

paid daily wages as per the statutory provision of the Minimum Wages Act and also, as per the notification of Delhi Administration from time to time.

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard;

(c) what are the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it is a fact that daily wages workers continue in service since about 2-3 years are even denied National holidays and other statutory benefits; and

(e) what action Government have taken or proposed to take into the matter referred above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RANGARAJAN KUMARA-MANGALAM): (a) No, Sir. It is not a fact.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Application pending for Drawback and Central Excise Refund

1156. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that hundreds of application of exporters are pending for drawback and refund of Central Excise;

(b) if so, what is the number of applications that are pending and the number of applications that have been cleared during the last one year; and

(c) what are the reason for delay in clearance of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) The number of drawback

claims and refund|rebate claims of Central Excise pending as on 31-3-91 were 38,892 and 5,084 respectively. During the last one year ending 31.3.91 the number of drawback claims and refund|rebate claims of Central Excise cleared were 5,31,772 and 33,607 respectively. It might be clarified that at any one point of time a certain number of claims will be pending particularly if they have been received during the previous month.

(c) Delay in settlement caused is mainly due to non-submission of required documents by exporters and in some cases for want of chemical test results as far as drawback is concerned.

Refund|rebate claims of Central Excise are delayed for want of non-submission of relevant documents like proof of exports, AR4|AR4A forms by the assessees.

Hostels for working women in the Country

1157. SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of hostels constructed for working women in different States in the country; and

(b) what is the criteria of giving assistance for the construction of hostels for working women by voluntary organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN & CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUM. MAMATA BANERJEE): (a) 599 Working Women's Hostels to provide accommodation to 38,251 Working Women have been sanctioned. A Statement showing State|Union Territory-wise distribution of the projects is given at the Statement.

(b) Under the Central Scheme of Assistance for Construction|Expansion of Hostel Building for Working Women with a Day Care Centre for

Children, assistance to the extent of 50 per cent of the cost of land and 75 per cent of the cost of construction of the building is provided to Voluntary Organisations registered under Indian Societies Registration Act, 1860, Registered Public Trusts, Women Development Corporations, Universities, Schools & Colleges of Social Work and Local Bodies. Projects are sanctioned on the recommendations of the

State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, which takes into consideration the need of a hostel in the area proposed, administrative capacity and financial soundness of the applicant organisation. The State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are also eligible for assistance for the construction of the hostel buildings for working women in the area where suitable organisations are not in existence.

Statement

State/Union Territory-wise distribution of working women hostels and Day Care Centres for children sanctioned upto 5-9-91

S.No.	State/Union Territory	No. of hostels	No. of working women	No. of hostels with Day-care centre	No. of children
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	26	1349	3	80
2	Arunachal Pradesh	6	229	2	45
3	Assam	8	503	1	20
4	Bihar	8	462	4	105
5	Gujarat	22	986	5	150
6	Goa	2	120	..	..
7	Haryana	14	997	6	180
8	Himachal Pradesh	13	472	—	..
9	Jammu & Kashmir	2	171	..	..
10	Karnataka	41	2787	11	350
11	Kerala	102	8728	54	1485
12	Madhya Pradesh	63	3223	13	355
13	Maharashtra	74	4904	27	605
14	Manipur	9	396	6	170
15	Meghalaya	3	214	1	15
16	Mizoram	2	60	..	..
17	Nagaland	5	324	1	20
18	Orissa	23	1484	7	125
19	Punjab	9	1003	2	50

1	2	3	4	5	6
20	Rajasthan	34	1606	12	290
21	Sikkim	2	144	1	30
22	Tamil Nadu	60	3038	20	520
23	Tripura	1	50	—	—
24	Uttar Pradesh	23	1513	9	205
25	West Bengal	26	1299	11	256
TOTAL:		578	36062	196	4071

Union Territories

1	Andaman & Nicobar	1	36	..	..
2	Chandigarh	4	464	1	30
3	Dadra & Nagar Haveli . . . . .	..	..	..	..
4	Daman & Diu . . . . .	..	..	..	..
5	Delhi	14	1593	5	129
6	Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	..	..
7	Pondicherry	2	96	..	..
TOTAL:		21	2189	6	159

GRAND TOTAL: 599 38251 203 5215

Amendment of Central Sales Tax Act

1158. SHRI ARANGIL SREEDHARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala have represented to the Government of India to amend the Central Sales Tax Act so that the loss suffered by the State Government due to the exemption of the first point of sale or purchase does not occur in future;

(b) whether the State Government have requested the Central Govern-

ment to compensate the loss suffered so far; and

(c) if so, what is the reaction of the Central Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI RAMESHWAR THAKUR): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government of Kerala have been informed of the Central Government's view that the principle of compensation is not acceptable. Further, the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956 was amended in larger national interest