

Act, 1948, the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 and the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 are applicable to powerlooms and their employees are entitled to the benefit of minimum wages, provident fund, gratuity etc. subject to the conditions specified in the respective Acts.

(c) Does not arise.

Transfer of press pool accommodation to general pool

1756. SHRI KHYOMO LOTHIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Government Quarters were transferred by the Directorate of Estates in the year 1975 to Government of India Press, Minto Road, New Delhi for their separate Pool;

(b) whether it is also a fact that one Quarter No. D-822 (T. III) DIZ Area, Mandir Marg, New Delhi was recently transferred to Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital, New Delhi without the written consent of the Press Authorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) what is latest position of the said quarter and what action Government propose to take against the erring officer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) The action to transfer the quarter No. D-822 Mandir Marg to Dr. R.M.L. Hospital was taken by the Directorate of Estates on receipt of intimation of Vacancy from CPWD Enquiry Office on the presumption that the quarter fell in General pool. The quarter was also simultaneously allotted to an employee of Govt. of India Press, Minto Road by the Govt. of India Press from the Press

Pool. After realising that the house belonged to the Press Pool, the allottee from the Government of India Press was allowed to occupy the house. As such, the question of taking action against any of the officer of the Directorate of Estates do not arise, since it was a bonafied mistake.

New intra-urban projects and suburban Railway projects in Bombay

1757. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have stopped taking up new intra-urban projects and suburban Railway projects in the city of Bombay; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MALLIKARJUN): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Some works to augment the capacity of the existing suburban system in Bombay and construction of a new suburban line to connect New Bombay are already in progress.

Ministry of Urban Development has since been designated as the nodal Ministry for general Planning and coordinating the development of urban transportation and therefore future projects for construction of new corridors would be processed by that Ministry.

Ban on Cow Slaughter

1758. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply to Unstarred Question 3627 given in the Rajya Sabha on the 7th September, 1990 and state:

(a) whether Government have since collected the information regarding (i) issuance of direction to the State Governments to enact legislation for imposition of total ban on slaughter of cows and its progeny (ii) the names of the States which have enacted legislation

and (iii) the States which have not done so and the reasons therefor; and

(b) if so, the details of the information?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) (i) The subject of preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive powers to legislate. Accordingly, various State Governments are requested from time to time to enforce the ban and to ensure that the same is not allowed to be circumvented.

(ii) Statement-I is enclosed. (See below)

(iii) Statement-II is enclosed. (See below).

Statement-I

Names of states/U. Ts. which have enacted the legislation Banning cow slaughter

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Gujarat
5. Haryana

Statement-II

Names of the States/U. Ts. where cow slaughter is not Banned and the Reasons therefor

| Sl.No. | Name of States/U.Ts. where cow slaughter is not banned. | Reasons therefor |
|--------|---|---|
| 1 | Kerala | The State Government is of the opinion that the time is not opportune for enactment of the legislation. |
| 2 | Mizoram | There is no legislation banning cow slaughter as this is the principal food of a large percentage of population. |
| 3 | Arunachal Pradesh | No legal prohibition has been imposed on cow slaughter as a predominant percentage of the people of the State eat beef. |
| 4 | Nagaland | As per customary Naga food practices, it may not be proper to impose ban on cow slaughter. |

6. Karnataka
7. Maharashtra
8. Madhya Pradesh
9. Uttar Pradesh
10. Goa
11. Tamil Nadu
12. Punjab
13. Orissa
14. Assam
15. Rajasthan
16. Jammu & Kashmir
17. West Bengal
18. Delhi
19. Pondicherry
20. Chandigarh
21. Andaman & Nicobar Islands

In addition to the above States/U.Ts., cow slaughter is also banned in Sikkim, Tripura, and Daman & Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli, but there is no legislation in the State/UTs. banning cow slaughter.

- 5 Meghalaya The State is inhabited mostly by tribal people and meat is one of their principal food.
- 6 Manipur Cow slaughter has been practised in tribal villages as a tradition and ban may create problems.
- 7 Lakshadweep The islanders like to consume beef as other types of meat are not available in adequate quantities.

Import of coal by SAIL and TISCO

1759. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) what is the quantity and value of coal imported by SAIL and TISCO during the years 1988, 1989, 1990 and so far in 1991;

(b) what are the reasons for such imports; and

(c) whether the requirement of coal, cannot be met by Coal India Limited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (INDEPENDENT CHARGE) (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Quantity and Value of imports of coking coal by SAIL and TISCO, financial year-wise, are indicated below:

(Quantity : in Million tonnes)
(Value : in Rs./crores)

| Year | SAIL | | TISCO | |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| | Quantity | Approximate Value (C&F) | Quantity | Approximate Value (C&F) |
| 1987-88 | 2,490 | 172.5 | 0.589 | 40.96 |
| 1988-89 | 3,740 | 329.5 | 0.699 | 57.85 |
| 1989-90 | 3,748 | 426.8 | 0.658 | 67.49 |
| 1990-91 | 4,493 | 543.8 | 0.722 | 82.85 |
| 1991-92 (upto June '91) | 0,939 | 141.0 | 0.225 | 30.00 |

(b) Import of Coking Coal is resorted to fill qualitative and quantitative gaps between the requirements and indigenous availability, with a view to increasing production of hot metal; improving upon Blast Furnace productivity; increasing coke strength and quality; and reducing coke requirement; etc.

(c) It has been the experience that Coal India Ltd. sources have not been able to fully meet SAIL's quantitative and qualitative requirements of coking coal. TISCO's requirements are mostly met by

their captive collieries and procurement from Coal India Limited sources is nominal.

Freedom to TISCO and SAIL from price control

1760. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA:
Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to free TISCO and SAIL from price control; and