mining operation adjoining Mahipalpur Village in Delhi.

(b) Delhi Administration has been asked to examine the entitlement of the families of the deceased labourers for compensation.

(c) An FIR was registered and the contractor was arrested by the police and subsequently released on bail.

(d) Delhi Administration was requested by the Office of the Director of Mines Safety, Ghazibad to take effective measures so as to prevent employment of persons in illegal mining under dangerous conditions. Delhi Administration have reported that preven-

tive measures have been taken against the occurrence of such incidents.

Water Logging in Bihar

2347. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to check water logging in agricultural land in flood-affected areas of Northern Bihar;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to implement the aforesaid proposal to remove water-logging; and

(c) if not, the details of the action proposed to be taken to check water logging?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) to (c). For the drainage affected areas of the Gandak Basin 5 drainage schemes prepared by Government of Bihar have been techno-economically appraised. In addition to the provision from the State's plans for the flood affected areas of North Bihar, Central assistance for strategic flood proofing measures has been provided in the annual plan of the Ministry for 1990-91. The State Government has to prioritise in the annual plan for expeditious completion of these projects.

Flood Relief Assistance

2348. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Union Government to control the devastating floods in the country;

(b) the total flood relief assistance sanctioned annually to Maharashtra during the last three years;

(c) whether any concrete proposal to provide flood relief to the flood affected states is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI MANUBHAI KOTADIA): (a) In addition to physical flood protection works like flood control reservoirs, embankments and town protection works, emphasis is also given on non-structural measures, like, flood forecasting and warning and flood proofing arrangements.

(b) For the flood relief measures in Maharashtra during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90, a ceiling of Rs. NIL, Rs. 21.97 crores, Rs. 26.96 crores has been sanctioned respectively.

(c) and (d). As per the recommendations of the Ninth Finance Commission, a Calamity Relief Fund has been created for each State in which 75% is contributed by the Central Government, while the remaining 25% is provided by the State Government.

[English]

Review of Charter Fishing Policy

2349. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have made any study to determine the effects of their Charter Fishing Policy on the prospects of the Indian and foreign fishing agencies;

(b) if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) have sought review of Government's charter fish-

ing policy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF TEXTILES AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) have not specifically sought for a review of the charter policy. However, while commenting on a representation, the MPEDA and inter alia suggested review of the policy. No such review has been undertaken.

Legislation on Job Reservation for SCs and STs

2350. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to bring legislation making job reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes an actionable right; and

(b) if so, when such legislation would be brought before the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): (a) The Government have decided to bring forward the legislation for reservation of vacancies in posts and services in Central Government establishments for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

(b) The Legislation is likely to be introduced in the current Session of Parliament.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us continue smoothly.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: Sri Harish Rawat. ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. I have permitted Shri Harish Rawat to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: (Almora): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a universally agreed principle of democracy that the opposition should be permitted to have their say. They should be allowed to give a call to the public, launch movements, organise rallies and hold demonstrations making use of their democratic rights in order to register their protest against lapses and mistakes which the Government might have committed but I have to say it with great regret that certain State Governments do not comply with this principle and instead make use of state force in order to gag the voice of the opposition.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Parliament, the highest democratic institution and you are the protector of our democratic rights. I would, therefore, like to bring it to your notice that unfortunately in Uttar Pradesh our party workers including some senior workers and leaders, one of whom, a former Minister and has been a Member of the House, Shrimati Sheila Dixit, and Shri Balram Singh, a Rajya Sabha Member, were lathi-charged by the police force when they wanted to launch a movement and hold demonstration on the issue of price-rise and plight of Harijans..(Interruptions).....

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. Why are you standing? Take your seat.....(Interruptions)...

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: I have a very high regard for the Chief Minister. Let me make it very clear. I have a very high regard for the Chief Minister of U. P....(Interruptions).

[Translation]

The way the frequent use of police force is being made in Uttar Pradesh to suppress the voice of the political parties is really condemnable. Shrimati Sheila Dixit was insulted. The Kurta (Shirt) of Shri Balram Singh was torn and the policemen did not allow our workers to hold demonstration there but instead handcuffed them. This is very unfortunate.

[English]

This is not the only incident.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, besides this, one more incident took place at Sikandara Rao..(Interruptions)...

A Harijan girl was burnt alive. Our workers, under the leadership of a former M.P., Shri Chandrapal Shailani, held a demonstration at the police station in protest against this incident. Police arrested his two sons who are presently languishing in jail. Democracy would perish if such use of police force is continued in order to gag the voice of political opponents and the House remains a silent spectator. I would like to urge upon you that in order to bring an end to this police rule in Uttar Pradesh..(Interruptions). Mr. Speaker, Sir, we need your protection. We need your help..(Interruptions)..... I wish the other Members of the House express their solidarity and support us..... (Interruptions)..... The Uttar Pradesh Government should stop police repression and refrain from suppressing the voice of the political opponents. This is what I wanted to say to your... (Interruptions).....

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH (Mainpuri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order..... (*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated. He is on a point of order

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question raised by the hon. Member* pertains firstly to the fact that Uttar Pradesh..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: No need to reply that, you raise your point of order.

SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: The question should have been raised in the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assmby. This question should not have been raised here....(*Interruptions*).....

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted him to raise the question of law and order

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Sir, hundreds of employees of Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited have come to Delhi and they are holding a *dharna* today. They are not demanding increase in their wages or more DA. Their only demand is to save the company, a company which was earning profits three years back. Now, it is incurring losses of crores of rupees. So, these employees are demanding to save this company. The Chairman of IDPL has made it a losing concern. It has incurred a loss of Rs. 107 crore.

MR. SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRIBASUDEB ACHARIA: It is a public sector company. So, I want that the Minister of Petroleum must look into this. He must take steps to save this company from ruin. (*Interruptions*)

DR. ASIM BALA (Nabadwip): A month

before the last elections, the Chairman, IDPL, appointed some agents, who are Congressmen, and being given commission. (*Interruptions*) I want removal of the Chairman for such malpractices. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very unfortunate that the migrants who have poured into Delhi from Punjab, Kashmir and other parts of the country are living *hell* wish life. The question of their problems has been raised in this House on many occasions. They are on the verge of starvation. Thousands of people are rallying at the Boat Club, where there is no roof or tent over their heads. There is no arrangement for their rations etc. and the Hon. Minister makes here repeated announcements of having provided to them aid and assistance. I have to say that not a single penny as relief has been given to them and the only fault of the Kashmir and Punjab migrants is that they are "Hindus" and have come to Delhi. A serious situation has arisen for them..(*Interruptions*)..

MR. SPEAKER: You are raising a very important question.

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: MR. Speaker, Sir, they are neither in any temporary employment nor in business, nor does the Government provide any employment opportunities to them. When the anti-national elements wield guns in Punjab, the Prime Minister announces that one lakh people will be given employment in Punjab. In a similar manner, the announcement of providing employment to the people in Kashmir is made. I ask the Government, Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is it doing for the Punjab and Kashmir migrants? Is the Government aware of their condition here? If this situation continues, what options are left for them? Would you consider to take any step for them after these people too take to guns? Will you do something for them after they resort to violence? Mr. Speaker, Sir, nothing is being done for them and this is a very serious matter...(*Interruptions*)....

12.12 hrs.

[*Translation*]

RE. POSITION OF INDIANS IN KUWAIT

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than two lakh Indians are stranded in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Approximately forty to fifty thousand citizens of Gujarat, the state I come from, are stranded there. Some of their relatives came to Ahmedabad and said that the Indian Embassy does not extend any facilities to the stranded people there. When the Indians reach their Embassy premises after enduring the fine some journey of thousands of miles through the desert, they are not even allowed to enter the Embassy. They are not even permitted to stand at the nearby footpaths. There are 40-50 thousand such people including women and children who are given no facilities and, ironically, our Minister of External Affairs announces here in the House that our Embassy is helping them in many ways. I shall not hesitate from going to the extent of saying that our hon. Minister of External Affairs is trying to misguide the House..(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please be seated now. You have had your say. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to take my seat unless my query is replied.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Liberia is a small country in the African continent and there too has arisen the same situation for the past 20 days. Five to six hundred Indian citizens have got stranded there due to Civil war in that country. In this connection, I have had a dialogue with the hon. Foreign Minister on telephone on 13th of this month and he said that out ship has reached Liberia to pick up

the Indians but they have not arrived on Indian shores as yet. Through you I would like to know from the hon. Foreign Minister as to what is the position in regard to the Indian citizens stranded in Liberia and when will they be brought back to India? I urge the hon. Foreign Minister to make a statement in this regard by today evening. ..(*Interruptions*).....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: What is the latest situation obtaining in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia? The Government should respond to my question...(*Interruptions*)....

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I am as much concerned as you are. I too am saying that it is a very important matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALKA DAS(Karol Bagh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, kindly direct the Government to respond to his question.....(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister should come up with the reply. If he does not do so, how can we face the people of Gujarat when we go there?.....(*Interruptions*)....

MR. SPEAKER: Pathakji, please sit down. Shri Upendra ji is on his legs to speak.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it had been decided and said that information with regard to Kuwait will be shared everyday here in the House. Why is it then that no information is being given. Information should be given here.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Members are aware that the Minister of External Affairs is in Kuwait now. Yesterday he came there. Before that he was in Baghdad. He met the Iraqi authorities and Indians there are now being helped to come out of that country. All arrangements are being made for that and the Members are aware of all these things. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARINPATHAK: There is no help by our Embassy. All the people are at the mercy of Kuwait authorities *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have not completed. *(Interruptions)* We will come with a statement tomorrow. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House and the whole nation is concerned about it

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he would come with a statement tomorrow.

*(Interruptions)**[Translation]*

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Please tell me the nature of the action plan formulated by the Government. So many days have passed and those people are still there. Our diplomats have gone there and what will they discuss there.

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he is also concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): What arrangement has been made? The hon. Minister should reply because the Government gave an assurance in this regard five day back.

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, before he answers I want to make one point. On the day when the matter was raised here, I told them that from Kuwait to Amman, it is 1,000 kms. Have you put down any food dump? Have you put any petrol dump or water dump? They have not given any State plan. They cannot take out 1,25,000 people by sending four or five planes *(Interruptions)* They have got to arrange ships to take them. I would like that, after the statement, a full-fledged debate should take place. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He says that he would come with a statement tomorrow. I can only ask him to respond.

(interruptions)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is shortage of food in Kuwait and Indians are starving. In the 'Gulf News' and in all the papers in Gulf, it has been reported that Indians are starving. Further, Sir Lankan Embassy, Pakistani embassy and other Embassies are sending food packets for their people. Then, I would like to know why India cannot do it. Secondly, Mr. Gujral is already there. Govt. Should tell this House all the information which they have got from him so far. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY (Hoshiarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have received a fax message from a friend of mine which is a newspaper report of 'Khaleej Times' from Dubai. It says that the refugees in Jordan are living on pavements. They are selling their clothes to buy food and they are even selling their cars for 100 to 150 dinars. The Government is making a false propaganda the everything is normal. This must be stopped. Basically what the people want is food and shelter which is just tentage only. The Government must make arrangements to provide security and food to these people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): The House has been misled totally. It was projected in the TV that the passengers are coming and are saying that things are very good. This is absolutely false. They are misleading the House. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The Government has started information centres at various places but not a single information is available regarding the people in Kuwait. This is only an eye-wash. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not divide the House on this issue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): A statement should be made on the Floor of the House as to how many Indians are still there, how many want to come here and the arrangements made for their coming back. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH CHENNITHALA (Kottayam): 75000 people are there. Some are coming back. What about their rehabilitation? The Government of Kerala has submitted a plan for Rs. 750 crores for their rehabilitation. The people who are coming from there are unemployed. We have to chalk out

a strategy for them also. As these people are unemployed now, the Government of Kerala has submitted a plan for Rs. 750 crores. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, you would have noticed that the whole House and in fact, the whole country is deeply concerned about this matter. At the very beginning, we had suggested to the Government that they might send somebody from here to see what best they can do. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He says that the Minister is already there. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIMADAN LAL KHURANA: No doubt the Minister is there but the Government is here. The Government should give a reply as to what transpired between them.

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): You are not allowing him to reply. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Valuable time was lost at the very beginning when it was possible to send somebody before the whole situation had heated up so much. One could have arranged a ship or something to bring them out and they could have reached here with some kind of their possessions. Then, the Government, in their arrogance said that they do not need to send anybody. Then they sent the Minister and then they sent a special representative. Now, they have sent the Foreign Minister and yet, we do not know what is happening there. This is the whole tragedy of the situation. This trouble has been created by the arrogance of the Government. Otherwise, people could have come out smoothly without any difficulty. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Utmost urgency was shown in this matter. Firstly, Mr. Arif Mohd. Khan was sent there and Foreign Minister has again gone there. He went to Baghdad. He met not only the Iraqi authorities but also the Indians who arrived there..(*Interruptions*) He has gone to Kuwait. Both, he and Mr. Arif Mohd. Khan are expected today and tomorrow full details will be given to the House as to how and what arrangements have been made Iraqi authorities have assured all help to the Indians. The routes have been decided. Whoever wants to come may come. It is not correct to say that all the one lakh and fifty thousand people want to come away here. Arrangements have been made for those who want to come here and a full statement will be made as soon as the Ministers arrive. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): A statement should be made every day giving whatever information is available with you. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRIBANSILAL (Bhiwani): Mr. Speaker Sir, I have given a notice for discussion under Rules 193 on the Meham incident where atrocities were committed on a large scale. The ex-Chief Minister and his family had a hand in the atrocities and murders committed there. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister both of them said on the floor of the House that they would get the incident inquired into by the C. B. I and a sitting judge of the Supreme court. But it is a matter of regret that two to three months have already passed, neither a C. B. I. enquiry has been conducted nor a sitting judge of Supreme Court has been appointed to enquire into the matter, merely an ex-judge of the Supreme Court has been appointed.

12.26 hrs.

[**MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER** *in the Chair*]

I would request you to arrange a discussion on it as early as possible. The ex-Chief Minister, his family and his sons are the murderers. As such a discussion in this regard should be ex-allowed as early as possible. If an enquiry is not made, the ex-chief Minister and his sons will, go scot free.

Please allow a discussion as early as possible. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT(Jaunpur): I want to raise a point of order Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No point of order now. Shri Indrajit Gupta.

12.26 1/2 hrs.

**RE: SITUATION ARISING OUT OF
 BLOCKADE OF CRUDE OIL SUPPLY
 FROM ASSAM**

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): I have been trying since yesterday to draw the attention of the House to this very urgent and very serious matter which is taking place in the State of Assam. The blockade of crude oil supplies from Assam due to the agitation which is being carried on there by the All Assam Students Union has produced a result now where three major oil refineries have been closed down. The refinery at Barauni and the other two refineries ironically enough situated in Assam itself one in Bongaigaon and another in Guwahati-are closed down. At a time when there is such a petroleum and oil crisis facing the country, the Minister has been telling us about it in detail, it is expected to get worse because of the Middle-East events and all that, at such a moment if crude oil supplies are completely stopped from these oil refineries of ours, we can understand what is going to happen. I want to

know-we are reading this news everyday but there is no reaction-what the Government of India what the Government of Assam which must be consulted I suppose by the Government of India are doing.

I don't deny that there may be justified grievances and demands of the people of Assam. But I am questioning the form of agitation, the form of movement which leads to declaring an oil war on the other parts of the country. How can they be allowed? Tomorrow somebody in Bihar may say that we won't allow coal to go out, we won't allow iron-ore to go out of Bihar because we have got some agitation there. Therefore this type of thing is creating a situation where the country will be divided into so many warring States and one region fighting against another region. This cannot be permitted in the interest of the unity of the country, in the interest of the national unity. I want to know what the Government is proposing to do in this matter. They cannot be allowed to blockade the oil supply in this region. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF MADHU DANDAVATE): The Government is deeply concerned over the issue which Shri Indrajit Gupta has raised. We are already in touch with the concerned persons in Assam and we are trying our best to see that the issue is actually sorted out and we have told them that it is not only the question of Assam, it is the question of the entire country, and more so after the Middle-East crisis. Therefore we will take all possible steps to see that the issues are sorted out.

[*Translation*]

SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA (Ujjain): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, non-payment of Provident Fund amount has made it difficult for thousands of retired workers to meet their needs after their retirement. Thousands of

such workers of Vinod Mill in Ujjain are in distress. I would urge upon the Labour Minister that those workers who have not been said their Provident Fund after their retirement.....

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not an urgent matter, this should not have been raised now. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): I fully share the concern with Shri Indrajit Gupta. I myself gave a notice of calling Attention on this particular issue of oil blockade.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Have you given the Calling Attention Motion?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I have given Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O. K., we will look into it.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I want that there should be a discussion. This is a very serious matter and it should be discussed.

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East): Sir, the whole country is alarmed that the laboratory of Magadh University of Gaya, there has been a theft of ten grams of lethal potassium cyanide. It has been stated by the Bihar Government that it might have been caused by the anti-national elements, the terrorists. I do not think, the local administration will be able to tackle this. Therefore, I request the Central Government to send a very high-power team to investigate the matter immediately. This is because the intention on the part of the terrorists, as stated by the local Government, seems that they will poison the drinking water system which might cause loss of lives of hundreds and thousands of people. Therefore, I demand immediate action by Centre in this matter.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards the most backward area of Uttar Pradesh called Bundelkhand where drought conditions are prevailing for the last four years continuously..... (Interruptions) The farmers are being thrashed in jails..... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not the way to raise such matters. Such matters should not be raised. You should know what to be raised. Not like this. You cannot raise each and everything.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have given notice that I wish to mention a very serious situation arising out of the telecommunication engineers threat to go on strike from next week. I had mentioned it to the Minister of Communications also. It is a very serious matter and unless you immediately start negotiations and settle the matter, it would go out of hands.

In addition to that, all Central Government employees today are agitating about dearness allowance. The hon. Finance Minister is here. Every time he cuts a per cent or two playing statistical games. This time he has cut the whole dearness allowance. They are extremely upset, and it is likely to blow up into an agitation which will go out of proportions. They are sitting on *dharna* outside his office. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make a statement.... (Interruptions).

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: It is a very serious matter. All the Central Government

employees are concerned. They are sitting on *dharna* outside his office. He can respond... (Interruptions).

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): Sir, I want to refer very briefly to the Home Minister's speech that he made here yesterday..... (Interruptions) **.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am not going to allow it. This will not go on record. Please sit down.

[Translation]

SHRI C. M. NEGI (Garhwal): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the 17th and 18th of August owing to cloud burst and heavy rainfall the houses in the headquarters of Mori development block Mori in Uttarkashi district were nearly ruined and dozens of people were killed. A similar accident took place in Neelkanth and Lakshman-Jhula on the 9th of July. Here too more than hundred people were killed and dozens of houses collapsed. Similar mishaps occurred in Gyasu, Uttarkashi, Kuntha and Bamauli also. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the Himalayan region of Uttar Pradesh is a hilly area and it is my request to the Government India to undertake earth reinforcement work in the affected areas.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not to be discussed like this. You should know how to bring it. Please sit down.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I received a notice from the Reception Office which is completely filled up in Hindi. It is a very ticklish issue. I do not want that this should become an issue between south and north. I am a lover of Hindi. In fact, DMK people have spoiled the people of Tamil Nadu. They have not provided facilities to learn Hindi.... (Interruption). Therefore, I have given a notice for a discussion under Rule 193 regarding the language police. There-

fore, I want the hon. Minister to react on this issue. The Union Minister for Urban Development, Mr. Maran, is here. I thought, he would protect the interest of the Tamil People but he does not speak about the imposition of Hindi. Therefore, I want a discussion under rule 193..... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): This morning I was forced to give another notice of privilege to the Speaker against Shri Upendra for yet another chapter of fraud against 'Khula Manch'. I would request the hon. Minister either *bandh karokhula* Manch or call it *Khula* fraud. The latest episode in this drama is that.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You speak to the Speaker. SHRI M. J. AKBAR: It is a very serious matter. On *Khula Manch* Mrs. Mrinal Pande was shown speaking and presenting the programme. She has spoken the truth but they cannot show the truth and that is why they are shouting. Government has made Doordarshan into a propagandamachine. We are exposing their propaganda..... (*Interruptions*). You cannot shout me down..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. I have called another person.

SHRI M. J. AKBAR: I seek your protection..... (*Interruptions*). The Minister must come to the House and apologise for misleading the House..... (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You know that if you have any grievance, the devices are available. I think, you are using that device-device of moving a motion. If you want to see that the motion which you have moved is properly considered, you can meet the hon. Speaker in his chamber and he will give the ruling. Now, the matters which have to be brought to the House, are not discussed on the floor of the House. That has been the convention and the rule. If you have given anything, you are welcome to discuss it with the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): In the recent cyclone which hit the Orissa Coast, the tide was the highest and saline water had inundated many parts of the State. Many houses had collapsed. Therefore, I would request the Central Government to immediately collect information and if necessary, help Orissa cyclone victims. My second point is that the National Project Construction Corporation workers are giving dhama before the Shram Shakti Bhavan for the last five days in this rain. Unnecessarily and without cause they are being retrenched and the management there is giving work to the contractors. This had started during the Congress rule. The present Government had promised to correct this position but they have not corrected it. Even the Minister gave a statement that fifty workers will be employed but none of them has been employed. Therefore, I want that the Government should immediately take up and solve the issue of these workers.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, since last one month, the casual workers attached to the Calcutta port are on strike and this has badly affected the movement of incoming and outgoing cargo at Calcutta Port. That is why the cargoes coming from Andaman and Nicobar Islands or essential commodities going to Andaman and Nicobar Islands are also badly affected. Since the strike is going on in such an important major Port Trust area, it is unfortunate that the Minister of Surface Transport did not make any statement in this House as to what action they have taken about this strike and to see that the movement of essential commodities and other cargo from the Calcutta Port is regularised.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Janardan Tiwari.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order at this time. There is no business before the House.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, you cannot function in an arbitrary manner. You have to function according to the rules. I am raising a point of order under rule 222.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: O. K. , you can raise the point of order. I will give you the ruling.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sir, yesterday, the hon Speaker was pleased to state that he will be giving his ruling today on the Privilege Motion that I have given. I should like to know whether you would be giving the ruling and at what time would the ruling be given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Yes, my ruling is that at this time, when there is no business before the House, no point of order can be raised. I would request the Members not to raise the point of order when there is no business before the House. At this point of time there is no business before the House. If you have any difficulty, I can solve that difficulty by asking you to meet the hon. speaker who will solve the difficulty. The point of order raised by you is not in order. Yes, Mr. Janardan Tiwari.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: If there is no business before the House, then what are we doing? Is that your ruling that this House is functioning without any business, without any agenda?..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no point of order.....

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, North Bihar is frequented by floods every year, in this regard K. L. Rao Committee was constituted to suggest preventive measures. The Committee had recommended construction of dams on rivers like Kamla, Balan, Kosi, Gandak and Mahananda which flow from Nepal. This will provide electricity, promote irrigation and

save the North Bihar zone. As such, I request the Government to hold talks with the Nepalese Government in the light of the K. L. Committee's report and implement the recommendations of the same by constituting a new committee..... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL (Faridabad): Mr. Deputy Speaker , Sir, I wish to draw your attention towards a very important issue. The engineer under whose supervision the construction work of Sutlaj canal was going on was killed by extremists four months back. Thereafter, the work on that canal was brought to a halt and Shri S. S. Mann has declared that their first programme will be to fill the canal with earth. The Government of India is construction this canal and thus it is responsible for its constructing but the Government has not uttered even a single word in this regard. You are aware of the fact that Punjab and Haryana are two States which supply foodgrains to the entire country whether it is sugarcane, oilseed or cotton. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the construction of this canal will be beneficial not only to Haryana but it is the life line of the entire country. Therefore, I request the Government of India to be strict and to take strong action and resume the work on this canal.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second point is this that yesterday the Prime Minister made a statement regarding Pakistan. He should acquaint the House daily about the developments regarding Pakistan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right. You have said what you had to say.

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: I will take only one minute. My last point is that there is virtually no Government in Haryana for the last one month because the present Government has been reduced to a minority Government. The administration and law and order situation in that State has deteriorated to such an extent that I would request the Prime Minister and the Government to take a quick decision in this regard so that the Government is in a position to do something concrete.

[English]

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, it is not a point of order but the matter raised by Shri Dinesh Singh is the concern of the whole House..... (*Interruptions*) I am not at all questioning your ruling. I am only bringing to your kind notice that yesterday the hon. Speaker announced in the House that the ruling on the Privilege Motion will be given today. Therefore, according to this ruling, we are expecting the decision from you or from the hon. Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. (*Interruptions*)

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: Sir, I have referred to what the hon. Speaker said yesterday. We are expecting the ruling. Kindly give the ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ruling is that is is not a point of order. What you have brought to our notice will be brought to the notice of the Speaker.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid.

12.46 1/2 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Delhi Development Authority (Pension) Amendment Rules, 1990

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI MURASOLI MARAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Development Authority (Pension) Amendment rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd February,

1990 under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1244/90]

Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1989 and Employees Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1996

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND MINISTER OF WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:

1. A copy of the Apprenticeship (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 853 in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 1989 under sub-section (3) of section 37 of the Apprentices Act, 1961. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1245/90]
2. A copy of the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 354 in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1990 under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1246/90]

Annual Accounts of Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta for 1987-88 and statement for delay in laying these papers

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI RASHEED MASOOD): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (The Annual Report was laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 3rd

May, 1989) (Hindi and English versions) of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Research Centre, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (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—1247/90]

Notifications under Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986 etc

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL): Sir, I beg to lay on the table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 83 of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976:-
- (i) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 511(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1990.
 - (ii) The Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Second Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 601(E) in Gazette of India dated the 26th June, 1990. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1248/90]
- (2) 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 (Second Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 543(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1990.
 - (ii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Terms and Conditions of Service of Employees) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 598(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th June, 1990.
 - (iii) The Bureau of Indian Standards (Third Amendment) Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 638(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th July, 1990.
- (3) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 473(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1990 making certain amendments to Notification No. S. O. 376(E) dated the 26th May, 1989 regarding appointment of Shri M. K. Zutshi, Joint Secretary, Department of Civil Supplies as a member of the Executive Committee of Bureau of Indian Standards issued under sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Bureau of the Indian Standards Act, 1986. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1249/90]
- (4) A copy of the Pulses, Edible Oilseeds and Edible Oils (Storage Control) Third Amendment Order, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 505(E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd June,

1990 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library See No. LT—1250/90]

12.47 1/2 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: 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 Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1990, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th August, 1990."

12.48 hrs.

GOVERNORS (EMOLUMENTS, ALLOWANCES AND PRIVILEGES) AMENDMENT BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

[English]

ADDITIONAL SECRETARY: Sir, I lay on the Table. The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 1990, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: (Mangalore): Sir, I am on a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, now you can raise your point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Sir, I also want to raise a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will hear your point of order also. Now, Shri Janardhana Poojary to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, the hon. Member Shri Basavaraj has given a notice in connection with the price of coconuts. He has been trying for the last three days to know about it... (Interruptions) He is given notice. In spite of that, he has not got any ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is not a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have heard your point of order.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am raising a point of order under Rule 46. The point is that my question No. 198 could not be answered today. It is a very important question. The aim of the question is how to bring down the prices and control the market. Through you, Sir, I appeal to the hon. Minister to make a statement as far as this point is concerned. Please allow us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let me see which rule you are referring to. Then, I will give the ruling on that point. What is it which has been violated?

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: I am quoting rule 46.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: What is it that he has violated?

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: My question No 198 has not been answered. The proviso to rule 46 says:

".....Provided that a question not reached for oral answer may be answered after the end of the Question Hour with the permission of the Speaker if the Minister represents to the Speaker that the question is one of special public interest to which he desires to give a reply."

So, my question has to be answered.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This is a matter of discretion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I have given the ruling.

SHRIG. S. BASAVARAJ (Tumkur): For the last three days, I have been waiting. I have given a notice. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot bring it now. I will help you later on.

12.50 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Eighth Report

[English]

SHRI SIVAJI PATNAIK (Bhubaneswar)
Sir, I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.50 1/2 hrs.

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

Ninth Report

[English]

SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH (Uluberia):

Sir, I beg to present the Ninth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Estimates Committee on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Sixty-Sixth Report of the Committee (8th Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) University Grants Commission.

12.51 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Restriction on use of Government Vehicles and Certain other Measures to Conserve Petroleum Products in the Country

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): As the Hon. Members are aware, the situation in the Middle East is likely to affect availability of petroleum products. International prices are also likely to be adversely affected. This will put pressure on our Balance of Payments. Fortunately, when before the Middle East crisis, the Government had already initiated action to reduce the rate of growth of oil consumption and create awareness in the country regarding the need to conserve petroleum. Thus, certain measures were announced in the Budget, and also later by the Ministry of Petroleum. After unbridled growth in oil consumption and imports in the past three to four years, it was expected that actual success in reducing the consumption would take some time.

The situation in the Middle East, however, makes it imperative that we now reinforce our determination to reduce consumption of oil products, and do so immediately.

We can cope with the present situation if all of us together agree to make a small sacrifice. As part of a programme for curbing the demand for oil, it has been decided that

477 *Stat. by Minister
Restriction on use of Govt.
vehicles & other measures to
conserve petroleum products*

SHAVANA 31, 1912 (SAKA)

478 *Call Attention Threat
to security of the country
by Naga insurgents*

Central Government staff cars/vehicles will not be used on Sundays. Public sector units will follow the same rule on Sundays. State Governments are also being requested to adopt this rule. The quota of petrol for cars of Ministers in the Central Government is also being reduced by 20%.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Is this a joke?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Yes, it might be. For you it is a joke, for us it is a matter of serious concern. It depends upon the attitude of the human being. I don't treat it a joke. I take it the nationally important thing and not as a joke. To you it might be a joke. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Sunday is a day when you are not expected to use the Government vehicles.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Of all the persons I did not expect it from Shri Dinesh Singh. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Sathe, I always listened to you with pin-drop silence. Kindly listen to me now.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): You have a good sense of humour!

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have a sense of humour. You may also have a sense of peace!

Greater emphasis has to be given to the development of the public transport as against use of personal cars. I propose to increase the excise duty on motor cars by 10 percent *ad valorem* (from the existing level of 40% to 50%). Notification to give effect to this proposal with effect from today will be laid on the Table of the House in due course. The rate of depreciation is also being reduced from the present rate of 33.33 percent to 20 percent in respect of motor cars, purchased on or after 1.4.1990, other than taxis.

At the same time, I would like to ask the general public, business, industrial and all

other establishments to voluntarily give up the use of their cars for one day of the week. They can choose any fixed day of the week. Government will urge families, schools, colleges and communities to make a public resolve that the country is willing to make this small sacrifice. Public efforts in this direction are much better than a directive from the top. Our people have coped with several severe droughts, such as, in 1965-66, 1979 and 1987. We have also met wars and other challenges voluntarily. We can manage the present situation also and turn it around with small effort by every one individually and collectively.

12.55 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Threat to the Security of the country by
Naga insurgents and steps taken by the
Government in that regard**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, calling attention on Naga insurgents. Shri Laeta Umbrey.

**SHRI LAETA UMBREY (ARUNACHAL
East):** I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of the threat to the security of the country by Naga insurgents and the steps taken by the Government in that regard."

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY):** Sir the State of Nagaland, the hilly areas of the State of Manipur and Tirap and Changlang districts of the State of Arunachal Pradesh continue

[Sh. Subodh Kant Sahay]

to be affected by the secessionist, violent and criminal activities of two factions of the National Socialist Council of Nagaland (NSCN). Murder, ambush of vehicles of security forces, looting of banks and treasuries, extortion of many, tax collection etc., are their main activities. Besides, political leaders and civilians are often dubbed as Government informers and opponents to their cause and made targets of criminal activity. During this year (upto 20.08.1990), the NSCN have committed 34 violent incidents resulting in the death of 16 persons including 6 personnel of the security forces. During the corresponding period of 1989, an equal number of violent incidents had taken place resulting in the death of 14 persons including 1 belonging to the security forces. The NSCN underground are reported to have looted a sum of Rs. 54 lakhs during the current year as compared to Rs. 7.27 lakhs during the corresponding period last year. The major violent incidents attributed to the NSCN during this year include (i) attack on GREF camp (border Roads) at Wasiho, Phek District on January 11th resulting in the death of one person and injuries to 5 others, (ii) fatal attack on Lungshim Shaiza, a Janata Dal candidate from Ukhrul on January 27, (iii) killing of three Tangkhul Nagas of Ukhrul district in January, 1990, (iv) encounter between the NSCN and Assam Rifles patrol party at Lephori, Phek district on January 27 resulting in the death of 5 jawans and injury to another, (v) abortive attempt on the life of Shri S. C. Jamir, the then Chief Minister, Nagaland by ambushing his vehicle while he was returning from his private residence to his official residence in Kohima on February 19th in which the driver and the bodyguard of Shri Jamir died on the spot and his wife sustained minor bullet injuries, and (vi) ambush, on June 28th, of a truck carrying cash of the State Bank of India at Tuli, Mokochung district, looting of Rs. 30 lakhs and killing of one police constable.

Since its formation about a year ago, the Naga Youth Liberation Front (NYLF), a neo-terrorist group, operating in Nagaland has

started a terror campaign against non-local government officials and businessmen in Nagaland. Two senior non-local government officials have been killed during the current year for their refusal to comply with the NYLF directive to leave the state. It has close links with the Naga Students Federation (NSF), a parochial body of Naga youth and the underground NSCN (Khaplang faction). It has been trying to expand its influence by attracting the educated unemployed youth to its fold.

A 5 Km. belt along the border with Burma in the States of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh stands declared for long as "Disturbed Area" under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958. The entire state of Manipur stands declared as "Disturbed Area". The joint efforts of the State Government and the Central security forces have helped in keeping the activities of insurgent organisations under check. The State Government, however, need to take more stringent measures against the Naga hostiles and make greater use of the legal powers available to the enforcement authorities.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The rest of the discussion will take place after the lunch hour.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch
till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled, after lunch,
at Five Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE-Contd.

**Threat to the Security of the Country by
Naga Insurgents and steps taken by the
Government in that regard - Contd.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr.

Laeta Umbrey. If you want any further clarifications from the Minister, you are entitled to ask for them.

SHRI LAETA UMBREY (Arunachal East): I will try to be very brief and will put limited questions.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: The National Socialist Council of Nagaland, one of the oldest secessionist outfits operating in the north-eastern region, has become once again very active. I do not know what is the reason. You can see the statement of the hon. Minister. Of course, he has given this year's incidents, and also of the previous year. But this year we have about four months to go. Still, the number of crimes committed this year is much more than those in the previous years. Also, what I have seen is that with the rising of ULFA movement in Assam both the NSCN and ULFA have collected quite a huge amount through extortions, robbing etc. Two districts of my constituency in Arunachal Pradesh are also very much affected by the NSLN operations. Since we have a very long boundary with Assam, all along the Brahmaputra Valleys the entire foothills of Arunachal Pradesh are also very much affected by the ULFA activities. These two organisations have been trying to influence all the youth of N-Estates including the most peaceful State in the country, viz. Arunachal Pradesh.

I had very little time to go through the hon. Minister's statement; but I found that he could not mention some of the incidents that have occurred recently. In the Tirap district of Arunachal Pradesh, very recently NSCN attacked at night an administrative circle. They have looted every property, of the Government as well as the public. They have also set the Government buildings on fire. I do not know whether the Minister have got information, or not. The Minister could not also mention the brutal killing of another Chief Engineer of the Public Health Engineering Department of Nagaland. He was killed very recently.

I have seen from the Statement that the

action taken to curb these activities is not satisfactory. Simply declaring it as a disturbed area under Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 will not solve any problem. Rather, I feel this will aggravate the situation further, because the application of this power is too harsh. That is why I think the application of this Act and by keeping the forces in those sensitive areas will not solve any problem. ULFA and NSCN have a joint plan. They want to influence not only the youths of Nagaland, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh, but the entire eastern region. They are trying to influence unemployed youths to join with them. What steps is the Government going to take to curb the movement, to curb the activities of the ULFA in Assam particularly? ULFA is the political outfit of AGP which is one of the constituents of the National Front Government. I do not know what action are you taking in this regard? Instead a rumour is spread and there is panic in the minds of the people of the entire eastern State. Because now you are doing the job of toppling the government only. You had toppled the Government in Meghalaya. Then you had a hand in forming the Government in Manipur. Then you had toppled the Government in Nagaland. Now you are trying to topple the Government in Tripura. You are also trying to topple the Government in Arunachal Pradesh. But you have done nothing in Assam where there is a total break down of law and order. They are in collusion with the ULFA. Whereas, the ULFA activists are trying to influence the people over there to join with them. It is only because of ULFA, I say repeatedly, that NSCN and PLA in Manipur could become very active nowadays. What steps, apart from enforcing this Act, are you going to take to solve this very sensitive problem of north eastern region? Of course, you wanted that I should seek only clarifications. Otherwise, I have many things to say.

There could be a very genuine reason for this insurgency in the entire North-Eastern region. It may be due to the continuous negligence of the Central Government; it may be over the imposition of Hindi or other languages; it may be due to the negligence

[Sh. Laeta Umbrey]

of the Central Government in funding the State Government in mobilising natural resources. For example, my State, Arunachal Pradesh, has an area of about 84,000 sq. kms. It is not a barren land. We have more than 62 per cent of the total territory under thick forests where there are valuable trees. We have mineral deposits; we have oil. But the Central Government has done nothing till today.

Our tribal students are discriminated in almost all the schools. Our students studying in technical institutions are being discriminated when they come to know that they are tribals from the north eastern region; they are looked down upon and they are discriminated in many aspects even in getting marks in examinations. Therefore, they hardly disclose their identity. There are many cases in which they are deprived of their rights. This is the state of affairs existing in the country today. This might aggravate the situation further. So, I would request the hon. Minister to tackle this problem very seriously. During Budget Session I had given one unstarred question as to how much refugees of Chakma and Tibetans are there in Arunachal Pradesh. The Minister has replied that there are no refugees in Arunachal Pradesh. I had then contacted the hon. Speaker and the then Secretary-General in this regard. But they could not sort it out. There are about seven or eight refugee camps, where the refugees of Tibetans and Chakmas are settled. As per the official report, the number would be around 30,000. But it is almost nearing lakhs in population.

You must be aware that Arunachal Pradesh is a restricted area. It is not restricted for the foreigners alone but also for the Indian citizens. Whenever the Indian citizens have to go to Arunachal Pradesh, they will have to obtain prior permission from the Arunachal Pradesh Government. Whereas, these refugees are moving freely without being checked. These refugees who are settled in Arunachal Pradesh are trying to dominate the local innocent tribals. This is a

very serious matter. But the hon. Minister in his reply has said that there are no refugees of Chakmas and Tibetans settled in Arunachal. That is why, I seek a clarification from the Minister in this regard. I want to know from the Minister the steps taken in this regard and also by what time he would be able to repatriate these refugees from Arunachal Pradesh.

The activities of the secessionist group are escalating in the entire North Eastern Region. Today the NSCN and Naga Youth Liberation Front are threatening the non-tribals to leave Nagaland. Tomorrow it may so happen that these secessionist outfits may jointly ask the other Indians other than the North Eastern People to leave the North Eastern Region.

So, I hope that the hon. Minister will try to contact the Chief Minister of the entire North Eastern Region and evolve some sort of a solution to this problem immediately.

The hon. Minister has not visited in the North Eastern States except Assam. I request him to pay a visit to the North Eastern States.

I hope that the hon. Minister will reply to the clarifications sought by me.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Socialist Council of Nagaland has created terror in Nagaland, Manipur and some pockets of Arunachal Pradesh and is intimidating people and extorting money from businessmen. It is threatening the officers that they would be killed if they do not give money to the organisation. A few days ago Shri Nagrajan was killed by its men. It looted Rs. 30 lakh from a bank. The hon. Chief Minister said, in his statement, that these activities have increased enormously. The figure given by him for the period upto 20 August indicates that in the first year i.e. in 1989, 14 people were killed including six security personnel and Rs. 7 lakh were looted from a bank. So

far Rs. 54 lakh have been looted from the banks. The business community, especially the Marwari's have fled the state out of this fear. I have also reports that a bank has totally been closed on this account. Threats are also being received by the employees of the State Bank of India in Dimapur. They are being asked to leave the State failing which their lives would be in danger. I have got a pamphlet about the reports appearing in the local press. The pamphlet reads as follows:

[English]

Put your hands off Nagaland NSCN forces shall henceforth promptly reflect our resentment and take up creative measures by liquidating every living Indian nationality armed or unarmed."

[Translation]

This situation is prevailing there. Other states people, whether they are businessmen or officers, have contributed a lot for the development of Nagaland. But their lives are in danger. What steps the hon. Minister of Home Affairs is taking for the protection of lives and property of these people? It appears that the Government is indulging not only in its internal fighting but also in destabilisation. People had a faith that they have their elected representatives and the Government is theirs. But the party which comes to power at the centre works for dislodging the Government's run by other parties in the States. It is the primary duty of the Government to give protection to the lives and property of people and instil confidence in them. Every citizen of the country has a right to run his business anywhere he likes in the country. A conflict created by the Naga Youth Federation has been running for last one year and has claimed the lives of two local officers. It also indulges in intimidation. Such an environment has been created there which has affected both locals and non-locals. Despite the fact that the Disturbed Area Act has been enforced in the State, what are the reasons that this state of affairs is not coming to an end. As has been accepted by the hon. Minister, this sort of activities are increasing

and the Government has failed to curb them. I would like to know as to what steps will be taken to protect the lives and property of people and to instil confidence in people that lives of city dwellers are safe there? The process of destabilisation since started, should be stopped and some constructive steps should be taken in this regard. What are the reasons that the people who have turned terrorists cannot come back to the mainstream. The Congress Government did a noble job in the entire Eastern India, whether it is Nagaland, Manipur, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram or Tripura. We suffered losses due to that and we have to lose our Government as in the case of Assam. But we kept national interest above the party interest and did a noble job. But the present Government, during the last 8 months has indulged in acts of destabilisation and stopped public activities in the States. It has created a situation under which the ULFA and the NSCN have joined hands. There is danger all over Eastern India which is indicative of the fact that the situation will deteriorate further.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharmaji, you should seek clarification.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA: I would like to know what effective steps his Ministry taking to see that the life and property of the citizens who are residing in North-East is safe and they are assured of running their normal business and other activities there.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as the House is well aware, the North-East has been in the grip of insurgency for a long time. The Congress and the Government run by the Congress, through political and administrative measures were able to contain insurgency to a greater extent. One crucial lesson that we must learn from the past experience is that we must not tinker with the sensitive socio-political structure existing in North-Eastern region. We must

[Sh. Mullappally Ramachandran]

also be aware of the characteristics of the tribal population there and also we must be aware of the political and socio-economic situation prevailing in that area. But, unfortunately, the National Front Government, if fact, has not shown any sensitivity or political sagacity in dealing with the insurgent activities in the North-East. Ever since this Government has taken over, I change that this Government has intervened and they were instrumental in toppling several Ministries in the North-East, besides adding dimension to the insurgent activities in this area. The political instability has now brought to the fore the rivalries which existed between two dominant factions of the tribal community there.

The insurgency which had, in fact, been, to a certain extent, controlled by the previous Government, has come back again in the political arena. I have very carefully gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister and I am at a loss to understand what is the policy of this Government in respect of the North-Eastern region. We must understand that the entire North-Eastern area is under the grip of the insurgents and most of these insurgents say that they are not part and parcel of India and they want to secede from India. So, this is a very serious issue and the Government must deal with it in a very various manner. The hon. Minister has stated in his reply that the Government is taking serious action in order to curb the insurgent activities there. But except for the fact that the Government has declared certain areas, including Manipur, as disturbed areas, nothing has been spelt out by the Minister with regard to the policy of this Government towards the North Eastern insurgent activities. Under these circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that keeping in view the complex and also the most sensitive nature of this issue, what is the policy of this Government towards the North-Eastern insurgents. Also I would like to know from the hon. Minister, as many of my friends have put it, what positive

steps are being taken by this Government to protect the life and property of the citizens.

One more point is that most of the Government officials who are employed in Nagaland are from different parts of our country. Unfortunately, these poor people who are employed there are becoming the targets of the insurgents, as, many of them have lost their lives because of their attacks. One particular case has been referred to by the first speaker about the death of an engineer who was from South India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what positive steps will this Government take to protect the life of the people who have gone there from far off places like Southern India to earn their livelihood.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to thank you for admitting this Calling Attention notice and allowing us to draw the attention of the House and the Government to this. Recently, Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab problems had preoccupied the minds of the Government and of this House, and the problems of the North-East had been bypassed. But this problem of the North-East has acquired an explosive situation. Our frontiers in the North Eastern region are now in disturbing trend. Unless the Central Government and the State Government are firm in taking corrective measure and remedial measures, the situation is likely to be beyond the control the Government and it may lead to many undesirable consequences. Sir, you have advised me to seek only clarifications from the hon. Minister. So, I will ask only some clarifications from the hon Minister, and I understand the position of the hon. Minister. I know that he will not be able to reply to all my queries because for the last 44 years, the Naga Independence problem is going on. Six rounds of negotiations with the Naga Underground people and the Government of India had taken place during the period of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had initiated some action and it had helped the Naga people. But still the problem is going on. so, I think that you will not be able to solve the problem and you

will not be able to reply all the queries; and you will be responsible there for these problems will continue. Kindly note this and give clarification.

Sir, there is a massive recruitment going on there in the respective Naga insurgent Groups. The recruitment is taking place, particularly the educated unemployed are recruited. They are not getting any job in Government organisations and there is no industry there. There is no alternative except to join the Underground Groups. They are idle. They are penniless. Even if you were there, you would have been recruited by the Naga Underground people. If anyone of us were there, he would have been recruited by them.

My second point on which I need clarification from the hon. Minister is that the NSCN, ULFA, PLA and other insurgent organisations are having links with the 'Khalistan' and other terrorist groups in our country and they are also receiving foreign aids. I would like to know whether the Government are aware of this fact. If the Government are aware of this, what steps Government propose to take? You may not reply to our queries but you please act on them. My next point is: how many Naga insurgents have been arrested and how many have so far been prosecuted? Because the Armed Force Special Power Act has been in operation for the 30 years or so. Another point I would like to mention is: what is the economic package given to the North-Eastern Councils to stop the growing frustration among the educated unemployed youth in that region? I would like to know whether the Government of India are aware that the Naga Insurgents with sophisticated weapons are involved in the tribal conflicts at Tobo recently. Is it not a fact that the hon. Chief Minister of Nagaland had gone to the foreign country to ask for relief and aid from the foreign countries when so many people were injured and dead in the incidents?

Another clarification I need from the hon. Minister is that many hon. Members have already mentioned this point—there is a

clear indication in NSCN pamphlet that within 30th September 1990, every living Indian citizen should quit Nagaland failing which they will be eliminated physically. I would like to know what the Union Government and the State Government of Nagaland are doing in regard to this kind of pamphlet. I would like to know that steps the Union Government are taking to protect the life and property of the Indian living in that part of the country. This should be made clear to us.

Sir, in your speech you have also mentioned that stringent measures are taken against the Naga hostiles. The House would like to know what are those stringent measures you are taking against the Naga hostiles.

Another clarification, Sir, I would like to seek from you is whether the Government of India received the report on the general law and order situation in Nagaland. If so, why not let the House also know about it?

My last and very very important question—I need a specific reply from you is whether the Government of India is initiating negotiation, or dialogue with the Naga insurgents. If 'yes', how far is the progress? If the reply is 'No', why?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in my reply I said that two senior officers, including the Chief Engineer, were assassinated. So far as the main stand of the hon. Member which relates to development of Eastern States and bringing them in the mainstream is concerned, the National Front Government is fully aware of his sentiments. The first visit made by the hon. Prime Minister immediately on assuming office was to Guwahati. During the Course of his visit the hon. Prime Minister reminded the people about the development and cultural heritage of the seven sisters states and told them that the people of the region have developed an apprehension in their minds

[Sh. Subodh kant Sahay]

that they have been discriminated against politically and no efforts have been made to remove their sufferings. Now efforts have been made to create a sense of confidence among the people.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister has given specific directions to all the Ministers that officials of their respective Ministries should visit all these States at least once a month. As has been stated by an hon. Member that the then Deputy Prime Minister, Shri Devi Lal had toured all these States such as Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh. So far as the question of destabilisation of the Government is concerned, I would like to say it very proudly that this Government has not destabilised any Government rather the present Government which was previously in the Opposition is functioning with the cooperation of Congress party. Whosoever comes up through the democratic process has been allowed to come up. We have never obstructed the democratic process there.

I would like to cite an example that only the Government has been changed in the State of Nagaland in which coalition Government has been functioning with the co-operation of Congress. Can you call it destabilisation?

[English]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: You are encouraging defections. On the one hand, you speak in terms of value based politics on the other hand you are pulling down the Ministries by defections.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The second point I would like to submit is that the coalition Government of Congress and Opposition party have been functioning there and there is no Opposition party at all. The members of all parties have been working

with a sense of co-operation. Therefore, the Government of Nagaland is itself an example. We do not want to indulge in any politics in that region. During the past days, the sentiments of the people were exploited. They have been used for certain purposes but no development has been done there. We want to do something different from it and we have been doing it. Not only this, the North Eastern council which was defunct for the last two years, has been reconstituted and its meeting was also held. Again on 25th August, a meeting is scheduled to be held in which the Chief Ministers of the concerned States and the concerned officers of all the Ministries will also participate to find out a solution of pending problems of the region. The first meeting of the council has already been held in Guwahati. A meeting has also been held in Shillong. Not only those, a committee of the Union Ministers is also there to solve the economic issues of these States. Meeting of this Committee is also held. I along with Shri George Fernandes walked on foot from Deemapur to 'Kohima during the days of heavy rain, flood and landslide just 15 days back. I agree with this view that activities have increased there.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please address the Chair to avoid interruptions and also answer only to the points raised by the Members.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Not only this, with a view to increase the pace of development of the North-Eastern States, the National Front Government have made an allocation of Rs. 200 crores in the Budget. It is a great achievement for the people of these States. So far as the question of law and order and ULFA in Assam is concerned, the Central Government is in touch with the State Government and we are monitoring the situation. So far as the increasing activities of terrorists in Nagaland are concerned, I have stated in my statement that Non-Nagas are being threatened there. We have

talked to the Chief Minister of Nagaland and the Central Government on its part has assured him all possible help in the form of Force or other material. But such activities must be checked at the earliest. It is the responsibility of the State Government, but the Central Government is ready to provide assistance. A meeting will be held on 25th of this month. Our Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed is going there to attend the meeting and all these issues will be considered.

So far as the issue of Chakma refugees is concerned, these people were rehabilitated in Arunachal Pradesh after 1962 and the Government does not intend to displace them. It would also be improper to rehabilitate them at another place by shifting them from one place. It will also have an adverse effect on other States where refugees have been rehabilitated. I would like to say something different with regard to the allegations made. The Government does not have any information about any link between ULFA, NSCN and Khalistan Force. Some such organisations in Manipur, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland are trying to forge co-ordination with each other. The Government is keeping a strict watch on them. We have also said that they are trying to attract the unemployed youth to their fold. The Government would consider all the development projects submitted by these State Governments on top priority basis and try to implement them expeditiously.

So far as the question of increase in the number of killings is concerned, it is not entirely true that number of killings has gone up. The number of incidents of killings during the year 1989 was 30 in Nagaland as against 14 during the current year till date. The number of incidents may go up if the incidents of killings that have taken place in 'Tovo' recently, is added. But in Manipur, the number of incidents was 28 last year as against 19 during the current year. The number of killings was 21 last year as against seven during the current year. Similarly, the number of killings was 2 last year as against one this year. Similarly 95 members of N.S.C.

were arrested in Nagaland last year as against 24 during the last three months. 13 people were arrested last year in Manipur and this year only 5 persons have been arrested till date. Last year, one person was arrested in Arunachal Pradesh and 2 persons have been arrested this year. In Nagaland 48 members of N.S.C. had surrendered in the year 1989 and 19 people have surrendered this year so far. No one had surrendered in Manipur last year and no surrender has taken place this year till date. 4 people have surrendered in Arunachal Pradesh. In the year, 1989, no Naga rebel was killed in any encounter, but during the year 1990, two Naga rebels were killed. These are the figures with regard to Nagaland. No one was killed in Manipur last year and this year one person has been killed. Four persons were killed in Arunachal Pradesh last year and no one has been killed this year.

Thus, the number of killings has not increased much, but the number of incidents has increased. All of us feel concerned about the growing number of incidents. All sorts of atrocities are being committed on non-Naga officials and it has been done by ULFA. I feel that the Central Government would provide assistance to the State Governments to deal with this problem. The Central Government has appealed to and also urged the State Governments to utilise fully all the provisions of the Acts and laws to deal with this problem strictly.

[English]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: What about negotiation with the insurgents?

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Front Government wants to hold negotiations with an open mind maintaining the dignity of the House and within the parameters of the Constitution to bring them into the national mainstream. With these words, I conclude.
(Interruptions)

[English]

14.49 hrs.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I want to know why Naga rebels...
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No.

(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not going on record. This is not correct. I have already given you the time to speak. You had the opportunity to present your views. This constant dialogue cannot go on because other business cannot be taken up.

Prof. Ram Ganesh Kapse.

14.48 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifteenth Report

[English]

PROF. RAMGANESH KAPSE (Thane):
I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21st August, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 21st August, 1990."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, item No. 11, Matters under rule 377. Shri Manoranjan Bhakta.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

- (I) **Need to look into the grievances of workers of Base Repairing Organisation in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman & Nicobar Islands): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the civilian employees working with Base Repairing Organisation (BRO) under Indian Navy in Andaman-Nicobar Islands are denied their trade union rights by the Naval Authorities. Time and again this matter has been brought to the notice of the authorities without any fruitful result. The civilian employees of BRO do not have any scope for redressal of their grievances.

The prominent workers' representatives who try to raise workers' voice are harassed physically and tortured. I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister who is also Defence Minister to take immediate action to ameliorate the sufferings of the civilian employees of BRO in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and stop victimisation.

- (II) **Need to construct a wall in the coastal regions of Kodungaloor, Kerala, to save the fishermen from floods**

PROF. SAVITRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, Kodungaloor falls in coastal area of Kerala where Koolimuttam, Mathilakam and Perinjanam regions are fully occupied by the fishermen and their families. I have personally seen the pathetic conditions of these fishermen and their families.

Every year during the monsoon season, these areas are badly affected. An amount of Rs. 2 lakh is spent almost every year for the temporary relief/flood protection to the locals is not of any use, as in the next monsoon the rough sea would take its own route to de-

stroy the coastal regions ruining these fishermen. Spending Rs. 2 lakhs every year on it is a wastage. If this amount is accumulated, then a big wall can be constructed in these coastal regions.

As this matter comes under the purview of the Central Government, I strongly urge upon the Government to issue necessary orders for constructing a wall in this coastal area on top priority basis in view of the public importance.

(III) Need to restore Amanwadi halt (Maharashtra) for Meenakshi Express running between Kachiguda and Jaipur on metre gauge line

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Amanwadi and its neighbouring 35 villages in Akola district of Maharashtra State forms a tribal area, notified by Union Government. Uptil 30-4-1990 it was a halt for "Meenakshi Express" running between Kachiguda to Jaipur meter gauge railway line. Sudden discontinuation of this regular halt from 1-5-1990 is causing immense hardship to the tribals especially the students of this area, who have to commute daily to Washim for schoolings and other routine work. There is no other communication facility except this railway. Besides, no educational facility is available in a radius of 55 KM for these tribals. Because of the inconvenient schedules for other trains, the halts for "Meenakshi Express" becomes a necessity. I urge upon the Government to restore the halt for Jaipur-Kachiguda meter gauge Meenakshi Express at Amanwadi.

(IV) Need to provide adequate financial assistance for expeditious completion of centre for Training and Promoting sports in Aurangabad

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Mr. Deputy Speaker, In 1987, Aurangabad was chosen as centre by the Sports Authority of India for training sportsmen and pro-

mote interests of coaches, from West Zone of India, 100 acres of land has been given by Marathwada University for this purpose. A retired Air Service Officer was appointed Director of this centre. He is a good player and had represented Indian in Rome Olympics. He wants to develop the centre. However, the funds provided by the Union and Maharashtra Governments are inadequate. In the last 3 1/2 years, only the compound wall has been constructed. Maharashtra Government paid Rs. 15 lakhs 3 1/2 years ago and another instalment of Rs. 15 lakh has been received only recently. The requirement for development of this sports complex is Rs. 3 1/2 crores. Aurangabad is a central place for Gujarat, Maharashtra and Goa. The weather in Aurangabad is very good. Food, fruits, milk etc are available at reasonable rates. There have been good number of players from this area who participated in national and international Football, volleyball and Gymnastics. Therefore, it is requested that adequate finances may be provided for development of ground, hostel and other equipment for coaching national sports teams and conducting classes at this proposed sports complex.

(V) Need to take up work of Singrauli-Lalitpur railway line and Construction of Damot railway over bridge at the earliest

SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH (Damoh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the last 43 years, there has been no progress as far as railways is concerned in the districts of Panna, Chhatterpur and Tikamgarh of Madhya Pradesh. There is no railway line in this area of 90,000 Sq.KM. Sanction of survey had been given for Singrauli to Lalitpur railway line in 1989-90 but no work has started as yet. Similarly, no work has started on Damoh railway overbridge construction which has been sanctioned in the Budget of this years.

We have the famous Khajuraho temples, abundance of Lime stone, sand stone and diamonds in the area. The industrial and tourism development has been hindered in the area because of absence of railway line.

[Sh. Lokendra Singh]

Hence, I request that Singrauli-Lalitpur railway line be taken up on priority and the construction of Damoh railway overbridge be started immediately.

(vi) Need for development of Railway and passenger amenities on Shornur-Mangalore Section of Southern Railway

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI (Kasaragod): Sir, the Shornur-Mangalore section of Southern Railway is the most neglected section. Development works are to be undertaken immediately as there is no scope for any development under the existing situation in Kasaragod and Kanhangad Railway Stations.

Several trains from South are terminated at Kozhikode and Kannur stations due to lack of facilities in the stations beyond Kannur Railway Station. Thousands of commuters of Kasaragod district are having great difficulties due to this. The stations beyond Kannur do not have terminal facilities. This is because of lack of development work for a long period of time. Therefore, development work must begin immediately in Shornur-Mangalore section.

The coaches provided in the existing trains are also very old as during rainy season water comes in from all the sides.

As this section is going to be a major link in the proposed West Coast Railway Project, I urge upon the Government to expedite the development work, such as widening bridges and laying of additional tracks at Railway Stations.

(vi) Need to set up a 1000 MW power plant at Bettiah in Bihar

SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA (Bettiah): Sir, I would like to draw the atten-

tion of this august House towards the acute shortage of power in the districts of East and West Champaran of Bihar. In the absence of power, the industries suffer badly and are not established. Hence, there is no industrial growth in these districts and as such an acute unemployment problem is growing day by day. In view of this, it is an imperative need to set up a 1000 MW Power Plant at Bettiah to overcome power crisis for the prosperity of the people as well as the industrial growth in the districts of East and East Champaran of Bihar.

(viii) Need to give pension of Rs. 1000/-p.m. for life to the widows of victims of November, 1984 riots and terrorist activities

[Translation]

SHRI KIRPAL SINGH (Amaritsar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the august House and to the Government under Rule 377 that the Prime Minister has already agreed to my request that the Government would give a pension of Rs. 1000/-p.m. to the widows of the victims of November, 1984 riots and terrorist victims throughout their lives even if their children get employment after attaining the age of 18 years or have their own business. The Prime Minister is fully convinced that it is necessary for the widows to fulfil their social obligations such as the marriage of their daughters, their own medical treatment and to discharge other such social responsibilities. Today, it is not possible for the widows to fulfil their responsibilities. Therefore, it is very essential to grant them pension.

No order has been issued so far as per the commitment made by the Prime Minister. I would request the Government to fulfil its commitment in favour of widows without any delay.

14.59 hrs.

(Interruptions)

PRASAR BHARATI (BROADCASTING CORPORATION OF INDIA) BILL- CONTD*[English]*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Legislative Business. Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Bill. Mr. Minister, do you want to make any statement?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Yes. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, yesterday I moved that the Prasar Bharati Bill be taken up for consideration. As you are aware, the Bill was introduced in December last year in the very first Session of the new Parliament. In the election manifesto of the National Front, we made a commitment that one of the first acts of the National Front Government would be to free the electronic media from the control of the Government and create an autonomous Corporation for this purpose.

15.00 hrs.

The demand for autonomy arose and was strengthened because of the large scale misuse of this media in the past. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): We have not asked for the 'Khula Manch'. We had not misused the media. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: The whole nation knows how the media was misused for the benefit of a particular individual family and the party in power.

15.01 hrs.

(DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*)
(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Therefore, the first task of the new Government is to restore the credibility of this media and we have taken certain steps towards that direction. The Bill had been introduced in December and a nation-wide debate was organised after that. Even while introducing the Bill, I said that the draft Bill or the Bill proposed was not the final one and we were open for discussion and amendment. And, in fact, I invited a nation-wide debate on this important Bill. And I am happy to say that almost all the organisations in the country showed extra-ordinary interest in the provisions of this Bill and discussions and seminars were organised all over. Even the official media organised panel discussions both in English and in Hindi at the National level and in the regional languages from the regional kendras. I myself addressed thousands of letters to various representative organisations in the country. And the universities, intellectuals, journalists and broadcasters, almost everybody, every section of the society participated in the debate. We received a large number of suggestions for improving the provisions of the Bill. These were computerised and considered in our Ministry on the basis of which some amendments were proposed in the Budget session. In fact, the Government was keen that the Bill should be passed in the Budget session itself and we tried for that. But a number of parties in the House including the main opposition wanted more time for the consideration of this Bill as well as for the amendments and they wanted us to put off the consideration to this session. Accordingly, the Bill has been brought forward again in this session for consideration. In the interregnum between the last session and this session, I again had discussions with the media experts, with various representatives of the political parties represented in the House and outside also. We again had a round of discussions on the amendments as well as on the main provisions of this Bill. In the last session, we did introduce two or three amendments which received some criticism from various quarters. As the hon.

[Sh. P. Upendra]

Members are aware, in Clause 22 of the Bill, a provision has been made that the Government will have an authority to issue directions to the Corporation, in the interest of the nation's security and maintenance of public order. We proposed one amendment as 22 (A) making it obligatory on the part of the Corporation to supply information to the Government for passing on to Parliament. As the hon. Members are aware, autonomy for the Corporation does not mean autonomy or freedom from the control of anybody. We only envisage freedom from the control of the Government. This Corporation as the Bill envisages, will be put under the overall control of Parliament of India, which represents the people of India. For that purpose, there may be questions in Parliament on the broad objectives and the functioning of the Corporation. Parliamentary Committees may take up certain aspects, not related to the day-to-day working and also there will be discussions each year on the basis of the annual report to be submitted by the Prasar Bharati Corporation and also the Broadcasting Council which will be the watch-dog of this Corporation. For all these purposes, Parliament needs some information which will have to be supplied by the Government, particularly the Information and Broadcasting Ministry which will be a nodal Ministry for this purpose. For that purpose, we made it obligatory on the part of the Corporation to supply such information, as the Parliament may require; that comes under amendment no.22(A). Legal experts felt that when you have made it obligatory on the part of the Corporation, under Clause 22 and 22 (A), to heed to the directives and to supply information, in case of persistent refusal—which I do not envisage immediately, but there is a likely chance—by the Corporation, either to heed to the directives or to supply information, there should be a remedial Clause also. Therefore, an amendment was suggested in the last Session, that the President, in such cases might supercede the Board of Governors and after giving due notice to the Corporation, asking for explanation. This particular amendment received some criticism from

the media experts, intellectuals and political parties also. After a series of discussions with all concerned, the Government thought it necessary to moderate it and we brought in a new amendment, for which we gave notice from the Government side. We only provided that in such cases—in the case of persistent refusal by the Corporation—the matter would be brought before the Parliament for whatever action it may deem necessary. In the last Session, we introduced another amendment as 22 (c), that is in case of national emergency under article 352—which can be declared only in case of war, after the amendment of the Constitution the Government will have power to take over the functions of the Corporation, in such cases. This has also received some criticism. In deference to the wishes of these experts and the political parties, we have dropped that amendment now, from the list of new amendments.

Previously, we thought of having a full-time Chairman. But again, after reconsideration, we thought that the part-time Chairman would be more suitable for the purpose. Therefore, we have brought in an amendment like that also.

Previously, there was a provision in the Bill, that the Broadcasting Council, which will be the watch-dog of this Corporation, will submit a report every year and that report will form part of the main report of the Prasar Bharati.

But one suggestion has come, that in such cases, the Broadcasting Council will become subsidiary to the Prasar Bharati, which should have its own independent existence. Therefore, it has been suggested that the Broadcasting Council will submit its own report independently and not as a part of the Prasar Bharati report. Therefore, that also has been brought as a amendment. These are broadly the new amendments which the Government has brought forward.

As I said earlier, we have meanwhile given some functional freedom to the media in regard to the news and current affairs. The

number of current affairs. Which was only two in the past, has been increased now to four for a week-two in Hindi and two in English. In addition, the Regional Kendras are also telecasting and broadcasting current affairs in the regional languages also.

We are giving ample opportunities to the private producers to present their programmes. I have got figures for two months—May and June. Out of 65 current affairs programmes telecast from the Doordarshan, 39 came from the private producers. Therefore, we are giving ample opportunities to the private producers also to present their programmes.

During the discussions and among the suggestions we received, there is one proposal that the Prasar Bharati should have financial autonomy also as the funding by the Government would undermine its autonomy and independence. I was able to convince the critics on this point because all Members know that even the constitutional bodies, like the Election Commission, the Judiciary, the Union Public Service Commission, the Comptroller and Auditor General, are funded by the State and that does not affect the independence of these organisations and the bodies. Therefore, there is no reason to suspect that simply because the State will fund the Prasar Bharati to the extent of its deficit, it is not going to undermine the independence and autonomy of the Corporation or, in any way, the Government will be able to influence this Corporation.

As regards the selection of the Board of Governors also, we have made a special provision in this. In regard to all the constitutional bodies, which I now mentioned, the President appoints these persons on the recommendations of the Government. In fact, they are the Government appointees. But in this very case of Prasar Bharati, we have made a provision that the Chairman and Members of the Board of Governors of the Prasar Bharati will be selected by a high-powered committee to be headed by the Vice-President of India, who is also Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. And it will consist of

the Chairman of the Press Council and an expert to be nominated by the President of India. This will be a very high-powered committee. In no other case, such a committee exists for the selection of the Board of Governors. Even in the BBC, which I visited in June-July, and made a study of it, all the Members of the Board of Governors are appointed by the Government. There is no such independent selection committee even in the case of the BBC. Therefore, we have gone a step ahead to ensure the objectivity and independence of this Corporation.

We firmly believe that the mere funding by the State will not affect the autonomy of the Corporation because the State has a responsibility towards the nation to provide information, education and entertainment and it is not a favour to be done to the Corporation if the State gives money which the Corporation needs. Therefore, there should be no doubt on this point also.

There are many other suggestions and amendments received from various parties. We will consult them. I will react to those amendments during the discussions and my reply. I do not want to take much time before the hon. Members express their views.

I gave a broad outline and the history of the Bill. The Bill is open for discussion. We will go by the suggestions received here. Some of the amendments are worth considering. We will also give thought to what amendments can be accepted. I am very keen that this Bill should be passed in the current session by this House and the other House.

There is a suggestion this Bill be referred to a Select Committee. A number of amendments have come. As I mentioned earlier, a nationwide debate has already taken place for more than 7-8 months and almost every section of the society reacted to this. I do not think that any further discussion is needed in this case. Hon. Members are present here. We will be discussing this Bill for 2-3 days. Any important suggestion from any side of the House will be received

[Sh. P. Upendra]

with due consideration. Therefore, I recommend that this Bill be passed in this Session. I particularly request Members opposite who seem to have second thoughts inspite of their clear assurance which they have given in their manifesto, to come around and support this Bill. With these words, I would request this House to consider and pass this Bill in this Session itself.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation of India, to be known as Prasar Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 12th November, 1990." (1)

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT (Ajmer): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 9th November, 1990." (19)

[English]

SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY (Amalapuram): Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1990." (114)

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a Broadcasting Corporation of India, to be known as Prasar

Bharati, to define its composition, functions and powers and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 9 members, namely:-

- (1) Shri H.K.L. Bhagat
- (2) Smt. M. Chandrasekhar
- (3) Shri Jaswant Singh
- (4) Shri Purushottam Kaushik
- (5) Prof. P.J. Kurien
- (6) Shri Janardhana Poojary
- (7) Shri Mullappally Ramachandran
- (8) Shri Amar Roypradhan; and
- (9) Shri Kusuma Krishnamurthy

with instructions to report by the 30th November, 1990." (115)

SHRI ANANTRAO DESHMUKH (Washim): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 26th November, 1990." (220)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): At the very outset, I would like to say that it was unfortunate that the hon. Minister thought it fit to make some disparaging remarks while introducing the Bill about our party and its leaders. It is unfortunate because I thought that we are going to discuss this very important Bill on a higher plane and go into real depth of the Bill and its provisions irrespective of party considerations. This Bill is something which concerns all of us as elected representatives of the people. We owe it to the people and... (Interruptions) ...May I request particularly some of my friends not to interrupt? We know that we can give and take. At parties, level, we are very good. If

you interrupt, we will have to use hard words and we will be disrupting the whole discussion. Therefore, we know this game. So, kindly do not interrupt... (Interruptions) ... Sir, through you, I request all my hon. colleagues not to interrupt. Sir, I believe that we have a duty to the people of this country as their elected representatives. What are the media available to the elected representatives to reach the people of this country? Parliament, parliamentary proceedings and the most important media today is the electronic media. Kindly consider this. We have no control over what is known as the print media. Print media has traditionally grown its own independence and represents the views as expressed according to what they think is the best. As elected representatives, we owe it and this has been spelt out in Section 12 of this Bill at length, to the people basically two things; first, to inform them not only of what is happening in the country and all over the world and two, to educate them.

AN HON. MEMBER: And to entertain also.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: One whole culture of India is what is known as audio-visual culture. "Drishyashravya sanskriti". A large number of our people for five thousand years or more may have been unlettered, but they have been educated in the larger sense of the word by seers, saints and savants throughout centuries by these audio-visual methods. This has made this possible. Go to any village today in the country, north, south or any part; a person may not know how to read or write, but if you pose a problem to him in Rajasthan, in U.P. or anywhere, you will find that that villager will immediately quote to you from Tulsī's Ramayan, or Kabir or Gurananak's Gurubani and give you those pieces of wisdom which have been given to him. This was done by this audio-visual method.

In modern times indeed you have such a tremendous powerful medium available like Doordarshan and Radio. A stage is coming when just with a DRS, direct receiving set of the size of a small dish, we will be

able to receive satellite communications and TV transmissions of any country in the world. It is only one square foot antenna. Kindly see what are the possibilities. It is worth Rs. one thousand only. With this anyone having a television set in a rural or urban area will be able to switch on and receive, whether it is American or Russian broadcast or telecast or of any other country. See the possibilities that are emerging now.

With this possibility, do we, as people representatives as controlling the resources, the revenues given by the people, owe something to them or not? That is the first consideration. And if we do it, then my submission is, firstly, as far as the question of autonomy is concerned, let me make it very clear that there are no two opinions. I have seen and I will quote also. Presently, there are no differences about the question of giving autonomy to Doordarshan and Radio. We are all agreed on this. In their Manifesto, the National Front says—one of the first acts of the National Front will be to liberate the electronic media from the Governmental stronghold and convert them into autonomous Corporations. Convert them into Autonomous Corporations—Mark each word. Later on, the Bharatiya Janata Party in their manifesto said:

[Translation]

Prasar Bharati Bill, 1989 relating to electronic media will be revived in which provision has been made to constitute an autonomous corporation for Akashvani and Doordarshan.

[English]

Now, I will quote from the Congress manifesto:

"Radio and TV have to serve the purpose of informing the general public, specially millions of poor with little or no capacity to read and write the great events affecting the destiny of the nation and lives of our people. To this end, the electronic media will continue to be

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

owned by the Government. However, with a view to ensuring functional autonomy, high professionalism and the right mix of entertainment, information, news and views, Akashvani and Doordarshan will be converted into Corporations."

So, you see the common factor. Everyone has been saying that Autonomy will be conferred on Akashvani and Doordarshan. On this, there are no difference of view. Now, kindly see the Statement of Objects and Reasons... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: They may repeat the something when other people will be speaking. Therefore, I would request the hon. Members to keep silence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There can be much wrangle on it. If you say that I should not speak, I would sit down.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Sometime you tease us and sometime we tease you.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Such teasing can be there and I do not mind it but there should not be a running commentary. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

We used to get running commentaries and not like this. But let there not be any running commentary from the people who do not know what the subject is. What is the meaning of the word 'Autonomy'? If you take even the ordinary English Dictionary meaning, the word 'Autonomy' means the power or right of self-Government, especially partial self-Government. If you say that you want to create an independent body, then it is a different thing. Independence means not subordinate but complete self-Government.

Now, Kindly see what has the Government tried to do.

"It is the Government's declared policy to confer autonomy on Akashvani and Doordarshan...

.....thereby ensuring that they function in a fair, objective and creative manner."

There are 28,000 employees in AIR and Doordarshan, who have served all their life this important media. Is there even a letter in this entire Bill, a word which confers any autonomy on right from DG, Doordarshan to people down below, even one word conferring any authority, respect or autonomy on these people? None at all. On the contrary, what have you done is that lock, stock and barrel, all of them have been transferred as servants of the so-called 11 wisemen who have been thought of as governors of a new Corporation. I cannot understand why do you want to deceive ourselves? Whom are we trying to deceive? We have been talking of workers' participation in the management; we have been saying that the people should have equal rights and voice in the management. Only then excellence will come. This we have been speaking on all fora. In the Board of Governors, there is no place for DG, AIR or DG, Doordarshan or anyone from Doordarshan or AIR on whom you have been wanting to confer autonomy. Therefore, the very first concept of autonomy means giving some greater authority to those who are already there to create altogether a new body. When we talk of States in this country which want autonomous powers, greater powers, State-Centre Relations, we say, give greater powers to the States; we are in favour of doing that. But is not there a distinction between giving greater powers, autonomous powers and sufficient independence? Therefore, what you are trying here is, in fact, *ab initio* falsehood and a fraud on the concept of autonomy, because in the same breath, in the next sentence of the Statement of Objects and Reasons, what do you say having said that you want to confer auton-

omy on Doordarshan and AIR—you say as follows:

"It is in this context that it is proposed to provide for the establishment of an autonomous Corporation to be known as 'Prasar Bharati' (Broadcasting Corporation of India) and to entrust to it the functions which are at present discharged by Akashvani and Doordarshan."

Finished. So, Akashvani and Doordarshan, whatever they are doing today, what they have been doing all these years, all those functions, the entire body will be transferred to this new Corporation that you are going to create. (*Interruptions*) That is your purpose; that is the intention. Then be honest and say so. I would have appreciated if the Government had the courage to say that they want a totally independent organisation, and they do not want it to be responsible, in any way, either to parliament or Government and be completely free. That I could have understood. Have the courage. All I am saying is, have the honesty to say so. They do not. You think that you are going to gloss over words and cheat not only the people of India but, as I present showed in the entire body of the Bill, the Parliament itself. Sir, lollipops are being thrown before the Parliament. The hon. Minister Shri P. Upendra thinks that the Members of Parliament are so gullible. All that he has to do is to say, annual report will be presented like the annual reports of the various corporations in the country, such as Coal India, SAIL and others. Are they ever discussed here?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Tirupati Laddu.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: This is like a Tirupati Laddu which he has thrown in the Bill. Earlier he had said, "We will ask them to give explanation. If they do not do it, if they fail to do so, we shall have the power to take over." We thought, oh, there is something if Parliament raises its voice, if it says that

something is wrong, then the Government can act. But see...

[*Translation*]

But it is the case of running away with tail between the legs. If someone says loudly, they change their stand that now they would not do that.

[*English*]

Now we will not do. What will we do? Give us the explanation. If you do not give us the explanation, we will submit a report to the Parliament. "What will the Parliament do? It will pass a resolution. Where is the provision for implementing it?... (*Interruptions*)"

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Take it in Zero Hour.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes, you are right. Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee and ourselves will be discussing it in Zero Hour and the entire thing will be zero.

What is the intention of the Government in this Bill? I oppose the very concept of fraud on autonomy. My objection is that in the name of autonomy, you have defrauded mainly the people who are working in AIR and Doordarshan. You have no respect for them. If you see the body in Section 11, where you transfer all of them, they will be at the mercy of the so-called eleven people. Who are these 11 people?... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): What are your suggestions?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Let me deal with it in my own way. I do not have the wisdom which you have.

Kindly see, what is the body? Let us first understand the structure. Basically it is the structure which will determine what kind of an organisation you are going to have. To whom you are going to transfer with one stroke of this Bill properties and assets cre-

[Sh. Vasant Sathe]

ated with peoples money for all these years. Which run today to over hundreds of crores of rupees—not only the buildings here, not only the towers, but all over the country the whole network, which will run to, if you calculate, atleast thousand crores of rupees if not more? All these properties will be transferred, as per this Bill, immediately to this body of eleven wise men. Who are those? Firstly, they said, an eminent man, the Chairman will be there. Under his control, guidance, the body will work, the Board of Governors will work. Now they have diluted that also. That Chairman, a poor chap, has become a part-time Chairman. Kindly see the position Section 4 says:

"The Chairman and the other Governors except the nominated Governor, shall be appointed by the President of India on the recommendations of a Committee consisting of..."

He has told what the Committee is.

Para 3 of that says:

"That Chairman and the part-time Governors shall be persons of eminence in public life."

This is about the eminence. Then it further says:

"The Executive Governor shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as administration, management, broadcasting, education, literature, culture, arts, music, dramatics or journalism; the Governor (Finance) shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of financial matters and the Governor (Personnel) shall be a person having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of personnel management and administration."

And this is the new amendment which has been proposed.

"The Executive Governor shall be the Chief Executive of the Corporation and shall, subject to the control and supervision of the Chairman, exercise such powers and discharge such functions of the Board of Governors as it may delegate to him..."

The Chairman shall be part-time Governor and shall hold the office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office."

The Executive Governor, the Governor (Finance) and the Governor (Personnel) shall be whole-time Governors and each such Governor shall hold office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office or until he attains the age of 62 years whichever is earlier.

I would like to know, DE FACTO who are the controlling people. I have read the terms of office requirements. I would request any hon. Member through you to consider whether public men really, howsoever eminent they may be, will fulfil the qualifications for this Executive Governor. The best persons qualified will be retired bureaucrats. The first criteria is administration. They very often our bureaucrats have also handled some public sector units. So they have the experience of management also. Unless you say they you want to induct some managerial people from private sector and say that they are qualified, whom are you going to have this qualification for Chief Executive Governor? About finance, the same personnel are there those who have managed labour handling. So in effect you are going to create this body not of any eminent experts having media knowledge but mainly administrative people and managerial people to whom you are going to hand over this whole media, electronic media and all that. After all, as he said, if Parliament has to face it, Parliament should have even no voice; no questions can be asked because what he said was that it is the Government which will

ask for information. The Parliament will have zero hour or other time to raise voice and then the Minister will be kind enough to say that please give this information. What kind of a joke are you trying to perpetrate on the parliament and the people? The people of this country, through their elected representatives—I am not taking of any party; whosoever they are—do not have a voice on a very important medium with which they are day-to-day going to be concerned. To give examples of some statutory bodies like Election Commission or Public Accounts Committee or even Supreme Court for that matter, they have their own statutory functions. They do not come in day-to-day relations with the people of this country, nor with the Members of Parliament. But here is a medium. I have been warning my friend Shri Upendra, right from the beginning, that he is thinking of doing something where he will be abdicating his functions as a Government representing the people of this country. Here is a very important medium which you must use for the benefit of the people. Once you give up your responsibility and say that hereafter you have nothing to do with it, except asking for some information and some report annually and then it will be placed and we will be doing a *post mortem* on it here, with that kind of a thing, you will really land this whole country in a very serious handicap. If you lose this most important medium... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Now the cat is out of the bag.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: There is no question of any cat. I have been saying it. Sir, I have been saying that this medium must be used and, therefore, if you want it to be used more efficiently, give greater autonomy to the people who are working in the Doordarshan and the A.I.R. I know it from my personal experience that our people in both A.I.R. and Doordarshan, if given a chance, given an authority, given the freedom, have done excellent job... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: Have you experimented?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Yes. I do not know what Inderjit Ji's experience is. I will give you an example. At the time of ASIAD, people went all over the world to ask Japan, USA and others to come and telecast and film our ASIAD... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We in the Doordarshan at that time did not have even a single O.B. Van. We did not have the small ENG cameras for coverage of such a thing. I discussed this with the engineers, with the programme people, and they said even in a short time if they are given an opportunity, they will be able to do the told the Government that trust our people and they will do the job. And, Sir, ultimately what happened? Only four O.B. Vans were made available, twenty ENG cameras were made available, and with that and with a little training in Germany and other places from where these cameras and O.B. Vans were brought, you know what wonderful job they had done. The world had appreciated the coverage that was done. You Should be thankful and you should appreciate the good work which our people are capable of doing and have done. Not only this, Tele Clubs, Ministers appearing, all these programmes were started with the help of our people and they had done a good job on that as well. If you want to improve their functioning, give them more powers. Those who talk in the name of giving greater powers to the employees and workers, to them I will plead that give more powers, give greater autonomy and authority to the people in AIR and Doordarshan. They will do a wonderful job. It will go down in the history. As it is, today, the only power for asking information, etc. is being retained by the Minister in the name of the Government (*Interruptions*). Now, Sir, what is he doing today? It is 'Khula Munch' conducted as a latest clear example. It is a latest standing example of interference in the name of getting information

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, here is the Minister who has called it 'Khula Manch'—Open Platform—and so we thought this will be something better than what was done in the past and let us see. The Minister himself had to admit after just two Ministers had appeared in the programme. In the first programme a dubbing actor was brought as an agriculturist.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That was not correct. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The Hindustan Times people contradicted that. He tried to put the blame on the Hindustan Times people but they made it clear that they have nothing to do with it.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: He is a farmer and he continues to be a farmer. That has gone on record. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You were also a farmer before *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): Sir, out of forty million farmers, a part-time actor was Shri Ram Singh—the only one they could find. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Akbar, please take your seat. Don't interfere while he is speaking.

SHRI M.J. AKBAR: Sir, he has misled the House over and over again in the last week.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, not only this. The next Minister, Shri George Fernandes, was in the second programme. Sir, I hope when we had Mr. Dua's programme, no previous intimation on questions was given. You can ask Mr. Dua. But here the questions are given to the Minister beforehand as to who will ask which questions *(Interruptions)*. The questions are taken and they are conveyed to the Minister *(Interrup-*

tions). If that is approved, the people who are doing the programme approve the questions—and once the questions are approved, I would like to know from the hon. Minister that when those questions are asked, whether the Minister is ready to reply because the question was related to Railways—Railways were stopped because of agitation and they had this problem. Secondly, here was a Minister who had handled the matter. So it was not as if an irrelevant question has been asked and the Minister is not concerned with it. I would like to know...

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH PAL (Meerut): I would like to know whether he is speaking on Prasar Bharati Bill or on present situation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Is this Khula manch not a programme of Doordarshan?

Finally, if authority and autonomy is to be given in this form that people who are appointed, those Governors and the Government headed by the Minister, if they are there indeed tomorrow, if this is happening today to the 'Khula Manch', God alone knows what will happen tomorrow with such people in charge because Parliament will have the voice. Today at least we can say something. Tomorrow the Minister will say, 'This is an independent corporation, autonomous corporation, I cannot reply to this question. If I do not know, I will be asking them to give me information which I will put at the end of the year in the Annual Report before the parliament and you get it discussed.' Then what is he talking of? Therefore, Sir, this very concept of this nature of the Board is alien to the concept of autonomy. *(Interruptions)* This is what I am talking.

[*Translation*]

If you have guts, give autonomy to the workers and to 38,000 AIR employees and if you do not have, please keep quiet.

[English]

Sir, the next question is about another fraud—the Broadcasting Council. (*Interruptions*) This is another body of irrelevant people. I do not know this 'eleven' number—some astrologer must have said that this is a lucky number. (*Interruptions*) Another 11 wise members—poor chaps! What is their function? They will receive complaints and after all that, I just read these portions and my friends will appreciate what is the fraud, I am meaning that they are having a Broadcasting Council to look over, to monitor. Then the complaints come from the people, even Members of Parliament may complain that something wrong was done about their constituency, etc. They will hear all that and if they find that the complaint given by another hon. Member of Parliament is justified, then, Sir, what do they do? They say in clause 14 of this Bill:

"(1) The Broadcasting Council shall receive and consider complaints from—

- (i) any person or group of persons alleging that a certain programme or broadcast or the functioning of the Corporation in specific cases or in general is not in accordance with the objectives for which the Corporation is established." etc.

Then, Sir, what happens? Sub-para (4V) says:

"If the complaint is found to be justified either wholly or in part, the Broadcasting Council shall advise the Executive Governor to take appropriate action."

It is as if the Broadcasting Council presided over by such an eminent person will give an advice to the Executive Governor saying,

[Translation]

It is the advice of the Governor. This complaint has been received, so look into it.

[English]

and then , not only this. It does not stop there. It says:

"(5) If the Executive Governor is unable to accept the recommendation of the Broadcasting Council, he shall place such recommendation before the Board of Governors for its decision thereon."

And then, Sir, here is the climax when it says in sub-para (6):

"If the Board of Governors is also unable to accept the recommendation of the Broadcasting Council, it shall record its reasons therefor and inform the Broadcasting Council accordingly."

[Translation]

What a funny thing it is.

[English]

After this stage of getting information and finding that some injustice has been done, just imagine all the Members of Parliament who are here, if they make complaints or their constituents make some genuine complaints all that will happen is that a recommendation will go from the Broadcasting Council from which we are going to pay so much to the Executive Governor. That Governor is a Lord and will say that he did not accept the recommendation and would ask it to be placed before the Board. The Board will say that they did not accept and would inform you about that. Then, at the end of the year, that would be placed before the Parliament so that you also helplessly because you cannot do anything more at the most pass a resolution saying that we disapprove all these things. Is this to a farce?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How much more time do you require?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I would like to continue tomorrow for some time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You will continue tomorrow.

16.02 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Atrocities on Women in Different Parts of the Country

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the House shall take up the discussion under Rule 193, on the topic 'Atrocities on women in different parts of the country.'

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I beg your pardon because a peculiar situation has arisen. All my papers are stuck in the lift which is in the ground floor.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is also an atrocity.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Anyway, I will begin now and I will take my papers later.

I rise to move my motion on atrocities in different parts of the country with a bleeding heart and burning shame. I appeal to all in the house to sincerely share the agony without any partisan rancour, as this is an area where dedicated and determined efforts are urgently needed to rouse the whole society's conscience.

Women always are the worst victims of caste and communal riots. Here itself, it has been going on for quite some days. I hope you yourself have heard, the whole House has heard and shared the agony. Then, they are the most deprived also in the economic field. A vast majority of them suffer from inequality in economic sphere. Again, a vast majority of them are the most oppressed in the social life and in individual families. Gang

rape, mass rape, custodial rape and individual rapes and molestations increasing at a shocking rate in different parts of the country bear testimony to it. Women again are the worst sufferers of the debased culture of consumerism expressed in ever increasing dowry deaths. They again are the worst victims of discrimination in the family as a girl child. Even when they have some opportunities to enter the economic field, either in the village or in the city, either as agricultural workers or in the services, they are the worst sufferers of sexual abuse by the bosses. I do not mean all the bosses, but it is very prevalent. In one word, in all fields of life, be it economic, be it social be it political or be it in the field of education or health, despite some advances of certain sections of women after independence, they still remain second class citizens. Most regrettably, atrocities on women in different parts of the country are increasing menacingly and are becoming more brutal. This is the hard truth which we must face and try to fight with matchingly increasing dedication and determination. In my opinion, it is the job of this House to search for the causes and try to evolve the remedies.

I need not probably mention the individual incidents because every morning if you turn the pages of newspapers one or the other, more often more than one cases of atrocities from all over the country are reported which should put the whole country in shame. And if one remembers that what is reported is only the tip of the iceberg, the immensity of the dimension can be easily conceived.

Just to refresh the memory, it would be enough to recall the names of a few places surely not all by any chance where inhuman atrocities in the shape of group rapes, gang rape, mass rape and other kinds of atrocities of the worst sort have taken place in the recent past. They are Ujan Maidan of Tripura, Bhind of Madhya Pradesh, Fotehpur and the place near Agra, (about which there was lot of discussion during the debate on atrocities against Scheduled Castes and Schedule & Tribes) Gajraula of Uttar Pradesh, Pararia-

Ghatia of Bihar, and a number of places in Kashmir. They also include innumerable places in Delhi, the Capital. I am sorry to say that different kinds of atrocities have taken place even in places like Bantola and Birati of my State, which is one of the most advanced States in this enlightenment, which has its own glory-I hope, we shall re-establish the glory -reprehensible atrocities of different kinds have taken place.

Now, it is for Satheji to particularly tune his ears-it is no rancour. But I am really sorry and with real sadness in my heart, to say that even such advanced State like Maharashtra, we find in a written answer to a Question on the 16th August, has the higher number of cases registered for rape and the figures are 340 in five months of 1990 averaging 68 a month. It is 114 in Andhra Pradesh in two months, averaging 52 a month. In West Bengal, it is 72 in two months, averaging 36 a month.

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajahmundry): These are not correct figures.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: This is the answer given by the Central Government with the note that the figures have been given by the State Government.

Against Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the figures are "NA" Not Available.

Who does not know that these are the States who topped the List in the last three years?

Therefore, this "Not Available" also speaks a lot about unawareness. Even the figures are not collected.

One of the most shocking cases of sexual abuse of women employees by the bosses, is the incident reported in all the press in the last two days where a very high

railway official, a local guardian, tried to rape a daughter of his colleague and friend and was arrested. Just imagine the state of affairs in this sphere. I am sure that this is not the only case.

Incidentally, this is not an isolated case, as I said. The Sexual abuse in the Services is quite wide. In fact, I have no list of people coming to me and telling such cases. These are not published for obvious reasons. But, it is quite widespread. Believe me.

Again, not a single day passes without reports of plethora of dowry deaths in different parts of the country. Here again, I am sorry in the Question Hour today, it is answered that Maharashtra State tops the List. From January to May, 1990 the number of cases registered is 366 as against 180 during last year six months.

In Uttar Pradesh, last year 605 cases have been registered. But, figures are not available for this year.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): That is much more. What about West Bengal?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Do not politicise. I am myself quoting all the figures about West Bengal also.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Why don't you start with West Bengal?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Because answer starts with Andhra Pradesh (as 'A' is the first English alphabet) It is not my fault. In Andhra Pradesh, 191 cases have been registered during the last six months. This year, during the last two months, the number is 41, i.e., the average has increased from 32 to 41.

In Karnataka, the number of cases registered is a little more, 86 in six months.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: From 'A' to 'B'. What about West Bengal?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: That again starts with 'W' as the official name is not Bengal but West Bengal, but since my friend Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is very eager to listen the figures of West Bengal, this is 189 in the six months of 1989 averaging 31 1/2 in each month. This year up to February, it is 66 averaging 33. Even then I feel ashamed that in my State of West Bengal 33 cases have been registered. I know there are many others also...

Incidentally, here again the figures of states like Bihar, U.P., Madhya Pradesh are not available which speak for themselves.

(Interruptions)

SHRIVASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): Sir, I will take just one minute. Members from this side and that side are going to get a chance. I think it will be a good idea if we raise the level of the debate. This subject is something which is upsetting everybody in this House. So, whether it is Members of the Congress Party or Members of any other party, I think we should listen patiently to everyone who is going to make a representation in this regard.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: At the very outset I started with the same appeal. I hope the same spirit will continue. I will again come back to my point.

Atrocities in individual families are no less than that in the society. There is the shocking news of a father in Rajasthan hiring a tantrik to kill his four teen-aged daughters only because they were not sons and he succeeded in smashing one's head and making the other three struggling for their lives.

To cap it all, despite the consternation last year about the incident of goading Rup Kanwar of Deorala in Rajasthan to commit "Sati" in the 20th Century and holding the annual *Sati* mela, and despite the fact that after a lot of *halla* a ban was imposed on glorification of *Sati* mela, this year the annual *Sati* mela in Jhunjhunu has taken place with

pomp and grandeur. Very big families are the donors. Let me tell you this fact.

The point is that enlistment of cases may be endless. But I do not want to go in for enlistment only. The most important question is: what are the root causes and what should be done to meet the situation? I would like to give the root causes now. In my opinion, the root causes are: (a) the unequal status of the women in the male-dominated society; (b) the denial of economic, social, political, educational and medical justice to women in the exploitative structure of our society; (c) the newly invading consumerist and vulgar culture penetrating and fast enveloping our society; (d) the increasing criminalization of political as well as many other spheres of social life; (e) the neo-fundamentalist attack in the name of religious faith which is far from the real humanistic concept of all religions and (f) the great erosion of social values in all spheres of life. In my opinion, these are the root causes. I believe that all sober-thinking people would agree to this view. Therefore, for fighting the atrocities on women, these are the spheres on which all the decent-minded people should act together and act irrespective of their differences in the political field.

Now, what we should do? We, the conscious women, must immediately act in combination with democratic-minded men in the locality to catch the culprit, try to bring justice to the victim as soon as an incident of atrocity on women is known to us.

Now we the representatives of the people and the Governments in different States and the Centre must take adequate measures to activate the law and order machinery in favour of justice to the women.

Again, we the representatives of the people and the Governments of the State and Government at the Centre must give maximum possible help to women to become equals in the field of economic, social, political, educational, cultural and medical fields the planning and the implementation

of the same must be aimed at with all seriousness.

These are some of the points. We the representatives of the people and all political and social forces must agree to a code of conduct that incidents of atrocities on women will not be used for gaining petty political advantages.

Before that, I would like to go back a little because two most important types of atrocities which were left out in this melee of my papers. One is by the police even in Police Stations which we termed as custodial rape and which are increasing everyday. Despite our great attempt in 1983, through which we did succeed in changing the relevant Sections of the Criminal Procedure Code, changing the IPC and the Indian Evidence Act to see that we are able to punish the arbitrators of custodial rape. I am sorry to say that this situation prevailing now is nullifying that laws even.

There is another kind of heinous atrocities that is by the anti-socials. Let me tell you frankly that they are often patronised by politicians, be they in the Government or be they outside the Government. Of late, the case of Kumari Mamata Banerjee has been widely circulated. If for one and for that matter my sisters here, all of us, have condemn this-also brothers. But let me tell you this is a very widely publicised thing and naturally it is definitely condemnable. But this is not a single incident of this type. Of late, atrocities which have been committed either during the caste riots or during the communal riots by anti social groups, many such cases do have the political patronage behind them.

Therefore, I would like to come back again.

We the representatives of the people and all healthy political and social forces must agree that no political shelter would be given either by those who are in opposition and by all those who would some kind of

power to anti-social elements perpetrating atrocities on women.

The media, the print and electronic media must desist from spreading vulgar culture which gives filip to acts of violence and sexual abuse.

The last, but not the least, we the representatives of the people must rise above narrow political or other considerations and actively unite, women and men both in creating a tremendous social awareness which would be able to project the womanhood in fully equality and dignity.

Now, it is upto us to ask ourselves. Each one, in his or her case, has to answer the questions. If the answer is positive, we shall be able to do away; if not do away, at least to lessen the atrocities on women, to a great extent. I hope, the self-searching answers will be forthcoming in a positive manner and let that be the outcome of this debate.

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise today with a heavy heart, a heart full of remorse for all the sisters in our country who are being subjected to atrocities every day. Even as I speak, there are many women who are being raped. I do not think that this is the time, as Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has said, to politicise the issue. But why not all the women of India and our few representatives in Parliament, rise together and condemn these atrocities?

As I have remorse and lots of pity, with all my sisters who are in this position, I also have a smouldering anger against the Government, whichever Government it may be, for standing as a silent spectator to every rape, to every dowry case, to every *Sati*, to every incident of child marriage that is going on in this country. What I would like to say is that there is a feudal mind-set through the corridors of power today. Why is it that when there is trouble in Jhunjhunu, when the Goddess of *Sati* is praised and when the Goodness of *Sati* is worshipped, the State Government of Rajasthan stood as a silent

[Smt. Uma Gajapathi Raju]

spectator to these? Why is it that all the fundamentalists in this country stand quietly, while the glorification of *sati* goes on? I would like to question this. Why not, all women, along with all my sisters—I am sure every one of them in this House joins me—join me to say that *Sati* is the most heinous and barbaric crime which is today given a religious sanction? By whom it is given? By the people who made this law—the men of India. I do not want to be a feminist; I am not a feminist. I demand equal relations between man and woman and I want equal opportunities to be given to the women of today. Why is it that women are in the position in which she is today? Only because she does not have economic independence; only because she has no political independence; and only because she has no social independence. Women are raped throughout, whether it is Gajraula where nuns are raped, whether it is West Bengal, 24-Parganas where there is a rape it is supposed to be one of the most enlightened State Governments of our country—or it is Fatehpur where in our own hon. Prime Minister's Constituency Harijan women were raped. Everyday there are screaming headlines in the newspapers and the Government does not even stand up and communicate with our sisters. There are rapes on trains. Just the other day, one of the hon. Members was telling us that in the Dadar Express there was a rape. Why is it that the train authorities could not say, 'okay, let there be a police station where complaints can be lodged'. Do you know this? Today in the Supreme Court, being the Supreme Court, it is a matter of shame that in one case, one of the ladies who was raped, the sentence given was, ten years for the rape. When the defence said that this was not the lady of dubious character, the sentence was immediately reduced to five years. Who decides whether a woman is a person of dubious character, Sir? It is very convenient for a man. When the woman goes up in life, she has gone up in life not because of her competence, not because of her efficiency, she has gone up because she has 'done'. You all know what I am referring to. I do to

want to refer to this. But when the man goes up, the man has gone up because he is competent, because he is efficient! This is not the thing.

Today, this Government has brought National Commission for Women. During the debate, I wish Shri Upendra was here today. There was a debate on the National Commission for Women. I was participating in that debate along with Shrimati Pramila Dandavate and perhaps Shrimati Jaya Jetley. In that debate, I said that there should be independent-minded people who will stand up and say cutting across party lines that this should not be done.—I said, "Why is it that you have in your Government people who support *sati*? Why is it that you have in your Government people who support that women should be denied their parental heritage once they get married? Why is it that you have people in your Government who went to support *sati* on Doordarshan?" All that was censored by Shri Upendra. What does that mean? That means: the voice of women in India has always to be stifled. She should not be heard. She has to be subservient to what the man decides. In this case, it was our hon. Minister, Shri Upendra, who decided.

Now, if I try to catalogue how many rapes have happened during the as few months, the list is endless and it would take a long time for us to listen to this. But what I would like to say is that this Government is now dividing the country on communal lines. What is the need to bring religion into this and say that *sati* is a great act. Raja Ram Mohan Roy said in those days that *sati* is a heinous act. In those days, the British people showed us the way. They said that *sati* is a heinous act. Why is it that this Government cannot come out openly against *sati*? It is a rule of the Thakurs, it is a rule of the Kshatriyas and they have decided that *sati* is a glorious feat. But this is not a glorious feat. The Congress Party has never supported *sati*. This is what I want to say. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU:

Sir, as I began my speech, I said, we have to cut across party lines. Why? Because the man's chauvinistic ideas in India have to change. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please allow her to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU: If the responsible hon. Members of Parliament here, who are representing chauvinistic ideas, do not like the women of India to speak, I want to ask where are we going to get them justice? *(Interruptions)*

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to make only one point. The National Commission for Women has been formed by this Government. I congratulate this Government for having formed the National Commission for Women. But the whole of India is looking with expectations. They think that the national Commission for Women is going to be a panacea for all the evils. It is good if a special court could be under the National Commission to see that they will be the arbitrating authorities, to see that such cases are immediately dealt with. There are a number of cases. I have hundreds of petitions which I receive every day about women in my constituency being troubled by the employers who are men. I do not want to bring any single case here but I only think that this is the moment for all of us to have the political will and political determination to see that women are properly represented. Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that 30 per cent reservation will be given for women of India. I wish that this Government, which is in power today, decides to honour Shri Rajiv Gandhi's commitment as Government is a continuing process. It is not a process of one party or another. It is a continuing process and all commitments made by the previous Government have to be honoured by this Government also. I only appeal to this Government that justice should be given to women of India.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to go into the details of what the member spoke prior to me and hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee said about atrocities committed on women in the different parts of the country. I would conclude after making only one submission.

At present atrocities on women are increasing in different parts of the country and the main reason for it is lack of political will power and illiteracy among the women. These two factors are mainly responsible for increase in the cases of atrocities on women. We have enacted several laws for the upliftment of women and we need not enact more laws for this purpose. What is needed is the effective implementation of these laws. Women face so many difficulties right from their birth till they become wives. No political party or voluntary organisation, who talks of equal rights to women has ever started any big agitation against it. The society, police, Judicial system, women themselves and politicians all are responsible for the present plight of women in some way or the other.

Today we have many acts such as Women and Child Welfare Act, Maternity benefits Act, Dowry Abolition Act, etc. If all these Acts are implemented effectively, atrocities on women can be checked. Even today there are certain private institutions and Government departments which do not want to recruit women for fear of giving many facilities to them in the event of their recruitment. As a result of which the number of women employees is decreasing.

I would like to say once again that there is no need to enact more laws to check atrocities on women but by implementing the existing laws properly and changing our social attitude towards women we can check atrocities against women.

With these words I conclude. I thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA (Guna): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today, those who spoke before me have expressed their views in a very touching way about the condition of women in our society. I agree with Geetaji that today the situation is very pathetic, terrible, barbarian and shameful. Such incidents are taking place daily. We should think about its solution very seriously.

Examples of atrocities on women are also found in our mythological tales. For example, you must have seen the 'Mahabharat' serial which was telecast recently, in spite of being a woman of royal family and a queen Draupadi was dragged to the royal court and a heinous and shameful attempt to disrobe her was made before personalities like Bhishma Pitamah, the devout religious Mahatma and a great soul and before a pious man like Yudhishthira. Atrocities are continuously being committed on women in the name of religion. But there is a difference. The atrocities which were committed on a woman like Draupadi resulted in a great war and in this war all the guilty persons were killed along with their families and the people who were not guilty were also killed along with their families and the ruler was dethroned. It was a good sign that the entire nation stood against such people and several kings and their soldiers were killed in that battle. Today it is a matter of regret that such incidents have become common all around us. We read them in the newspapers and throw them in the waste paper basket and the matter ends there. What is the main reason behind it? Just now what Geetaji has said is correct that we would have to think over it to find a solution. First of all we have to find out the causes.

The incidents are taking place in each and every State, their number may be low or high. Geetaji mentioned about all of them one by one. I am sometimes termed as communal but I want to make it clear that atrocities have been committed on women. It was never the tradition of our country to commit atrocities on women. But it was given the name of tradition. It was called 'Sati Pratha'. You can see in our religious books

from the very beginning till now that there was no 'Sati Pratha' anywhere and this is a system in which women are forcefully pushed on the funeral pyres of their husbands. It is wrong to name such heinous, shameful and painful incidents as tradition. I remember that we had read about such incidents. This practice was introduced for their selfish interests. They wanted that women should not get any rights in Indian society. But during British rule when the Britishers gave rights to the widow in the property of her deceased husband then a large number of helpless, uneducated and illiterate women were forcibly made to commit sati. These women were pushed to the pyres of their husbands and if they expressed fear and cried loudly, drums were beaten so that nobody could hear their cries and in this way they were forced to commit sati. You give me any example where a woman who committed sati like this has been worshipped or a temple has been constructed for her. This is not true. You can consult our history. In Hindu culture, sati Savitri and sati Sita were worshipped as satis. Savitri did not become sati by jumping on the pyre of her husband. Devi sati, wife of Bhagwan Shankar, in whose name all this has started, did not become sati by jumping on the pyre of her husband. She was the wife of an omnipotent God Shankar. So there was no question of her husband's pyre, she unable to tolerate derogatory words spoken against her husband and in anger she jumped into the 'Yajna Kund', a yajna was in progress in her father's house, and ended her life. She was worshipped as sati before she sacrificed herself. Sati does not mean that a woman has to burn herself on her husband's pyre. Many satis including sati Anusuya are mentioned in our holy scriptures. I do not want to go into that. But I would like to say that after pushing a woman on her husband's pyre in the name of religion and then claiming that she has committed sati is wrong and an evil. Raja Ram Mohan Roy, who was a great reformer, started a movement against the practice of sati. A law was enacted during the British regime for banning the practice of sati. That law is still there. But after decades if there are one or two cases where in front of officials thousands of people a woman on

her own, sits on the pyre of her husband, taking her husband's head in her lap and invokes the fire god, then people consider her a sati. I would like to say that nobody can do anything against their faith.

Here, I would like to give you another example. The 'Guru Sati Mata' who is the mother of our hon. Member Major Jaswant Singh who expired three or four years back, wanted to commit sati at the age of 16-17 years on the death of her husband. At the time, her family, society and public stopped her from doing so. She was so hurt by this opposition that she decided to give up food and water. She must have thought that she would die after some days. So she started fasting but she lived for forty to fifty years after giving up food and water. Many people became her disciples and started living in her 'Ashram' as her followers. They realised her spiritual powers in her company. From where did this totally rural and illiterate woman get these powers? It is difficult to understand from where this rustic Indian woman got that internal power, you and myself are unable to understand it. Therefore, we should never criticise it. I have faith that Shri Jaswant Singh can never deny that whatever he is today, due to the grace of Mata Sati. We are proud that Shri Jaswant Singh is a good parliamentarian. We should think over it with a cool mind. We have constitutionally full right to pray to any God and in any way. We may worship cow or man. We have full freedom to do so. Ravindra Nath Thakur has correctly said that:

[English]

"I love thee, my God, because thou hast given me freedom to deny thee."

[Translation]

This is the greatness of our Indian culture.

I regret that such incidents are taking place in a culture which stands for "Yatra naryastu puhyante, Ramante tatra Devta." Women are worshipped here. Mother has

been given the highest place. Mother's, position has been accepted above that of father, teacher and God. Shri Adi Shankracharya Maharaj had said and he also instructed the 'Sanyasis' that after taking sanyas they have no right to keep any relations with any one, except their mothers, who gave birth to them. If there is no one to perform the last rites of the mother, a sanyasi would have the right of performing the last rites of his mother. Shankracharya Maharaj himself performed the last rites of his mother. We have allowed so many evils to enter into our culture and due to these evils we are not able to understand anything and criticise the people for nothing.

I want to say that when M.G.R. died, many people committed self immolation. Did any body instruct them to do so? Did anybody encourage them to do so? I want to say that instead of involving in petty things we should find the root cause of such incidents. I want to ask why woman is being neglected? Why is she exploited and why has her position gone down to such an extent? When our culture accords women such a high place, then why is she beaten and exploited? Our daughters-in-law and daughters are being burnt for dowry. They are being harassed in this way. The life of women has become hell today and that too in this Independent India.

I am in full agreement with those points which have been raised by our hon. lady colleagues. I would like to say that we have to go deep into the matter. This is happening due to degradation of values in the country and not because of economic, social or political reasons. We are not able to protect our human values according to our traditions and high values because of degradation of values in our country. That is why such atrocities are increasing. I can give so many examples in this regard but I feel that time should not be wasted by going into its details because our several hon. lady colleagues have expressed their views in this regard. But I would like to tell that according to the official report of the Bureau of Police Research and Development 20,000 incidents of rape are occurring on an average every

[Smt. Viyararaje Scindia]

year. This report has been published. It has also been stated in it that the number of rape cases in the year 1976 was 3893 which reached upto 6888 in the year 1988. It means that number of such cases has doubled in the period of 12 years. I would like to ask that in spite of all such laws why atrocities on women are increasing day by day.

I regret to say that the police was also involved in these cases and at some places cases of rape and gang rape have been occurring in Police Station. Geetaji and other lady Members have also made a reference in the regard. Just now Shrimati Geetaji mentioned the incident of Virata. I think that the victims of gang rape were refugees from Bangladesh. There are so many similar cases. I have a report which has appeared in 'Jansatta' that such atrocities are being committed on small and minor girls in slums.

Mr. Chairman Sir, even today marriage of minor girls takes place. 50 years have passed since Sharda Act was enacted. After some time centenary of this Act will be celebrated and not one or two but thousands of child marriages are taking place. Every year 'Kanyadan' of minor girls takes place at various places and they feel very proud of themselves for fulfilling their duties. So innocent girls are treated cruelly and their parents do not think about their future.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Please speak something about widow-marriage also. It is a social evil.

SHRIMATI VIJAYARAJE SCINDIA: Yes, it should be there, women have legal right in this regard also. Widow marriages should take place. When did I say that it should not take place? You are talking in a very strange manner. Minor girls get married and they become widows in young age. They have to suffer a lot through out their life. Suitable matches should be found out for them so that they are married. (*Interruptions*) But we cannot do it compulsorily Nothing can be done against one's wishes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on one hand it is said about women, 'Yatra Narystu pujiyate, ramante tatra devata' and on the other side atrocities are committed on them and cases of rape are occurring. This problem is not only of Hindu religion but of all religions. Recently, you must have read the news of Gajraula where nuns were raped and perhaps no culprit has been nabbed or punished so far. (*Interruptions*) So, christian priests have also to face this problem. Similarly, a muslim woman named Munvra Khatun was also raped. At Sandolia station a woman had to become victim of gang rape in a marriage party. I want to say that this problem is not only of one religion and society but it is the common problem of all castes and religions. The atrocities have been committed on women and I would like to submit that we have to think that how these can be checked. We should discuss the issue of degradation of values in our country. No religion allows such barbaric and shameful atrocities on women. All religions should condemn it and say that it should not happen. Then, what are the reasons for which such incidents are occurring. For solving this problem we have to discuss this issue and hold conferences. But it should not happen that we hold conferences and pass resolutions and after that nobody bothers about them, we have to implement them. All laws are ineffective, therefore, Sharda Act and other laws should be given wide publicity. There is no use in raising the marriage age from 16 to 18 or 18 to 21 by law and even if you raise it from 21 to 25 it will serve no purpose. It should be given proper publicity. All people should be convinced and made aware about the atrocities committed on women. A woman thinks about her daughter in a different manner and behaves with her daughter-in-law in an entirely different manner. Publicity should be done in this regard for making people aware. Such narrow thinking should be overcome and we can solve this problem with the help of religion. The religious feelings in the mind of people of our country are very deeply rooted and all the evils developed in our religion have to be removed and people will have to be shown the right path. In olden days only good and

evil things were there. The question of any particular religion did not arise. There was no demarcation and discrimination among Hindu, Islam and Christian religions. Those, who opposed religion were called impious. Those who were followers of religion considered it their duty to eliminate impious persons. The people used to consider their duty as religion. At that time human religion was the only religion. I would like to ask where where is this human religion and who are following it? Who are following secularism? We can strengthen our nation by discussing these issues. We can make progress and improve our country and society by deeply going into the main issues of spirituality and character building which are united together. We have to make laws and policies on the basis of these religions. We have to free our women from these problems and this hell. It is not an ordinary task. I would like to appeal that we should discuss it by keeping this in our mind. I am very grateful to Shrimati Geetaji that she has raised this issue under rule 193. I would like to say that we should discuss it seriously at a time specifically allotted for this purpose. It is a saying that "As the king so are the subjects" so if rulers of the country become biased and adopt policies of appeasement for votes, it is wrong. We cannot get success with the policy of favouritism. All religions can strengthen our country by respecting policy of 'Sarvadharmā'. Although I have become old but I have been fighting against wrong policies throughout my young age. Even today I think that God will shower His grace. Good days are in the offing. A day will come before my death when India will become prosperous. If women are able to take equal part in political, social and economic fields and family affairs our country will definitely make progress.

With this hope and faith I would like to thank my colleagues of all parties that they had listened to me patiently. I hope you will not misunderstand me. We all should come forward to work hand in hand for the prosperity of the country.

17.04 hrs.

(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI SHEILA KAUL (Rai Bareilly): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on 15th of August, the Hon. Prime Minister had said that human race of a country was brought up by women. This is quite right, but we have seen that in spite of all this, atrocities are being committed on women and nobody is doing anything to check them. Just now my hon. Lady Colleague has told us that the number of cases regarding atrocities on women has gone upto 20,000. What is the reason behind it? She had these figures with her. So I got this information but I am unable to understand why all this is happening? It is a fact that our population is increasing but atrocities on women should not increase at this rate as they are now. We also know that these atrocities are of two kinds. In cities and in villages these are of different kinds. The women living in metropolitan cities like Bombay, Madras etc. face different kinds of problems and atrocities. Office going women and girls are harassed there. Only day before yesterday an Air hostess committed suicide in Hotel Kanishka. The reason was that her colleague misbehaved with her. In cities harassment is different from that in villages. A woman was raped in Lady Harding College when her E.C.G. was being done. I am unable to understand as to what is wrong with our society. Those men who indulge in these acts are like our brothers. I am unable to understand as to how they do all this. No legislation will be effective unless people really follow it. Shrimati Geetaji has said that moral education is very necessary. It is also stated that human race is brought up by women and they should do their duty properly. In villages or in small cities it is a general practice that if a son joins the army and goes away for five-six months, other men of the family rape the daughter-in-law, which is shameful. The daughter-in-law commits suicide because she is not able to face her husband after his return. This is also an atrocity against women. She thinks her sanctity of marital Vows has been broken. She becomes victims of man's lust. When will these atrocities come to an end? Rural Harijan women are facing lot of problems. We would like to say that atrocities on women and teenage girls should be put to an end.

[Smt. Sheila Kaul]

Girls between thirteen and fourteen years of age are also suffering. Many cases have come to our notice and Shrimati Geetaji has also brought to our notice many cases of atrocities by police. It has come to light that in Calcutta, policemen trained a gun on the forehead of a woman named Bimla Dey and then tore her blouse. Are they human beings or animals? Being MPs all of you must ensure that such things do not happen. I would like to relate an incident which occurred in Etawah in U.P. A 13 year old girl named Rajendri was raped and detained for 6-7 days. As a result of this the girl died and her corpse was thrown away. After the culprits were apprehended, the U.P. Chief Minister offered some money as compensation which the girl's father refused to accept. Today man is valued in terms of money; religion and values have been relegated to the background. So we must pay attention to atrocities against women. Although we are celebrating the birth centenary of B.R. Ambedkar we are not paying attention to atrocities on Harijans. There have been many atrocities on women, particularly Harijan women, in Farrukhabad, Gajraula, Ghaziabad and Ali-garh. I want to take up the case of Ghaziabad in particular. The former MP from that area Shri Shailani and his sons were subjected to a lot of atrocities. A girl was going to the market to buy something for 'Raksha Bandhan' when she was stopped on the way by four boys and molested. Later they killed the girl. I feel ashamed to use such phrases at this age. When the case was reported in the newspapers, the culprits mentioned names of Harijans and not of upper caste people. The two sons of the former MP Shri Shailani were arrested and put in jail. These boys were also fired at. The law and order situation has worsened. Ours is a federal structure and the Central Government is so weak that it is unable to control the situation in the State. If orders are issued by the Centre to check the increasing incidents of atrocities on Harijans it will not only be in our interest but in the interest of Harijans also.

One of my colleagues just said that

there are several laws for the protection of women. But I think our women do not have information about the provisions of these laws. So it is necessary to make the women understand these provisions. All hon. Members should go to their respective constituencies and explain to the women as to which provision of the law would be applicable to which cases of atrocities.

I am very grateful to my hon. colleague for having moved this Resolution. This will be of tremendous benefit to women. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I think, we speak on this subject with a very heavy heart because the fact that a discussion on atrocities on women being held in Parliament proves how worrying the phenomenon has become.

It is true that for ages such atrocities have gone on. It is not as if they are happening only today. But the fact is that today as a result of the development of the democratic movement particularly among women these things are becoming more visible. But it is not just the visibility of such incidents, which make us think that such incidents are on the increase. In reality these incidents, certain specific type of atrocities against women are on the increase because of very rapid changes in the socio-economic situation. We find that there are, for instance, cases of rape. Is it that rapes never happened before? No, Sir. They had happened always. They had happened within the fourwalls of family homes, they had happened within village communities, but we had never heard about them. Now we find more women going out for work, sometimes being forced to go out for work, but the basic attitude towards women has not changed, and that is why cases of rape are on the increase.

Again, Sir, we find that for centuries and centuries, certain classes of people—agricultural labourers, poor peasants, many of them

from the Scheduled Castes and Tribes have bent their heads low and suffered oppression. Now they are rising every —where, they are becoming vocal, and, as a result, oppression against them is increasing. One way of oppressing any particular group of people, any particular community, to break the back of their protest, is to torture the women, to rape the women of that community or of that particular group. So, these political rapes are also there.

Then, Sir, dowry deaths are also there. Dowry, of course, has been there. This system has been there in our country for a long time. Ever since women were considered as dependents, as parasites, ever since this attitude of 'Na Stri Swatantr Yamarhati' became common, the system of dowry has been there. But now we find the monster of dowry system raising its ugly head in a new form because in society, there is a plethora of black money. This phenomenon of black money behind dowry deaths, behind the giving and taking of dowry has to be analysed.

The other factor is the rise in greed for consumer products, gross consumerism. This is another reason behind the rise in give and take of dowry and in the rise of dowry deaths. I will not go into the statistics. The hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has given us the statistics. We do not want to repeat them. But while we find that there are some States which have more cases of one kind of crime, there are other States which have a lower rate of such crimes. There are two or three States in which the rate of crimes is fairly low. But in spite of that, let us not be complacent. Even where the rate of such cases is low, let us not be complacent because everywhere in the country, in every State, such crimes are on the rise. Yes, Sir, even in West Bengal when we study cases of atrocities, for instance, cases of dowry deaths, we find there is an increase. Also, there have been certain cases which have acquired a great deal of publicity. Cases where women were attacked, assaulted, raped, we say these things happened even in West Bengal. Why is this? Are people in

West Bengal more respectful towards women, are people in West Bengal angels, that we say that women are safer in West Bengal? No. The real reason is that there has been a tradition of very strong democratic movement in West Bengal, of which the Left Front Government is but a symbol. It is because of this strong democratic movement that wherever such incidents have happened, there have been protests, voices have been raised against it. Such incidents have been condemned and there are untold stories of many more such incidents which might have happened but which do not happen because of this strong democratic movement. This we also find that we say that there are no communal riots in West Bengal; is this because there is no communalism in West Bengal? Not at all. Again, the reason is the same because while, on one hand, the same forces which operate in every State in India are also there, at the same time, there is this strong tradition of organised protests which, I would say, has been there under leftist leadership. I would certainly condemn the incidents which have taken place in West Bengal. I would certainly condemn the incidents of attack against political leaders, of women political leaders of different parties. At the same time, I would also say that in West Bengal these attackers have been arrested, cases have been lodged against them and people have protested. There have been massive demonstrations and we have found, in general, that there is an atmosphere in which people can voice their feelings. Can we say the same thing about other States? I would like to say the same thing about other States. I would like to be able to say the same thing about Tripura. There is in West Bengal a case of one lady being attacked, who is a famous lady, who is an ex-MP, who is a political leader. But just because she is famous, let not her case get more publicity than the cases of 132 women in Tripura State who have been raped (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU:
Irrespective of the parties they belong to, you can talk of the ladies in general. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, I have a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let us hear the point of order of Mr. Poojary.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: So far, for the last one hour and 85 minutes, I have been hearing the debate and it was going smoothly till a few minutes back. The standard of debate was also of a high level. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, you have to quote under what rule you are raising your point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Makkasarji, first of all I would like to tell you that by talking to him you are disturbing your own Member. Please keep quiet and allow me to control the House

Yes, Mr. Poojary. You will please remember that you should have to show the rule or the article of the Constitution or the convention which has been controverted.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Hon'ble Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee quoted some figures. Nobody disputed them and other Members also quoted the figures, and they were furnished by the Government. Now, Sir, here is an hon. Member who is speaking in the highest body. She is not quoting any figures, but what she said has been denied by the hon. Chief Minister stating that no single rape has been committed. She is giving some imaginative figures. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nobody should dispute...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There won't be any point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, hear me first. If you are interested in making a speech...

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, if you want to make a speech...

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am formulating my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not a point of order. You can't shout like that at me. If you want to make a speech, I will allow the time, you can speak for 10 minutes, you can speak for 15 minutes, I will allow you half-an-hour. But if you are raising a point of order, you should either show me the rule or the article or the convention which have been violated. Otherwise, for the sake of raising a point of order, a senior, Member like you will not raise a point of order.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Don't talk like that. Show me the rule, I will uphold your point

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: You framed the rule. I am going to quote you also

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have a point of order, I will allow you.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Sir, I am on a point of order now

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You can't raise a point of order on point of order. Malini, you please take your seat

SHRI JANARDHANA: hear me. Then I will quote

quote Shri Shivraj Patil. Please allow me one minute. (*Interruptions*)

When the hon. Member is speaking, you know the rule also, you also listen nobody should provoke other Members while speaking, and she is making an allegation saying that some ladies were raped, without any proof. She is making such an allegation. It is not allowed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me read out.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: In Ram Dhan's case, when the privilege motion was there and when Prof. Madhu Dandavate was speaking, you had stated...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You show me the rule which has been violated.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: I am speaking on that only. You spoke about the obstruction of the Members. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Do you have any point of order? I will allow you.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): Sir, in this House, as you know, you are a senior Member and I am to than you as far as I know. Here in the guise of point of order, many submissions are made. I am very sorry to say that you are only going on asking this side to quote the rules and the conventions. This is very unfortunate on your part. I am very sorry to comment like this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Sayeed, you are a senior Member and I do not want to hurt your susceptibilities. But in doing that, you have cast aspersions on the Chair.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Maliniji, I would like to request you on one point. The standard of this debate was elevated to a

very high level. If the party philosophies are injected, then you will have this kind of repercussions and you will be deflected from the point you are making.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, he is right on one point. The level of the debate was very high until a reference to Tripura was made. It is the lowest level that has been reached anywhere in India. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, they should make a mention about Calcutta also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, when I spoke. I referred to different States and there itself I stated about Ujjanmaidan in Tripura as well as about Birati in West Bengal. At that time, there was no trouble. Now, the point is: are we for the rape of women or not? Why should we create a situation like this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, she was very impartial and she condemned the attack on Mamata Banerjee. Irrespective of where the incidents are happening, we condemn the atrocities on women. The attack on Ms. Mamata Banerjee, the Bankula incident and all that, we condemn. But, Sir, by that, we cannot forget the happenings in Tripura where there were atrocities on the tribal women. How can we forget? I went there and met the victims who are tribal women.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have made the point.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I have only to submit one point. According to the convention of this House, the allegations against a Member or Party are not made without prior consent of the Speaker.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): She did not mention the name of the Party. He is not an adviser to the Chair. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Secondly, when the hon. Member is reading certain statistics, she should quite from where she has got it. *(Interruptions)* They should raise the level of debate. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You do not have to teach us. We know your level. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You are saying total falsehood. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You are teaching us the level of debate! We have to learn it from you! We know your level *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: First tell us what all you have done in the past 40 years. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Kurien, please sit down.

MR. BASUDEB ACHARIA: Please sit down.

If you have a cross-talk, you are disturbing your own Member. you please remember this thing. If you talk to another Member sitting in the House, you are inviting disturbance. If you have to say anything, please say it through the Chair, so that we will continue the debate smoothly.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not helping your Member. I would like to say in the House that this is a very important issue and any Member who wants to make his point, he would be given an opportunity.

Please do not worry. You ask for the time and the time will be given. If necessary, we will extend the time given for this discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will understand that if you really want to help your colleagues, you will please not talk to the Members directly but talk to the Members through the chair so that it can be filtered a little and it can be diluted so that the impact is a little less. If you do not want to allow your Member, I have no objection.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Why do you interrupt?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I would request all the Senior Members to help me to maintain the dignity, the decorum and the silence in the House, everybody included and, I have said it. Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, you do not have to say anything. I will give you the time later on. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, you have heard what happens when you say something or the other. It is left to you.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Twice you said that she should not have said like that to provoke others. What has she said to provoke others? She has only mentioned the incidents in Tripura.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are at liberty to say anything. I would not limit your liberty to say anything. You are well within your right to say anything you like and, at the same time, I would request other Members not to interrupt her once she is saying. If you have anything to say in rebuttal, they can ask for the time and do it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): On a point of order, Sir. A very senior Member, Shri P.M. Sayeed has cast aspersions on the Chair. I request you to either make him take back his words or expunge it from the records. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): This is an Opposition Party and the Opposition party generally... (*Interruptions*) ...the party remains, so what I mean to say is that you are disallowing most of our points of order... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are complicating. You are not helping, Mr. Harish Rawat. Mr. Rawat, you please sit down. The Chair will not be so very touchy and I do not think that Mr. Sayeed means anything against the Chair. In the heat of the moment, certain words leak out of the month. I know he is not going to say this. Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya to speak.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER. Silence please.

[*Translation*]

I shall give you time to speak. Please don't make the point of order a subject matter of your speech.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): I have been speaking for quite some time on 'Atrocities on Women' in West Bengal also. When I turned to Tripura, suddenly there is a reaction. I cannot see the reason.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: When she spoke about West Bengal, nobody objected.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I have all the papers here. I can submit these allegations to the Chair. All I can say is that, all State Governments, irrespective of Party affiliations, should act quickly. As soon as there are atrocities on women, Government

acted in West Bengal. It should act similarly in Tripura. When there is atrocity on one woman, it should be condemned and then again, when there is another atrocity on another woman, a tribal woman, a poor woman, whose voice is not usually heard that atrocity also should be condemned equally. Steps should be taken.

Now I will come to my last point. What can we do? Certain action has been suggested. We are now very soon going to have a National Commission on Women and we do hope that it will have sufficient strength, sufficient authority, sufficient relationship with the grassroots to be able to be effective. However, I still think that there are certain points on which we have to be very active, for instance, in the matter of laws. For instance, in the matter of law, I had, earlier on another occasion, spoken about the recent Prevention of Sati Act in the very first clause of which we find that the victim of sati, the victim of this terrible custom is herself condemned to imprisonment. This is an Act which has to be changed. We have to bring into our consideration the Muslim Woman's act which harms the women. We have to bring into our consideration the various personal laws in which there are ingrained discriminations against women would say this that as a matter of fact, what we call atrocities on women are the symptoms of a disease which is most deep-seated in society that disease is the disease of discrimination against women in every sphere—in the sphere of word, in the sphere of family, in the sphere of education, in the sphere of literacy and everywhere. So, it is not simply a question of plugging loopholes into laws or of meting out justice swiftly. Where justice is delayed. We have to go to the roots of these problems. There also has to be a very strong mass movement of all people not just women but of all people who believe in equality of men and women. And it is through this awakening of mass consciousness at every level that we can hope to build up militancy against these things.

I would just like to say then for us, the leftists, we have for a long time, tried to prevent these atrocities. But now we see that

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharya]

this is not enough. We have to be more vigilant. We have to take the problems at their roots and we have to uproot them. And this is something that is not just the responsibility of the leftists but of all progressive right thinking people in the country.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I speak on atrocities on women under Rule 193 I would like to point out that the other day Shri P. Upendra had taken recourse to English to hide his mistake Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now you addressed me as 'Shrimati', not in English, so you should apologise, since I am an unmarried woman... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I apologise to you. I am sorry, Madam.

[*Translation*]

In Maharashtra both married as well as unmarried women are addressed as 'Shrimati'.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Now I shall draw attention of the House towards the atrocities being committed on women in various parts of the country. Before touching upon current events, I would draw the attention of the House to events of the past.

Our senior Member who spoke just before me applauded the role of women in the Hindu religion, but I would like to make it clear that infusion of religious sentiments have led to a great degradation in the position of the woman, irrespective of caste. Vedas and other religions scriptures have referred to it. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tulsidas has written:

"Dhol ganwar shoodra pashu naari,
sakal tarana ke adhikari."

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI LARANG SAI (Surguja): I rise on a point of order. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Mayawati ji has addressed you as Mr. Deputy Chairman again and again. It is not proper. She should address you as Mr. Deputy Speaker, and she is not even ready to accept her mistake.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does n't matter, it is not a point of order.

(*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Woman in this country, irrespective of caste, has been degraded. In every field she was prevented from moving ahead. However, if there was any person who provided equal rights to woman in India, it was first Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule and thereafter Dr. Ambedkar.

If you go through the Constitution of India, you will come to know as to how Dr. Ambedkar worked for the upliftment of women, if you study his works, you will come to know as to what extent the women had been degraded earlier in the Hindu religion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: What is this? How can you allow this?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can rebut it in your speech

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Through you, Sir, I would like to say that the population of women in the country is about 50 percent of the total population. But 35 percent of it comprises of the suppressed and exploited sections and I do not want to speak much on

the remaining 15 percent women belonging to upper section of the society because much discussion has already been held over it. A lot of discussion has taken place in the House about Sati and dowry system. I would like to draw the attention of the House to the atrocities being committed on the women of suppressed and exploited sections which comprises 35 percent of the total population of women. Women belonging to these sections have no agricultural land of their own and they have to go out to work as agricultural labourers on other's land, where they are forced to do excessive work and are thus exploited. They are paid less wages and exploited in many other ways. The House must have understood my views.

When these women go to other houses to work, they are used in other ways too. It is very unfortunate.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to urge the hon. Minister that women belonging to the suppressed and exploited sections who have no agricultural land of their own, should be prevented from going to others' farms to earn money. Either land should be allotted to them or they should be prevented completely from doing work in the farms of others where they work as labourers. They should also not be allowed to work as domestic servants.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in connection with the incident of rape brought before the House, I would like to submit that 90 percent rape cases are committed with the women of suppressed exploited sections. In connection with the Panwari incident that took place in Agra, when SC, ST Parliamentary Committee visited the spot on August 11, Jatav community presented the problems of their female family members before the committee. Recently on August 6, an eleven years old Jatav girl was raped by four persons belonging to upper class and was later on murdered. Jatavs demonstrated in Aligarh, Sikandrao but the administration, instead of apprehending the culprits, put the demonstrators behind bars and innocent people are still languishing in Jail.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a similar incident took place at Shivpuri in Madhya-Pradesh where women belonging to the suppressed and exploited sections were forced to dance naked. Many more such incidents have taken place, but I would not go into them. However, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that if such incidents are not checked, if strict laws are not enacted and stringent action is not taken, women taking inspiration from Mahatma Jyoti Rao Phule and Dr. Ambedkar are preparing themselves, to meet the situation. I would like to tell that there are women like Phoolan Devi also in this country. She too belonged to the suppressed and depressed section. She was raped by the people of upper caste like Thakurs and feudal elements. The Government did not punish the culprits, due to which she herself challenged them and killed them. After this she was put behind bars. Thus in this manner injustice is being done and atrocities are being committed on the women of backward community.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that a stringent legislation will have to be enacted to check the rape incidents. The accused persons should be given death sentence. I can assure the House that if some culprits are hanged, such incidents of rape will stop completely. But due to slackness in the current situation of law and order, atrocities are being committed on the women of suppressed and exploited sections. Anti-social practices are increasing and the law of the country is totally mute. The hon. Minister must give serious thought to it. Today the matter of atrocities has been raised specifically under the rule 193 by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee.

18.00 hrs.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee has raised the issue of atrocities on women. I would like to submit to her that if she would have raised the issue of atrocities on women of suppressed and exploited sections under rule 193, women belonging to those sections would have been grateful to her. However at

[Kumari Mayawati]

present the discussion in the House... (*Inter-ruptions*)

I would like to tell you that the discussion which was held before I spoke, related to atrocities on women in a society which is based on Manu's philosophy. People involved in committing atrocities on women are the followers of Manu's philosophy they call themselves the custodians of Hindu religion...

I would like to inform the House that with the help of Bahujan Samaj Party, a Jatav girl, a girl of scheduled caste has been elected as an M.P. and she is presenting the problems of that section in the House. I would like to tell the House that if attempts are made to suppress the issue of the poor and suppressed as also the issue of women, I can challenge that I am so strong that nobody can suppress my voice. Great leaders like Dr. Ambedkar, Jyoti Rao Phule, E.B. Ramaswamy Naiker, Sauji Maharaj etc. were the persons who sacrificed their lives for the sake of the suppressed, backward and minority sections. We have got inspiration from their lives. The suppressed, exploited section, no matter whether they are men or women, are rising. Neither this House nor a handful of followers of Brahminism outside can prevent them from doing so. That is why I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that we should not show any slackness in this regard. Stringent legislation should be enacted and culprits should be given exemplary punishment so that the original inhabitants of this country who comprise eighty five percent of the total

population may lead a respectable and decent life and may have a feeling of belonging to this country.

With these words I thank you and hope that the hon. Minister would think over the submissions which I have made.

18.03 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notification under Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anil Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. 136/90- Central Excises (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd August, 1990 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the tariff rate of excise duty on motor cars and other motor vehicles covered under sub-heading No. 8703.00 of the Central Excise Tariff from 40 percent to 50 percent *ad valorem* under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985. [Placed in Library See No. LT-1251/90]

18.04 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 23, 1990/Bhadra 1, 1912 (Saka)