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Monday, March 10, 1986

Phalguna 19, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session

(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 11 to 20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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CONTENTS

No. 12, Monday, March 10, 1986/Phalgun 19, 1907 (SAKA)

	COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 204, 205 and 210 to 214	... 1—29
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 206, to 208 and 215 to 223	... 29—47
Unstarred Question Nos. 1966 to 2045, 2047, to 2064, 2066 to 2107 and 2109 to 2172	... 48—330
Papers laid on the Table	... 334—337
Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), 1985-86	... 338
Demands for Excess Grants (General), 1983-84	... 338
Statement Re. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in Jammu and Kashmir	... 338—339
Matters Under Rule 377	... 339—343
(i) Demand for measures for upliftment of the Adivasis in Pali district of Rajasthan	
Shri Mool Chand Daga	... 239—340
(ii) Demand for a Rs. 100 crore grant to Maharashtra Government for carrying out housing/slum clearance schemes in Bombay	
Shri Sharad Dighe	... 340
(iii) Demand for setting up a Watch Assembly Unit by HMT in Ladakh region	
Shri P. Namgyal	... 340—341
(iv) Demand for early clearance and construction of the SWAN channelisation and the Shivalik Project in Himachal Pradesh	
Prof. Narain Chand Parashar	... 341

*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.

(v) Demand for measures to provide the villages of Purnea district in Bihar with adequate drinking water facility		
Shrimati Madhuree Singh	...	341—342
(vi) Demand for survey of villages in Faizabad and Barabanki districts of U.P. to prepare schemes for providing drinking water there		
Shri Nirmal Khattri	...	342
(vii) Need for providing the residents of Secunderabad Cantt. area with the basic civic amenities.		
Dr. G. Vijaya Rama Rao	...	342—343
(viii) Demand for stopping the system of obtaining visas by Indians in U.K., USA Canada, Malaysia and Singapore desirous of visiting India		
Shri Balwant Singh Ramoowalia	...	343
General Budget, 1986-87—General Discussion contd.	...	343—455
Shri Shyam Lal Yadav	...	343—350
Shri Brahma Dutt	...	350—355
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee	...	355—362
Shri Umakant Mishra	...	362—367
Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra	...	367—373
Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad	...	373—377
Shri Amal Datta	...	377—389
Shrimati Basavarajeswari	...	389—393
Shri H. M. Patel	...	393—402
Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik	...	402—406
Shri Y. S. Mahajan	...	406—411
Shri K. N. Pradhan	...	411—416
Shri Ram Pujan Patel	...	416—421
Shri H. A. Dora	...	421—424
Shri Anoopchand Shah	...	424—427

	COLUMNS
Shrimati Madhuree Singh	... 428—431
Shri Lal Vijay Pratap Singh	... 431—433
Shri M. R. Saikia	... 433—436
Prof. K. V. Thomas	... 436—440
Shri Anadi Charan Das	... 440—442
Shri Somnath Rath	... 443—447
Shri Piyus Tiraky	... 447—450
Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi	... 450—454
Shri R. Jeevarathinam	... 454—455
Business Advisory Committee—	... 455
Twenty first Report	
Re : Half-an-Hour Discussion—	... 455
Discussion Re : Situation arising out of drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country	... 455—482
Shri Yogendra Makwana	... 456—479

LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday March 10, 1986
Phalguna 19, 1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Ghair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Technology Mission for Drinking
Water

+

*204. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGA-
LAM :
SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided
to launch a technology mission to provide
safe drinking water to all villages by appli-
cation of science and technology inputs;
and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A state-
ment is given below.

Statement

A Technology Mission on "Drinking
water in villages and Water Management"
has been launched recently with an aim at
finding low cost but equally effective alterna-
tive solutions to capital intensive rural
drinking water schemes by utilising the

science and technology inputs available
within the country. The Technology
Mission would aim at the identification of
the different problem areas and developing
appropriate low cost technology to overcome
these problems through application in the
field. The broad thrust of the technology
development would be low cost water
treatment for fluorides, salinity and brackish-
ness, iron and bacteriological contamina-
tion, improving the ground water condition
through proper recharging as well as
retention of run off, and developing tradi-
tional water retention and collection struc-
tures and making these sources safe for
drinking water by suitable treatment.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, earlier in the year 1983,
to an Unstarred Question No. 64, July
1983 that was raised, it was said that
drinking water supply was a State subject
and that in the Sixth Plan period, efforts
would be made to cover all problem villages
in the country, i.e. on source of drinking
water. Even in the Budget Speech of the
Finance Minister as well as in the Book
issued by the Agriculture Minister entitled
"New Strategies for fighting poverty through
agricultural and rural development in
India", it is admitted that out 4.31 lakh
identified problem villages, only 1.92 lakh
problem, villages were covered.

Now, would this Technology Mission
for Drinking water aid in any way in
ensuring, at least in the 7th Plan period
potable drinking water supply to all villages
irrespective of whether problem village or
not ? Or, is the Mission only going to be
another method of using the term techno-
logy to divert the real intentions ?

S BUTA SINGH: Sir, the Techno-
logy Mission will aid in many ways in the
7th Plan in making the drinking water
available. By the end of 7th Plan it is

2

proposed that every village would have one source of potable water and the whole population of the village would be covered.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : What about hamlets ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Does it include Speaker's also, Sir ?

S. BUTA SINGH : We can launch it from Sikar in Rajasthan.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank You. That is a special treat. Professor, will you approve of it ? It is about my constituency.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : We concede that subject to our hamlets being covered.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : My Second supplementary is this. The new Technology Mission is supposed to replace even hand pumps but even the hand pumps are not available. What form of technology are you thinking in the form of supply of drinking water ?

S. BUTA SINGH : Mr. Speaker, the objective of the new Technology Mission is; firstly to utilise the low cost technology for supplying drinking water to the rural areas. Wherever it is not possible to find water in the local area and there is a compulsion that we have to have piped water, we shall have it. Wherever it is possible, preference will be given to hand pumps because it is not only low cost, but easy to maintain and also, it is available for the whole village. Otherwise, the tapped water is earmarked water supply which Sometimes becomes difficult for some sections of the society in the village. The handpump will continue to have top priority but wherever the water-table has gone so much deep that we will have to go in for alternative, we will do it.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I am sure the Government is aware of the fact that several villages which were listed as problem villages in lists Nos. 1 and 2 in particular, are especially suffering

from florine content, for some of which previously there was some assistance from Netherlands but many of such schemes which were initiated, were not completed and the people in those villages are suffering a lot and the cattle population is also the worst victim.

I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is transferring this new Technology Mission on "Drinking Water in villages and Water Management" to the States to take up this New Technology method whereby speedily, within the shortest time, the problem villages can be assured of safe drinking water.

S. BUTA SINGH : Basically, the Programme is primarily in the States' jurisdiction. We are only helping to the extent that wherever the States find it difficult to find that kind of technology which could be cheap and effective, we have involved all the major Institutes of the country, 7 or 8 of them, including the Defence Research Laboratories which have been placed at the disposal of the Mission. The Mission will be headed by a very Senior Officer, Secretary, Rural Development and all the Organisations which have something to do with the availability of water research and attending to various water borne diseases will be associated, and we propose to have a zonal system in which all the States will be involved. We will place some funds at their disposal. Primarily the States will be implementing the Scheme and our first priority will be to those villages which have spilled over from the Sixth Plan because first priority is to the villages which have no source of drinking water and then after having completed it, we propose to take up towards the end of Seventh Plan to see that no village in the country remains without drinking water supply at least with one source.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMA KANT MISHRA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are many areas which are densely populated and handpump system does not work there. Even if 20 handpumps are installed in each village, it would not be sufficient. Such densely populated areas are there in Hardoi and

Mirzapur districts and the level of water in these areas is very low. It is not possible to supply water to such areas without laying a pipe-line. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would arrange to supply water to such areas on priority basis by laying pipe-lines?

[English]

S. BUTA SINGH: I answered in the first Supplementary itself that wherever it is not possible to do without piped water, we will have it. But our main emphasis is on the low cost highly effective technology which could reach water to the remote areas of the country. Now the hon. Member is complaining of insufficient supply in villages. But he should think of those villages which get water only once in a week. Naturally, our first priority will go to those very difficult villages where there is no water at all. Where there is scanty water, we can manage. The priority will have to be given to those areas where there is no water at all. Our approach is that towards the end of the Seventh Plan, every one in the rural areas will have drinking water.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: Sir, Rajasthan has faced successive droughts in the last four years. You have introduced a very good word "Mission" in this new technology. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when did he launch this 'Mission' and why was it not launched earlier when he knew it involved low cost? What benefits have been received from it at the places where it has been experimented and to what extent the cost has been reduced as compared to the past?

S. BUTA SINGH: Since it was not being done earlier, that was why we launched this Mission. Had this been in vogue earlier, there would not have been any need for launching this Mission.

MR. SPEAKER: You may also add that a beginning has to be made somewhere.

S. BUTA SINGH: You are right, Sir.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: When did you come to know of it and when this 'Technology Mission' was launched?

S. BUTA SINGH: The project document for Technology Mission has already been finalised. Now, we are poised to launch this project after discussing it in a joint meeting of all Departments and Ministries soon. The duration of the project is four years. The date of its commencement is March, 1986 and it will be completed in March, 1990.

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA: It is said 'It has been launched'. This is wrong.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: The oral answer conceals the written answer.

[Translation]

Revision of Rates of Royalty on Minerals

*205. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon the increase in the prices of minerals no increase has been made in the rates of royalty so far, as required under the rules, resulting in considerable loss of revenue to Government;

(b) if so, the action being taken by Government in the matter;

(c) the time by which the rates of royalty are proposed to be revised; and

(d) the likely annual increase in revenue as a result thereof?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA): (a) to (d). The Central Government appointed a Study Group in November, 1984 to consider the question of revision of royalty rates on major minerals and make recommenda-

tions to the Government. The Study Group has submitted its report in December, 1985. The recommendations of the Study Group are under the active consideration of the Government. At this stage it is not possible to indicate the annual increase of the revenue as a result of the revision in the rates of royalty.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to when was the last revision made in the royalty rates and (2) what were the terms of reference to the Study Group appointed by the Government of India.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : The last revision in the rates of royalty was made in July 1981 except in respect of iron ore, copper, manganese and magnesite. The last revision in copper and iron ore took place in June 1978 and in manganese ore and magnesite in January 1979 and February 1979.

The terms of reference to the Study Group were :

- (i) to review the existing rates of royalty on minerals listed in the second schedule to the Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act, 1957 except coal, lignite and sand for stowing, because it is done by coal Ministry.
- (ii) to recommend their revision, keeping in view the impact of royalty on production of minerals, establishment of minerals based industries, exports, state revenues and other considerations relevant to mineral development.
- (iii) to consider the mineral rights tax and cess, levied by some State Governments on minerals and to assess the impact of the same from the point of view of mineral development, and
- (iv) to consider the question of revision of dead rent.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : I want to know whether it is a fact that

various suggestions have been made by the State Governments for amending the existing Mines and Minerals (Regulation and Development) Act and whether the Government of India is also considering to bring a comprehensive legislation to amend this Act and if so, the details thereof.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : It is true that various State Governments have suggested amending the MMR&D Act and these suggestions have been carefully examined and the Department of Mines is presently preparing a comprehensive proposal to bring it to the House in this very session.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Is the Minister aware of the fact that this question of royalty in regard to the mines in the backward region of konkan in Maharashtra was brought to the notice of this Minister, her predecessor his predecessor and his predecessor also and for a long time as this problem remains unresolved, do I expect that expeditiously this problem will be tackled and settled expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I am not sure if any separate royalty rate applies to any part of Maharashtra. Therefore, it is a part of the larger Question which we are discussing and it has already been indicated that the Study Group's Report has come. The answer is also included in the earlier answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It applies to in a small measure to your part.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Apart from the royalty question, the renewal of mining lease needs a thorough change in the Mining Rules, because various State Governments are taking different decisions. It is not suitable or conducive to the industry. Even, last year while participating in the discussion on Steel and Mines Ministry's demand, I spoke that we need a uniform policy for renewal of mining lease or the issue of licences.

In Tamilnadu, the Burn Standard Company is one of the Public Sector Undertakings. The Tamilnadu Government is

denying renewal of lease for them. Some specific guidelines or rules should be provided about the Public Sector Undertakings and also there must be free and fair renewal of licences. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when such an amendment or suitable amendments to the Mining Rules will be made. This is a very pressing demand from the industry. I would like to know from the hon. Minister when suitable amendments will be made in the Mines Rules.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : For the amendments, I have already answered.

MR. SPEAKER : The answer is the same.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Sir, I am not able to understand the answer which she has given.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : After the royalty has been fixed in 1980, the percentage of increase in.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Another Question about royalty.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : I did not hear.

MR. SPEAKER : It got lost in transit

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Sir, I would like to know as to what is the percentage of increase in the prices of minerals that has been recorded since when royalty was fixed last. I would like to know that.

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : Everything has been taken into consideration by the Study Group and most of the

States were represented in the Study Group. It is under active consideration of the Government. So, I cannot disclose anything at this stage.

(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not such a simple answer. There are so many minerals. The rates are different.

(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA : There are 50 minerals and all that.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee...absent; Shri Chitta Mahata...absent; Shri Sriballav Panigrahi...absent; Prof. P. J. Kurien...absent. It is more than a "hat-trick".

Shortage of Steel by the Turn of Century

*210. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are anticipating shortage of steel by the turn of the century; if so, the quantum of shortage; and

(b) the reason for slashing allocation for steel plants in the Seventh Five Year Plan when the shortage is anticipated ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission has identified a gap of about 5.26 million tonnes between the likely demand and availability of finished mild steel in the country during 1999-2000 AD.

(b) Against the actual outlay of about Rs. 4320 crores in the 6th Five Year Plan for different schemes of the public sector steel plants, the corresponding outlay provided in the 7th Plan is Rs. 5930 crores. The Plan allocation has been made on the basis of the overall resource availability.

SHRI ANIL BASU : The hon. Minister has stated in his answer that we will be

marching into the Twenty-first Century with an expected shortage of 5.26 million tonnes of steel. In view of the said statement, may I know whether the Government of India would boost up the public sector undertakings to increase their production and make available sufficient allocations? May I also know whether it is a fact that, instead of boosting up production in the public sector undertakings, the Government is asking the private sector to participate in the production of steel, in the core sector, and if so, the details thereof?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is the year 1986, and I have indicated the gap at the end of the Century which my hon. friend had asked for. There are 14 years in between. It is not as though this gap will remain. We shall fill it up; to the extent the public sector can fill it up, certainly the public sector will fill it up. In addition to that, there is in the private sector the TISCO which is already an integrated steel plant producing steel. There are some mini steel plants. They are already there. We will have to see whether dispersal of these small units also can help. It is not at the cost of integrated steel plant of the public sector.

SHRI ANIL BASU : It is fact that, in spite of the huge investment in Vizag Steel Plant, the production cost of steel per tonne would be to the tune of Rs. 9,000? If so, I want to know whether it will contribute to the economic growth of the country as has been emphasized in the long-term fiscal policy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The Vizag Steel Plant's capital cost is undoubtedly large, much larger than that of the other Steel Plants in the country. So, this imposes an obligation on the Steel Plant to operate at a very high level of efficiency and productivity in order to keep the cost low and make the Plant economically viable. So, the drux of the matter is that we have to complete the Vizag Steel Plant as quickly as possible and, secondly, operate it at a very high level of efficiency. Only then can this Plan really be a viable Plant and I have every hope that the efforts being made will lead the Plant to viability; then not only will it be able to contribute to the economic growth of the country but it will also be a viable unit.

SHRI ANIL BASU : What about the cost of production per tonne?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The per-tonne cost of production will be worked out in due time. We are examining an alternative... (*Interruptions*) Is the hon. Member interested in the answer? If he is, he may kindly listen. Earlier there was a certain capacity which was envisaged. Now there is a slight reduction in the capacity with a considerable reduction in the capital coat in order to see that the cost of production is lowered. That is why, I do not want to give the figure just now.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : In view of the statement made by the hon. Minister about the shortfall in steel production, will the Government take up the construction of the Daitari Steel Plant in Orissa where ore is available in plenty?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am afraid, only Rs. 5 crores are there in the Seventh Plan for this project. Therefore, my friend can understand this: not much can be done with Rs. 5 crores for an integrated steel plant.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Is the Government aware that the people of Karnataka are very much-agitated because even during the Seventh Five-Year Plan, the Vijayanagaram Steel Plant does not get even a single pie. May I know from the Government whether the Government is interested in setting up of this or they have shelved that plant?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again Rs. 5 crores are kept for Vijayanagaram also. That is exactly the same amount of money. The problem of resources is well known to my hon. friend. I personally think that the House will agree that, when the resources are limited, it would be better to complete Vizag rather than allow Vizag also to Stagger over a longer period of time, even if it means postponing other new plants.

SHRI H. A. DORA : Is it a fact that in view of the cost of production of Vijayanagar steel plant, the Government is going to induct the technology of South Korea in the Vijayanagar steel plant?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I did say that we should aim at achieving very high levels of technological performance in the Vijayanagar steel plant. Korea also has achieved high levels of technological performance in the steel plant; but this is not Korean technology as far as I know. It is a question of attaining high levels of performance and we will certainly attempt to do that right from the starting.

Production of Feature Films by Government

***211. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to produce feature films on subjects and themes not covered by private film producers so far; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The Government of India does not produce feature films. However; National Film Development Corporation, a Public Sector undertaking under the Government of India does finance production of films, in suitable cases.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Feature film is a powerful communication medium. Government has no doubt produced certain documentaries on the lives of certain national figures. But these documentaries don't create that much of impact as you would like to have through the medium of feature films. Therefore, I would like to make a suggestion. I would like to ask the Minister whether he would consider the suggestion of making a full length feature film on the life of our late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi titling it, as you may please, "Indira's India" or otherwise—full length feature film on the life of Smt. Indira Gandhi—because the private film producers create a mess as you have already seen.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : It is a suggestion for action. As I have said the

Government of India or the Ministry itself does not produce any feature films. If at all it is to be done, it has to be done by NFDC with some collaboration.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Would you request the National Film Development Corporation to consider this project ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : In a proposal like this, there are various considerations which have to be weighed. For example, a kind of feature film was produced on Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. We have already assigned, as you are probably aware, to Shri Shyam Benegal, a series on "Discovery of India of Punditji" which has five thousand years of vision of history. This is not a project which can be done in one day or two days. It will have to be studied carefully.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : I hope the Minister will agree that most of the feature films produced by private producers do not give proper projections of our country and the films which have been produced by the NFDC—some of them are of high order—are not shown to the people at large because the private distributors are not prepared to accept them. Therefore, they are showing some of these films on TV occasionally but these films don't reach the public at large. Do the Government have any proposal to produce feature films which I welcome ? Do they have a proposal to see that private films produced by NFDC and other producers which give proper projections of this country can be shown to the people either through construction of some auditorium or giving some benefits to them ?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As the hon. Member knows cinema is a State subject except censorship—the Board of Censor. What NFDC does is to finance good films. As far as theatres are concerned, for construction of theaters loans are given. The third thing which we have started and which you yourself have mentioned is that earlier the TV used to pay a certain amount. Now we have started a system that if a serious or an art film is produced which may not be commercially successful if it is offered to us as a premier show on TV we

consider it showing on TV and pay Rs. 8 lakhs. Another thing which we have started is tele film. The trend seems to be that an average viewer is reluctant to see a film of two and a half hours or three hours. Therefore, a ninety minute film, which is called tele film of high artistic and cinematic value is also considered and already three or four such tele films have been shown. The industry is in the private hands and Government itself does not produce. These are some of the ways by which we try to improve the quality and value of the films.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA : Sir, these days the whole of the country is keen to face the challenge to our national integration and communal harmony. Sant Harchand Singh Longowal sacrificed his life for this motto. Will the Government think of having a film on his life to commemorate his contribution for the unity, integrity and harmony of the country?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, this is a suggestion for action but I would like to acquaint the House with the efforts we have made through NFTC to help quality films. We have financed 100 per cent in such cases and I will give the names of two or three such films, viz, Adi Shankaracharya, Godan and Ghare Bhare of Satyajit Ray.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Why not Atinborough's Gandhi for the TV? It will be very popular.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Sir, this year we are going to celebrate the 125th birthday of Shri Rabindra Nath Tagore. Has Government any proposal to ask NFTC to produce a feature film concerning his views and achievements for the nation?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, again this is a suggestion for action.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, the Minister has said about good films to be tele-cast on the TV. Now, two cases are there in front to us where the announcement was made, viz, Rajiv's India and New Delhi Times. So much publicity was given that they will be tele-cast but at the

last moment they were cancelled. It remained a mystery to us. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Who selected, how they were selected and why they were cancelled? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Sir, we want a reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Is it relevant to this question?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : It does not arise out of this question.

MR. SPEAKER : You can put another question. I will allow that.

Legislation to Fix Urban Land Ceiling

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* 212. **SHRI D.K. NAIKAR :**
SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring forward any legislation to fix urban land ceiling, as has been done in the case of land ceiling;

(b) whether any committee has been appointed to go into the question; if so, what are their recommendations; and

(c) when the legislation is likely to be introduced in Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :
(a) The Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 enacted by Parliament on 17-2-1976 imposing a ceiling on vacant lands in urban areas is already in force in all the Union territories and States except Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has its own State law which is in force from the 14th May, 1978.

(b) and (c). The question of making certain amendments in the Act is under consideration.

MR. SPEAKER : Why it is always "under active consideration" and not "under consideration" alone !

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : As the hon. Minister is aware, the ceiling on the Agricultural land was fixed by legislation. And once upon a time when the hon Minister happened to be the Chief Minister, he tried his level best to implement the agricultural land ceiling. The ceiling was fixed on the principle to remove inequality in income or remove imbalance. By this process, the income of the agriculturists has gone down and they have become poorer and poorer. But so far as the urban property owners are concerned, they themselves reside in the urban areas. The Minister has said that there is urban land ceiling on vacant lands. The urban properties are a source of income and there are many people residing in urban areas without owning vacant lands, but they own properties from which they derive a lot of income. On the principle involved in agricultural land ceiling, will the Minister consider putting a ceiling on urban properties on the basis of value ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There is no such proposal at present.

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : I do not follow what is in his mind.

MR. SPEAKER : No Telepathic powers !

SHRI D.K. NAIKAR : The hon. Minister said that certain amendments in the Act are under consideration, but he has not spelt out what kind of amendments he is bringing to the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Will he kindly spell out the same ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : This is a matter which is decided by the Cabinet. When it is decided by the cabinet, it will accordingly, be announced.

SHRI DINESH GOSWAMI : Sir, you enquired about "consideration" and "active consideration". This question was asked once by a Minister Hawker, in the 'Yes, Minister'. The reply given by the Secretary was that "consideration" means that the file is lost and "active consi-

deration" means that the Government is trying to get back the file.

MR. SPEAKER : I was only worried about the active use of the 'active consideration'.

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under the Urban Land Ceiling Act, a Ceiling has been fixed in Warangal, Hyderabad or Delhi on the basis of yards, whereas the value thereof should also be taken into account. There is a vast difference in the value of 1000 yards of land in Delhi and that of Hyderabad. Therefore, why don't you give an active consideration to imposing land ceiling on the basis of value ?

MR. SPEAKER : The land price is bound to vary, as in the case of textiles.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The ceiling Act is a very complicated matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, you must be careful in putting your supplementaries.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : It is in view of this complication that an amendment is being brought forward.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Speaker Sir, I would like to know from the Minister as to what the recommendations of the Committee were; when they were made; and what would be the time frame in which the Government would take a final decision on the recommendations.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I thought you were going to ask when the wealth ceiling would be imposed in view of the land ceiling already imposed, but you did not ask that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I have already stated that Ceiling Act has already been passed, now some amendments. .

(*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The question was in English. Please answer in English.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : This Act was passed in the year 1976. Different States had made different suggestions regarding many complications and they wanted that the Act should be simplified. I have already told you that we have been considering the matter and I also used the word 'active' meaning thereby that I am also very serious about it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I referred to the recommendations of the Committee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Which Committee ? There is no committee...

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It is the figment of Shri Reddy's imagination, it should have been known to him.....

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : He has committed on crime if he has imagined it.

[English]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In the answer given by the Minister, he did refer to the Committee.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : *Zamindari* was abolished and ceiling imposed on land. When the *Zamindars* come to the cities, they find that 10 to 12 storeyed buildings are under construction involving cost of to the tune crores of rupees. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this law is applicable only to those living in the villages or the urban millionaires, who are constructing buildings worth crores of rupees, are also covered by it ? Not only that, when they construct their houses, the Government provide them loan, whereas no such loan is provided to those living in the villages. Therefore, I would like to know whether Government

propose to impose ceiling on wealth in the urban areas in the same way as the land ceiling has been imposed in the villages and whether loan will be given to the villagers in the same way as it is given to those living in urban areas ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : You know that so far as the Ceiling Act is concerned, it is in force both in the rural areas as well as in the cities. You have said that big buildings are being constructed in the cities. It does not mean that we should overlook the interests of the rural people and for that matter no Government should overlook it. You know that they are also given assistance in the matter of construction of houses. Facilities like housing and supply of fertilizers are provided to them. You might be seeing how anxious we are for the rural people. In the Budget also, you will find that 65 per cent of the total budget is going to be spent on them. You cannot say that the rural people are being overlooked.

MR. SPEAKER : That is enough, now leave it.

((Interruptions))

SHRI RAM NAGINA MISHRA : The hon. Minister is replying.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The reply is already over.

MR. SPEAKER : A ceiling has been imposed on the question.

(Interruptions)

Income and Expenditure by Doordarshan from Advertisements

*213. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total daily income being earned by Doordarshan from advertisements and the income earned by it from advertisements during the year 1985;

(b) the daily expenditure being incurred on telecasting programmes; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage telecasting of historical programmes on television ?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) The gross income earned by Doordarshan through advertisements, including sponsorships, from 1.1.1985 to 31.12.1985 is Rs. 55,94,95,000/-. The average daily income during the year works out to Rs. 15,32,863/-.

(b) For the year 1985-86, the estimated average daily operational expenditure on production and telecast of programmes is Rs. 13.08 lakhs approximately.

(c) Several historical programmes have already been telecast by Doordarshan.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, today Doordarshan has become a very popular medium among the children, the old, the young, the men and the women and this is one such medium through which our national programmes can be taken to be masses. The developmental programmes being formulated by the Government and the progress and prosperity taking place in the country can all be projected through Doordarshan programmes. Numerous programmes on national integration are being telecast on Doordarshan. Similarly, programmes aimed at communal harmony, women's welfare and child welfare are also being telecast. Doordarshan also telecasts programmes on Indian culture, especially, on our cultural heritage. But Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is generally seen that the programmes on our cultural heritage include only two items—music and dance—whereas a matter of fact our high ideals on which our society rests should also be treated as part of our cultural heritage.

MR. SPEAKER : Instead of going into the details, you put your question.....

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Sir, I would like to know from the hon.

Minister whether Government propose to telecast special programmes based on our ancient history so as to preserve our social values, human values and our heritage.

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, in reply to Part 'c' of the question, I have mentioned various historical programmes that have been produced. There are a number of series, ones a fortnight, we have the folk arts of India and Folk dances of India. The difficulty, I would request the hon. House to understand that everyday, we get about 2½ hours for the national network. In that, 40 minutes go for news. In the remaining time available, there claims and counter-claims which we have to adjust and we try to have programmes for all stratas of society. Therefore, it is not possible at present to increase the frequency of certain programmes. That is why and I am proud to say Sir, you will be happy that last year on Freedom Struggle alone, we had more than 400 programmes, even in that limited time. So, we are trying to have, as the hon. Member, wants various historical aspects of India. Various programmes are there. I will supply him the list.

[Translation]

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : There are no two opinions that a number of programmes based on historical aspects are being shown on Doordarshan, but my stress was on some special programmes of 'Hum Log' type weekly programmes so that our culture could develop and it may produce good impact on the people. If our cricket team goes abroad to play cricket matches, the running commentary of those matches is telecast on Doordarshan throughout the day. I think it is not in our interest and is a national waste. Doordarshan programmes should aim at projecting our old ideals and principles before the people so that they could take inspiration from them. Secondly, you have covered about 52 per cent of country's population under Doordarshan Network during the Sixth Five Year Plan. I want to know whether you propose to cover the rest of the population under Doordarshan Network during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Sir, as far as Cricket is concerned, we try to accommodate all sports. Last year, you must have noticed, for the first time, the Indian game of *Kho Kho* was telecast live. It is not, as if, disproportionate time is given to Cricket. I receive both kinds of letters. After this decision that five-day Cricket match will not be telecast live, I received letters saying "You are a kill-joy", "you are anti-sports.", etc. Other types of letters were, "you have done a good thing", "abolish Cricket from India.", etc. So, we have to find out what the average people want. It is not as if we can satisfy all.

With regard to other point, the hon. Member will be happy to know, apart from "Freedom Struggle", we have show *Ekta*, Ballet on Freedom Struggle, *Kahan Gaye Woh Log*, *Tera Panne*, Role of Women in independence movement and very shortly, you will have *Asman Kaise-Kaise*, another programme. (Interruptions) Let me claim some credit for myself. We have the Famous Trials of India, e.g. the Lokmanya Tilak Trial, the I. N. A. Trial etc. All these trials will come now. That is the idea. I have already mentioned the Discovery of India.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : It seems that the income to the Government from advertisements in Doordarshan has been to the tune of nearly Rs. 55 crores in one year. In view of the substantial amount that is being earned, is Government considering giving some concession to public sector undertakings, both in the Centre and State sectors and to small and cottage industries for advertisements at some cheaper rates, because they cannot compete with the high rate which is charged for advertisements? Has the Government in consideration any such proposal?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as this amount of Rs. 55 crores is concerned, it may appear to be a very big sum; but when you deduct the operational cost, the figure is not that big. (Interruptions) Let me state the position. Secondly, under the rules, a Fund is created known as the Non-Lapsable Fund, and this amount goes to that Fund. This Fund has to be used for the expansion

of hardware and soft-ware. Every day, hon. Members demand TV in their respective constituencies—and legitimately so. So, to increase hardware, some dedicated Fund should be there. The idea of NLF is to use it for hardware and software expansion. Therefore, I do not think that at the first flush, this suggestion may be very acceptable; but it is still a suggestion for action.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : At the second flush, you can consider it.

[Translation]

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI : Sir. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether some code has been evolved for accepting advertisements for Doordarshan. If there is one, does it not restrict a judge giving publicity to the product of a firm. I would like to cite the example in which a judge has been shown propagating the sale of *Besto* powder of Godrej. Is it not contempt of court?

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I gave up using that powder.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Will it not amount to contempt of court.

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I myself noticed that advertisement. There is an Advertisement Code. A very elaborate, detailed Code is available. I have asked them to check whether it violates that Code; and if it violates, naturally action will be taken.

Incidentally, to the previous question, my reply was a little wrong. There is already a 15% concession given to public sector undertakings for advertisements.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Is it available for both State and Central undertakings?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : For all public sector undertakings.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In that film, the Judge can be replaced by a Congress leader.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We don't mind it being replaced by an Opposition leader.

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Let both of them appear together.

[English]

T. V. News on 10 February, 1986

*214. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :
DR. SUDHIR ROY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the TV bulletin at 21.30 hrs. on 10 February, 1986 stated that "the Delhi Bandh called by Opposition parties, failed to evoke any response";

(b) whether next morning some national dailies in Delhi carried the following front-page headlines : (i) Bandh in capital near total—"The Hindustan Times", (ii) near total Bandh in capital—Times of India ; and (iii) "Delhi bandh against price-rise total"—Statesman; and

(c) how does he reconcile the news on same event telecast different than appeared in the press ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) to (c). A statement is given below

Statement

In the news bulletin telecast at 21.30 hours on 10th February, 1986, it was stated in respect of the Bandh that according to the Police over 1300 arrests had been made and that at some places buses were damaged. The news bulletin also gave some details regarding regular functioning

of Government offices, banks, most educational institutions, etc. and operation of normal fleet of buses of the Delhi Transport Corporation. Treatment of news stories in a bulletin or wording of news headlines is a matter of editorial judgement.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated in his reply that—

[English]

"Treatment of news stories in a bulletin or wording of news headlines is a matter of editorial judgement".

[Translation]

Is it not a fact that in the T. V. News Bulletin at 7.30 p. m. it was stated that the Doordarshan camera team went round various markets of the city and found that most of the shops remained closed. This was 7.30 p.m. news bulletin and the A.I.R. 9.00 p.m. news bulletin had stated.

[English]

"Both the Commercial and industrial establishments remained closed ; although the stock exchange remained open officially yet the brokers refrained from doing the work".....Private buses under DTC operation were mostly off the road".

[Translation]

This was A.I.R. news and that was T. V. news of 7.30 p.m. Therefore, I want to know why was there deviation in the 9.00 p.m. news bulletin ?

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : What the hon. Member has said precisely conforms to what I have said in the statement.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Please speak in Hindi.

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : It is the editorial judgement. If you analyse all the news on radio, TV and at various other places you will find that various persons incharge have put it in a different way; and it is our daily experience that various people judge the same event or put it in a different fashion.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : T. V. news bulletin of 7.30 p.m. and A.I.R. news bulletin of 9.00 p.m. carried identical news. Thereafter, the newspaper headings on 11th were also identical. Therefore, I want to know what happened to Doordarshan after 9.00 p.m.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Nothing happened after 9.00 p.m.

(Interruptions)

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : The Prime Minister contradicted all and he said that the loss on *bandh* was Rs 450 crores; that means the *bandh* was total...

(Interruptions)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : That was about Bharat *bandh*. He was talking of Bharat *bandh*. The question is about Delhi *bandh*.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : The Prime Minister said, in a day the loss was Rs. 115 crores... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I may correct you both. He said that the day costs Rs. 450 crores, but let us take half of it.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : My friend, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, should not identify Delhi with Bharat. It is a wrong tendency. We are talking about Delhi *bandh*. As I said, it is a matter of editorial judgment. If in respect of each new bulletin somebody thinks that I or somebody sits

with the T.V. and say, "give this", "do not give this", this is a false picture; this does not exist. It is left to the man on the spot. For example, why did not the hon. members mention how the news about the *bandh* in Calcutta was given? I am prepared to read it out. Even the Chief Minister, Jyoti Basu's interview is here. He said, "everything is closed." We also said, "no bus moved," no tram moved; everything was closed." If we wanted to distort it we could have distorted that also.

(Interruptions)

It is left with the man incharge and he follows certain editorial judgment.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Calcutta gives wrong news about Bombay and Bombay gives wrong news about Calcutta.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I would like to remind him—I am sorry to say this—when we were in the same party, in Bombay, we used to say, "Our strength in Calcutta is very good" and in Calcutta we used to say, "our strength in Bombay is very good." He seems to follow that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are strong in Calcutta. In Calcutta, continuously, we are beating them..... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : It means that the old friends who have shared secrets, sometimes expose each other.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : It is not a fact that changes were effected in the news item after 7.30 p.m. T. V. news bulletin and 9.00 p.m. A.I.R. bulletin? Director General, Shri Harish Khanna had called all the Editors and rebuked them and he himself had dictated that the *bandh* was not complete?

[English]

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : As far as I know, no such direction was issued..... (Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I am talking of the Director General, Shri Harish Khanna who had called the Editors and rebuked them.

[*English*]

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : About this particular *bandh*, it was reported in the newspapers. First of all, it pertained to Bharat *bandh*. Specifically, it said about Delhi *bandh*. I would like to enlighten the hon. Minister about that. He said, different Reporters evaluated the situation differently. I want to assure this House that the reporting is done on factual basis and not according to the whims and fancies of the reporter concerned. He should understand at least that.

MR. SPEAKER : The question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Requirement Vis a-Vis Production of Pulses

*206. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHER JEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the pulses requirement and production target for the last year of Sixth Plan were estimated at 14.9 and 14.5 million tonnes respectively;

(b) if so, whether the target was met; and

(c) the steps taken to raise their production and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The target for production of pulses for the Sixth Plan was originally set at 14.5 million tonnes after taking into account the projected requirements and production possibilities. This was subsequently revised downwards to 13.0 million tonnes at the Mid-Term Appraisal. As against this, the production of total pulses during 1984-85

is estimated at 12.2 million tonnes which shows a shortfall to the extent of 0.8 million tonnes.

(c) The Government have been taking a number of steps with a view to increasing the production and productivity of pulses. These include :—

- (i) extension of pulses in irrigated areas;
- (ii) bringing additional area under short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi seasons;
- (iii) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong with irrigation in summer after oilseeds, sugarcane, potato and wheat as catch crops;
- (iv) inter-cropping of arhar in soyabean, bajra, cotton, sugarcane and groundnut both under irrigated and unirrigated conditions; and
- (v) multiplication and use of improved pulse seeds, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture; adoption of plant protection measures, price support and propagation of latest technology.

In addition, the Government have been implementing a number of development programmes in the pulse growing States and Union Territories. As a result, the productivity of 'total pulses' attained an all time high level of 548 Kgs per hectare in 1983-84. Even during 1984-85 when the production of pulses had been affected due to adverse weather conditions in some of the States, the productivity at 537 Kgs per hectare was the second best achieved since 1960-61.

New Fertilizer Plants

*207. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether new fertiliser plants are to be installed during the Seventh Five Year Plan in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places where they are to be installed;

(c) whether Government propose to increase production capacity of the existing fertiliser plants in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Eleven major fertilizer plants, advance action in respect of which had started in the Sixth Plan period, are expected to be established during the Seventh Plan period. Their location are indicated below :—

State	No. of new plants under installation	Location of the plant
Assam	One	Namrup—III
Andhra Pradesh	Two	Kakinada
Gujarat	One	Sikka
Madhya Pradesh	One	Vijaipur (Guna Distt.)
Orissa	One	Paradeep
Rajasthan	One	Sawai Madhopur
Uttar Pradesh	Four	Aonla (Bareilly), Jagdishpur (Sultanpur), Babrala (Badaun), Shahjahanpur.

In addition to the eleven plants mentioned above, preparatory work in respect of more plants should commence during the Seventh Plan period. The number and location of these new fertilizer plants have not yet been decided.

(c) and (d). Setting up of additional fertilizer capacity, by way of installation of new plants and expansion of existing plants, is decided on the basis of techno-economic considerations like demand-supply position in the relevant marketing zone, availability of feedstock/raw materials, cost of transportation of finished fertilizers, etc. At present, their expansion schemes approved by the Government, namely Tuticorin (Expansion of DAP-I plant), Mangalore (Expansion) and Bharuch (Diversification), are under implementation.

Criteria for Import of Foreign Films

* 208. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted for import of foreign films in India;

(b) the details regarding the selection of panel for reviewing the imported films under the non-resident Indian (NRI) scheme;

(c) the names of the feature films cleared by this panel for screening in India;

(d) when this NRI scheme was introduced; and

(e) the number of foreign films selected and imported since the scheme came into force, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (e). A statement is given below.

Statement

Criteria for Import of Foreign Films

The films can be imported into India by the National Film Development Corporation, Non-Resident Indians, Private

Indian parties from amongst the films entered in the film market organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals in India and foreign parties in pursuance of agreements entered into with them by the Government or the Corporation.

The Policy for import of Feature Films does not lay down any guidelines regarding quality of films to be imported directly by the National Film Development Corporation. However, they are expected to import films which are aesthetically cinematically and thematically good.

In the case of Non-Resident Indians, the following requirements regarding quality of films have to be met :—

- (a) The films should not be violative of any guidelines issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952;
- (b) it should be of aesthetic value;
- (c) it should be cinematically of a good standard; and
- (d) it should provide clean, healthy entertainment to the audience.

For import of films by private Indian parties from amongst the films entered in the film market organised on the occasion of International Film Festivals of India/Filmotsav, guidelines for such import are issued on each occasion. The guidelines issued for Filmotsav '86 laid down the same requirements regarding quality of films as are applicable in the case of Non-Resident Indian.

In the case of Foreign parties, the conditions of import are governed by the agreement entered into with them by the Government or the Corporation.

Films proposed to be imported by non-resident Indians are previewed by a sub-Committee of the National Film Development Corporation consisting of some directors and officers of the Corporation, film critics and other having specialised knowledge of films.

The names of feature films cleared by the Corporation, on the basis of the recommendations of the sub-Committee are given in the *Annexure*.

The policy for import of feature films by non-resident Indians was introduced w.e.f. 12.10. 1984.

The number of feature films approved by the Corporation for import and imported by non-resident Indians, year-wise is as follows :—

Period	Approved for Import	Imported (As per bills of Entry Submitted to NFDC)
1984-85	34	4
1985-86 (up to 31st Jan. 86)	81	47

Annexure

Names of feature films cleared by NFDC for import by Non-resident

Indians

1. Supergiri
2. Dynasty 3D
3. Revenge of the Shogun Women 3D
4. Joyous Zoo
5. Razor Back
6. Concrete Jungle
7. A Passage to India
8. Magnificent Body Guards 3D
9. Daughter of the Jungle
10. Hit the Road Running 3D
11. Blast fighter
12. Silent Madness 3D
13. Chain Gang 3D
14. Great Ballon Chase 3D

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 15. Tales of the Third Dimension 3D | 46. Loaded Guns |
| 16. Amityville 3D | 47. The Big Score |
| 17. Avenging Angel | 48. Trapped |
| 18. Nine Deaths of the Ninja | 49. Final Justice |
| 19. Body Rock | 50. Hundra |
| 20. The Final Mission | 51. Carry on Emmanuelle |
| 21. The Retrievers | 52. Black Rose |
| 22. Sky High | 53. Howling II |
| 23. The Inside Man | 54. The Ninja Mission |
| 24. Non Stop Trouble with My Double | 55. Roaring Fire |
| 25. Hercules | 56. Adventure at Shaolin |
| 26. High Velocity | 57. Shaolin V/S Lama |
| 27. Disco Fever | 58. Lonely Lady |
| 28. Rottweiler 3D | 59. Terror in the Asten |
| 29. APE 3D | 60. Drunken Tai Ji |
| 30. Roots of Evil | 61. Change of Seasons |
| 31. Executioner II | 62. Young Doctors in Love |
| 32. They Call Me Bruce | 63. Rambo First Blood II |
| 33. Manchurian Avenger | 64. Silver Dream Racer |
| 34. The Lost Empire | 65. Iron Hand Boxer |
| 35. Nightmare on Elm Street | 66. Blind Date |
| 36. Bomo Arigate | 67. Toy Soldiers |
| 37. The Fantastic Invasion of the Planet Earth | 68. Triumph of a Man Called Horie |
| 38. Tuff Turf | 69. Tough Ones |
| 39. Treasure of the Four Crown 3D | 70. Return to the 36th Chamber |
| 40. Tiger Man 3D | 71. The South Shaolin Master |
| 41. Adam And Eve | 72. Class of 84 |
| 42. Golden Queens Commando | 73. Missing in Action I |
| 43. Passage of the Dragon | 74. Killing Machine |
| 44. Blame It on Rio | 75. Scanners |
| 45. The Exterminator | 76. Endless Love |
| | 77. Thunder |

78. Young and free
79. The Coollangatta Gold
80. Heavenly Bodies
81. Radio Active Dreams
82. Barbarian Queen
83. Secret Rivals of Lama
84. The Art of the Sun God
85. Don't Answer the Phone
86. Scream for help
87. Light Blast
88. The Protector
89. Blacmout
90. High Point
91. Kill and Kill Again
92. Blood Simple
93. Return of Godzilla
94. The Cotton Club
95. The Stone Killer
96. Voyage of the Rock Aliens
97. Night of the Comet
98. Teen Wolf
99. Death Wish
100. Flamingo Kid
101. Gold of the Amazon Women
102. Wheels of Fire
103. The Doberman Gang
104. No Time to Die
105. The Snowman
106. The Vengeance (The God)
107. Code Wildgeese
108. A Time To Die
109. Buddy Goes West

110. Three Supermen in the Jungle
111. Raid on Entebbe
112. Three Supermen in Tokyo
113. Lady Football
114. Fury in Shaolin Temple
115. The Jungle Raiders.

Commissioning of Fishing Vessels of IFP

* 215. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of fishing vessels of Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin that are likely to be commissioned this year;

(b) the steps being taken to provide substitute fishing vessels to this project; and

(c) what are the other expansion programmes for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No new vessels are likely to be commissioned this year by the Integrated Fisheries Project (IFP).

(b) and (c). Memorandum for Expenditure Finance Committee on various development programmes of I.F.P. including strengthening and expansion has not yet been approved.

Prices of Agricultural Products

*216. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the price per quintal of cotton, sugarcane, wheat and rice in the months of January and February, 1975 vis-a-vis in the months of January and February, 1986;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the prices of the above commodities as compared to the steep increase in the wholesale price index of other articles; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect the agriculturists against dispropor-

tionate rise in prices of other articles as compared to the prices of agricultural produce ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A Statement indicating the month-end wholesale prices of cotton, wheat and rice during January, February 1975 and 1986 and Statutory Minimum Prices of Sugarcane in 1974-75 and 1985-86 is given below.

(b) The wholesale price indices of rice, wheat, cotton and sugarcane as also of other selected groups have increased in

January-February, 1986 over January-February, 1975.

(c) The Government fixes the procurement/minimum support prices of agricultural commodities on the basis of recommendations made by the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). While making its recommendations, the CACP takes into account, inter-alia, changes in the cost of inputs. With a view to safeguarding the interests of the farmers, the Government not only fixes remunerative support/procurement prices but also undertakes market support operations through designated agencies.

Statement

Month-end Wholesale Prices

(Rs. per quintal)

State/Centre	Variety	1975		1986	
		January	February	January	February
1	2	3	4	5	6

KAPAS (RAW COTTON)

Andhra Pradesh

Adoni Hybrid-4 426 405 540 498 (21/2)

Punjab

Abohar American (J-34) 356 350 450 454 (14/2)

WHEAT (MEXICAN)

Bihar

Sasaram 188 186 200 225

Gujarat

Dohad 170 175 240 235

Haryana

Sonepat 174 149 182 192

Madhya Pradesh

Jabalpur 190 180 290 295

Maharashtra

Nagpur 215 225 275 265

Punjab

Amritsar 122 131 182 194

1	2	3	4	5	6
Rajasthan					
Kota		195	178	208	220
Uttar Pradesh					
Kalpi		180	178	210	215
RICE (COMMON)					
Andhra Pradesh					
Kakinada		230	225	350	280
Bihar					
Jayanagar		205	210	300	310
Haryana					
Karnal		185	190	265	270
Kerala					
Trivandrum		361	375	425	415
Karnataka					
Shimoga		185	203	290	290
Madhya Pradesh					
Jabalpur		255	265	300	300
Orissa					
Balasore		150	155	275	270
Punjab					
Amritsar		150	150	245	245
Tamilnadu					
Kumbakonam		184	197	318	277
Uttar Pradesh					
Nowgarh		198	194	222	230
West Bengal					
Contai		200	205	280	290

II. Statutory Minimum Price of Sugarcane

(Rs. per quintal)

1974-75	1985-86
8.50	16.50

This price is linked to a basis recovery of 8.5 percent and a proportional premium is payable for every 0.1 percent increase above that level.

Convention : Re Agricultural Development Programmes

*217 SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a mass awareness convention to familiarise people with various rural and agricultural development programme was held in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the purpose and function of the meet ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Mass Awareness Convention was organised by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in Durg District from 14th to 31st January, 1986.

(b) The purpose of the Convention was to highlight the role that could be played by science and technology in the development of Madhya Pradesh. It also intended to create awareness among the rural masses of Madhya Pradesh especially the poor people.

Expansion of A.I.R. Station, Vadodara

*218. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether A.I.R. Station, Vadodara is having only commercial channel with 1 K.W. transmitter capacity for broadcast of Vividh Bharati programmes only;

(b) whether A.I.R. Station, Vadodara is not having primary channel and is linked with A.I.R. Station, Ahmedabad;

(c) whether over 6 Frequency Modulation Transmitter Stations at Godhra, Dang and other places in Gujarat are proposed to be opened during the Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, whether the existing A.I.R. Station, Vadodara would be made an independent fullfledged A.I.R. Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In its 7th Plan, AIR has included schemes to set up 3 new radio stations at Ahwa, Surat and Godhra in the State of Gujarat. The Stations at Surat and Godhra will be equipped with FM transmitters and the one at Ahwa with a Medium Wave Transmitter.

(d) No, Sir.

Release of Funds for Development of Bombay City

*219. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have taken a decision to release Rs. 100 crores for the development of Bombay city;

(b) if so, the details therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction similar special assistance to other metropolitan cities such as Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore ?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). A sum of Rs. 100 crores will be provided during the Seventh Plan period to the Government of Maharashtra for solving acute problems of housing and slum in Bombay.

(c) There is no proposal to sanction similar special assistance to other metropolitan cities.

Offences Under Equal Remuneration Act to Become Cognisable

*220. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has made any assessment about the implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 and if so, the infirmities noticed therein and instances of violations of provisions of the Act during the last three years brought to his Ministry's notice; and

(b) what steps are being taken to give more teeth to this law and to make the violations of its provisions cognisable by courts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A.

SANGMA): (a) The implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act in most employments is the responsibility of the State Governments. As regards implementation of the Equal Remuneration Act in employments for which Central Government is the appropriate Government, figures relating to enforcement have been collected from time to time. The particulars violations of the Act in these employments during the last three years are given in the Statement given below.

(b) Proposals to amend the Act to make it more effective are under consideration.

Statement

Enactment	Year	No. of inspections	No. of irregularities		No. of prosecutions launched	No. of cases disposed off	No. of convictions	No. of acquittals
			Detected	Rectified				
Equal Remuneration Act, 1976	1983	879	1230	1209	58	25	25	—
	1984	1189	1501	1009	167	40	38	2
	*1985	1563	2286	1282	289	77	76	1

*Provisional

Quality and Presentation of Programmes Telecast on Doordarshan

*221. SHRI SRIHARI RAO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a review has since been made at a high level of the quality and presentation of the news and other programmes telecast on Doordarshan;

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken to ensure objective and balanced news and views and improve the quality of other programmes telecast by Doordarshan; and

(c) whether any fresh guidelines have been laid down and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADIL):

(a) and (b). Specific guidelines on news policy for broadcast media have been laid down to ensure objectivity, impartiality and accuracy of newscasts. The quality, content and formats of news and other programmes telecast on Doordarshan are constantly reviewed as an essential part of programme planning. This is a continuous process aimed at bringing about improvement in the presentation of news and other programmes

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance to West Bengal for People Affected by Cyclone and Flood

*222. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Centre to sanction money for assisting people affected by recent cyclone and flood; and

(b) if so, how much money has been sanctioned ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Trade Unions in Steel Plants

*223. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bokaro, TISCO, Rourkela, Bhilai and Durgapur Steel Plants have multiple trade unions;

(b) if so, since when these labour unions are working;

(c) how many new labour unions were given recognition during the last five years in each plant and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken to reduce the multiplicity of unions ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The oldest labour union recognised in a steel plant in India was in TISCO. This was recognised in 1925 under the name of Labour Association. In other plants, unions were recognised at later dates.

(c) No new labour union has been given recognition during the last five years in any of the steel plants.

(d) The policy being followed in steel plants is that collective bargaining at the plant level is done only with the recognised union except in Durgapur where the forum bargaining pattern is in vogue, in pursuance of a tripartite agreement. Under the Trade Unions Act 1926, any seven or more workmen may apply for registration of the Trade

Union to the Registrar. In view of the existing provision of this Act, it is not possible to reduce the multiplicity of unions.

National Debate on Important Issues

1966. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to call for a national debate on important issues such as need for second channel on T. V. and Radio exclusively for the State Government; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in House Rent in Delhi

1967. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the house rents in Delhi are increasing by leaps and bounds;

(b) whether Government intend to take any measures to check this increase in rents; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). The increase in the rents of houses in Delhi is a general phenomenon linked with overall price rise including increase in the cost of construction. In addition to the efforts for holding price line, the Government is encouraging construction of private/cooperative houses, undertakings and increasing substantially, the pace of construction of houses by governmental agencies like Delhi Development Authority, etc.

Recruiting Agencies under Emigration Act

1968. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of recruiting agencies under the Emigration Act;

(b) the number of such agencies de-registered;

(c) the total amount deposited with the Protectors of Emigrants by the recruitment agencies as on March. 31, 1985; and

(d) the number of repatriates whose cost of repatriation was paid out of this deposit and the total amount involve.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) 1061 Registration Certificates have been issued till date.

(b) 25 agencies have since been de-registered.

(c) Security in the form of Bank Guarantee worth Rs. 1,00,00,000 has been deposited with the Protector General of Emigrants. No. such deposits are received by protector of Emigrants

(d) Nil.

Steel Accumulated at Steel Plants

1969. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large quantity of steel has accumulated with the various steel plants;

(b) if so, the quantity of steel accumulated with each steel plant and the main reasons for the glut; and

(c) the steps being taken to clear the stock and increase the production of steel in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) and (c). Stocks of steel with different integrated steel plants as on 1.4.85, 1.1.86 and 1.3.86 are given below :—

Name of Steel Plant	(1000 tonnes)		
	1.4.85	1.1.86	1.3.86 (Prov.)
Bhilai	165	153	149
Bokaro	122	128	118
Durgapur	79	69	75
Rourkela	76	54	60
IISCO	14	16	15
TISCO	17	38	57
Total :	473	458	474

Steps being taken to increase production of steel in the country include modernisation/technological upgradation of plants, improved plant and equipment maintenance, optimisation of captive power generation, ensuring availability of adequate inputs and of right quality. In addition, the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant Project is under implementation.

Projects under RLEGP Submitted by Bihar Government During 1985-86

1970. SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) what were the schemes submitted under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme by Bihar Government in 1985-86; and

(b) the number of projects pending for clearance with Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A Statement Containing a list of the projects received from the Bihar Government for 1985-86 is given below. All these projects

have been approved. No project is pending for clearance with the Union Government.

Statement

Details of Projects Received from Bihar under the RLEGP During 1985-86

Sl. No.	Name of the Project
1.	Renovation/restoration of tanks (ahars) and construction/renovation of weirs in Aurangabad District.
2.	Construction/renovation of lift irrigation schemes in East Champaran District.
3.	Construction, renovation and improvement of minor irrigation and lift irrigation schemes in Khagarea District.
4.	Construction of houses for SC/ST.
5.	Social Forestry with people's participation for afforestation of wasteland.
6.	Construction of rural link roads.
7.	Social Forestry projects for various districts.

Cooperative Rice Mills in Uttar Pradesh

1971. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rice mills in cooperative sector in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether any Central assistance was given for the establishment of rice mills in Uttar Pradesh and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the quantity of paddy processed by rice mills in the cooperative sector in U.P. during the year 1985;

(d) whether co-operative rice mills in Uttar Pradesh are running at a profit or loss ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) There were 22 Cooperative Rice Mills installed in Uttar Pradesh on 31-3-1985.

(b) The National Cooperative Development Corporation provided an assistance of Rs. 3.04 lakhs towards establishment of 17 Cooperative Rice Mills under Centrally Aided Plan Schemes.

(c) Out of the 22 installed Mills, 11 Mills reported working, processed 14,046.26 tonnes of paddy during the cooperative year 1984-85.

(d) Of the 11 mills reported working, 6 are in profit, 4 in losses and 1 has not reported its profit/loss position.

[Translation]

Projects Operated by N.M.D.C in Madhya Pradesh

1972. SHRI MANKURAM SODI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of projects being operated by National Mineral Development Corporation in the country and the names of projects being implemented out of them in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the number of projects proposed to be implemented in the State and the time by which these will start operating; and

(c) the reasons for not setting up N.M.D.C, head-quarters at Bastar ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There are four mining projects operated by National Mineral Development Corporation Limited in the country. Of them, the following three mining projects are located in Madhya Pradesh :

1. Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 14, District Bastar;
2. Bailadila Iron Ore Project, Deposit No. 5, District Bastar;

3. **Diamond Mining Project, Panna.**

(b) One Dolomite Project is proposed to be commissioned during the Seventh Plan period in the District of Bilaspur in Madhya Pradesh. In addition, an expansion project of Bailadila-14 at Deposit No. 11-C and the Fine Ore Handling Plant at Bailadila Deposit 5 are under implementation. Likely dates of commissioning of these two plants are June, 1987 and December, 1986 respectively.

(c) Hyderabad is a Centrally located city with good communication facilities enabling N.M.D.C. to have effective operational control over their mines in Madaya Pradesh and Karnataka. Hyderabad is also convenient for purposes or coordinating their investigation projects as well as the export of iron ore to Japan and South Korea through Vizag and Madras Ports.

[English]

Target Fixed for Production of Food-grains in Sixth Plan

1973. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the production of foodgrains in Sixth Plan;

(b) whether the target have been achieved;

(c) if so, to what extent; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The target of food-grains production for Sixth Plan was fixed at 153.6 million tonnes.

(b) and (c). Foodgrains production reached an all time high of 152.4 million tonnes in 1983-84, but declined to 146.2 million tonnes in 1984-85, the terminal year of the Sixth Plan.

(d) The decline in foodgrains production during 1984-85 is mainly due to unfavoura-

ble weather conditions in different parts of the country.

Relaxation in Norms for Cooperatively Weaker States

1974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to starred question No. 724 on 6th May, 1985 regarding norms for lending to cooperatives and state :

(a) the details about the relaxation in the norms allowed by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) for the cooperatively weaker States and for the farmers belonging to the weaker sections for credit from cooperative credit institutions;

(b) a brief outline of the special schemes drawn up for these States and the vulnerable sections of the society in the Seventh Five Year Plan; and

(c) the names of States and the criteria adopted for defining weaker sections for whom the norms have been relaxed and the date from which the relaxation has been allowed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The details of relaxation in the norms allowed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) are as under :—

(i) Refinance is provided by NABARD under schematic lending at higher rate of 90 per cent to Commercial Banks, Regional Rural Banks and State Cooperative Banks and 95 per cent to Land Development Banks against their loans for the development of agriculture and other rural activities as compared to the rate at which refinance is provided to other areas/States.

(ii) Central Co-operative Banks with overdues exceeding 60 per cent of demand are normally not eligible for sanction of any short-term

credit limit for agricultural purposes. In the case of North-Eastern States, the NABARD has relaxed this criterion and has been sanction limits notwithstanding the level of overdues. Similarly, Primary Agricultural Credit Societies having overdues exceeding 40 per cent of the demand and Farmer' Service Societies having overdues exceeding 50 per cent of the demand are not eligible for share capital contribution assistance through State Governments. These norms are also not applied by NABARD in the case of the societies in North-Eastern States. Further, State Governments' contribution to the share capital of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies/Farmers' Service Societies which is normally permitted only up to 50 per cent is also relaxed for the North-Eastern States.

(iii) NABARD has been liberally recommending the applications for non-overdue cover assistance to the Central Co-operative Banks from the Government of India in the case of cooperatively under-developed States. Proposals for blocking of overdues over three years from the State Cooperative Banks in North-Eastern States are considered sympathetically. The concessions for the farmers belonging to weaker sections are given below :—

1. Under the Schematic lending at concessional terms, lower down payment of 5 per cent of the investment, lower rate of interest of 10 per cent and longer period of repayment up to 15 years are allowed for lending to small and marginal farmers.
2. Small and marginal farmers with default involving small amounts not exceeding 10 per cent of their eligibility for short-term/medium-term loans because of circumstances beyond their control are

treated for fresh finance by cooperatives. In command area development projects beneficiaries with overdues up to Rs. 1500 are treated as eligible for crop loans after conversion/re-scheduled of their overdues.

3. Loans to small farmers up to Rs. 5,000 for short-term agricultural purposes are charged interest at a lower rate not exceeding 11.5 per cent as against the rate applicable to other farmers.
4. Small farmers with annual gross value of produce up to Rs. 5,000 are exempted from paying interest on the short-term agricultural loans at the time of converting them into the medium-term loans on account of damage to crops due to natural calamities.
5. NABARD insists that atleast 60 per cent of the loans under schematic lending should be disbursed to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections. In the case of short-term agricultural loans, the Central Cooperative Banks have to ensure that atleast 20 per cent of the loans should be advanced to small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections.

(b) NABARD is continuing the policy of providing larger credits to less developed States with emphasis on financing small and marginal farmers and other weaker sections during the Seventh Plan period. Providing adequate credit for dry land development, waste land development, forestry development, integrated rural development programme, oilseed and pulses development, financing for rural artisans, tiny and village industries are emphasized.

(c) The States and Union Territories to which NABARD has been relaxing the norms and criteria include Assam, Arunachal

Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Meghalaya, Goa, Daman and Diu, Nagaland, Lakshadweep, Tripura, Pondicherry, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Sikkim. The relaxation in the norms/criteria have been extended from time to time and not from a fixed date. For the purpose of short-term agricultural loans, the term 'small farmer' means a farmer holding up to 5 acres of land and for term loans, a farmer with pre-developed net return to the family resources not exceeding Rs. 4,300 and at 1981-82 prices.

Amount Sanctioned by HUDCO for Housing Projects

1975. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned some amount for new housing projects in favour of certain States; and

(b) if so, the particulars of such beneficiary States and the new projects alongwith the amount sanctioned in respect of each State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) and (b). During the year 1985-86 and upto 31-1-1986, HUDCO has sanctioned 539 schemes at a total loan component of Rs. 26545.28 lakhs. The State-wise break-up of these schemes is given in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	State/U.T.	No. of schemes sanctioned	Amount of loan sanctioned (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	120	3870.50
2.	Assam	1	35.90
3.	Bihar	10	636.71
4.	Gujarat	50	1664.53
5.	Haryana	14	641.82
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4	43.73
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	444.00
8.	Karnataka	39	1561.74
9.	Kerala	39	2611.98
10.	Madhya Pradesh	23	1019.76
11.	Maharashtra	50	2697.21
12.	Orissa	19	1502.08
13.	Punjab	11	454.00
14.	Rajasthan	30	1856.25
15.	Tamil Nadu	36	1723.53
16.	Tripura	1	21.16

1	2	3	4
17.	Uttar Pradesh	75	4729.41
18.	West Bengal	5	543.42
19.	Chandigarh	3	243.53
20.	Delhi	2	118.20
21.	Goa, Daman, Diu	1	40.74
22.	Pondicherry	1	84.08
Total		539	26545.28

Development of T.V. Programmes

1976. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in the Seventh Plan for the development of television programmes throughout the country; and

(b) the number of television centres that are intended to be set up during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) An outlay of Rs. 700 crores has been allocated for the development of television during VII Plan.

(b) Establishment of 181 new TV transmitters and 19 new programme pro-

duction centres has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

Growth of Steel Production

1977. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for steel in the country is likely to outpace growth of steel production shortly; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to face the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Working Group on Iron and Steel set-up by the Planning Commission has worked out the demand projections and the estimated availability of finished steel during the Seventh Plan period, as follows :—

1000 tonnes

Year	Estimated Demand	Estimated Availability	Gaps (—) Surplus (+)
1985-86	11354	9920	(—) 1434
1986-87	11929	10720	(—) 1209
1987-88	12535	11184	(—) 1351
1988-89	13172	12284	(—) 888
1989-90	13856	13020	(—) 836

(b) It is the normal practice to allow adequate imports of various items of steel to meet the needs of the users.

Supply of Newsprint Quota to Users

1978. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints from actual users regarding erratic and irregular supply of newsprint quota;

(b) if so, the steps taken to ease the situation; and

(c) the steps taken to arrange supply in time to the actual users ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). Specific complaints regarding erratic and irregular supply of newsprint, if any, received are duly looked into and necessary remedial action taken in each case promptly. Steps have been taken to streamline the procedure in the Office of Registrar of Newspapers for India. Better liaison and coordination is being maintained with indigenous newsprint mills and State Trading Corporation. Also the State Trading Corporation has introduced computers to help process such cases expeditiously.

Audience Research Surveys by Doordarshan

1979. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Audience Research Surveys conducted by Doordarshan on its programmes;

(b) the criteria of selecting persons for these surveys, the composition and terms and conditions of the teams conducting surveys and area covered;

(c) whether the survey report is going to be circulated for public debate, if so, by what time and at what forum; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) A list of 70 surveys/studies undertaken during 1985 is indicated in the statement given below.

(b) Field surveys are organised by Audience Research Units of the respective Doordarshan Kendras with the help of part-time interviewers who are specially briefed and trained for the purpose. Normally, local qualified persons (minimum qualification graduate) are engaged. Each interviewer contacts a maximum of 10 respondent in one area.

(c) and (d). The aforesaid surveys/studies are primarily in-house activities aimed at helping future programme planning and production, on the basis of feed-backs. The reports are, therefore circulated only among the officials concerned with planning and production of TV programmes.

Statement

Surveys/Studies Conducted During 1985 (Main Doordarshan Kendras)

S. No.	Title	Places of Survey	No. of surbeys
1	2	3	4
1.	Assessment of Commentators engaged for coverages of Cricket Matches played between India and England.	Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Madras, Hyderabad, Cuttack, Nagpur and Lucknow.	20
2.	Viewing of TV Programmes on 2nd channel (vis-vis 1st channel)	Delhi and Bombay	2

1	2	3	4
3.	General Viewing Survey in medium-sized towns	Ludhiana, Hissar, Kota, Rajkot, Nagpur, Indore, Bhagalpur, Rourkela, Pondicherry and Chengalputtu	10
4.	Viewing of Humlog and reactions to its paradubbing in Tamil	Madras	2
5.	Survey on coverages of viewers reaction to Atankavad	Delhi	1
6.	Viewing of TV Programmes in a new PPC	Trivandrum	1
7.	Surveys on :—		
	(a) New Year eve Programme	Deihi, Madras, Bombay, Jaipur, Jalandhar and Nagpur	6
	(b) Republic Day Programme	Bombay, Calcutta, Madras Jalandhar and Nagpur	5
	(c) Utilization of extended transmission for election results	Madras	1
8.	Survey on Janvani Programme	Delhi	1
9.	Survey of programmes on terrorism telecast on 12th and 13th May, 1985	Delhi	1
10.	Views on News	Madras	1
Total			49

Assessment Studies Conducted in 1985 at Upagrah Doordarshan Kendras and INSAT Centres

S. No.	Title	Place (s) of Study/ Assignment	No. of Assessmer Studies
1	2	3	4
1.	Physical verification and identification of remaining villages	Maharashtra and U.P., Clusters	2
2.	Audience Profile	Gorakhpur and Jaipur areas	2

1	2	3	4
3.	Needs Assessment (Health and Hygiene)	Jaipur	1
4.	Pretesting and Summative Evaluation of the Serial— Naval Jyoti	Jaipur	1
5.	Operational Status of Community TV sets	Hyderabad	3
6.	Feedback reports from Tele- clubs	Cuttack, Hyderabad, Nagpur and Jaipur	4
7.	Formative Research in Team Mode	All INSAT Centres and UDK Delhi	7
8.	Evaluation of Agriculture Needs	Jaipur	1
9.	Report on Independence Day Celebrations	Jaipur	1
10.	Needs Assessment study on Agriculture and Extension	Nagpur	1
Total			21

Maithili Programme from air Darbhanga

1980. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that number of programmes in Maithili from All India Radio Darbhanga Station was less than 50 per cent during the last three years ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the percentage in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) The average daily duration of Maithili programmes from Station is 97 minutes. There has been no reduction in either the number or duration of programmes in Maithili broadcast by AIR Darbhanga. In addition, the Station relays a 30 minute by weekly variety programme in Maithili called 'Bharati' from AIR, Patna.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

Salinity in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat

1981. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that 12 million hectares of fertile land has turned saline on the Saurashtra coast ;

(b) whether 1.33 million people are affected in 77 villages ; and

(c) if so, the corrective measures taken or proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b) . According to information furnished by the State Government of Gujarat, about 0.7 million hectare of fertile land has turned saline affecting 1.08 million people in 534 villages in the Saurashtra region of Gujarat.

(c) Government of Gujarat are implementing various measures like tidal regulators, bandharas, check dams, recharge tanks, recharge wells, nalla plugs, afforestation etc. as per need. Khar Land Development Board of Gujarat has been continuing protection of coastal land against ingress of sea water by constructing earthen bunds with necessary cross drainage work as per provision of Gujarat Khar Land Act, 1963. Technical guidance is given to the farmers to reclaim their lands viz., leaching of salt, addition of gypsum, green manuring and recommending different salt tolerant crops.

Implementation of the Order of the Supreme Court By CPWD

1982 . SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA,
SHRI BHATTAM SRI RAMA
MURTHY :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central PWD has been censured by the Supreme Court on 17 January, 1986 for failure to pay equal wages for equal work to taily temporary workers for doing identical work as the permanent employees;

(b) if so, whether the Supreme Court's order in this respect has been implemented;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether the court has also directed regularisation of services of all those workers who have completed six months in continuous employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) : (a) The Supreme Court vide its judgement dated 17th January 1986 has directed C.P.W.D to pay equal wages for equal work to the daily rated casual employees from the dated of their employment.

(b) and (c). Necessary action is being taken.

(d) No, Sir.

Functioning of T.V. Transmitter at Ranchi

1983 . SARI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ranchi T.V transmitter is not so powerful as to serve tribals living in Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, North Bengal etc.

(b) whether Government will arrange to relay Ranchi programmes for the benefit of tribals living outside Chotanagpur and Santhal Parganas;

(c) if so, when it will be possible ; and

(d) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). All tribal districts in the country are expected to be covered by TV service, wholly or partially, on completion of the on-going schemes and schemes included in the VII Plan. The objective is to provide TV service relevant to the respective areas, in their languages. With the availability of microwave linkages in Bihar, as envisaged under VII Plan, inter-kendra exchange of programmes from TV Centre, Ranchi will be possible to some extent.

(d) Does not arise.

Construction Work of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1984 . SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work of the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was adversely affected by strike or bandh by workers;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the workers;

(c) the reaction of Government to these demands ;

(d) the details of steps taken, if any, to resolve the matter ; and

(e) whether the situation would affect the scheduled completion of the projects and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir. The work was affected on account of agitation by the displaced persons.

(b) The main demands of the displaced persons are :

- (i) Permanent employment in the steel plant to the displaced persons.
- (ii) Relaxation of qualifications for displaced persons.
- (iii) Adoption of rehabilitation colonies by steel plant management.
- (iv) Abolition of sub-contract system.
- (v) Provision of temporary relief till employment in plant.
- (vi) Compensation should be paid as per the Court's order, whether displaced persons goes to the Court or not.

(c) and (d) . Scope for employment of un-skilled and illiterate person in a modern steel plant like VSP is limited and, therefore, all the displaced persons cannot be provided employment in the steel plant. It has been agreed that a total of 5,000 displaced persons will be considered for employment at the completion stage of the plant. VSP has already given employment to 1339 displaced persons of whom 900 are unskilled. 4,000 displaced persons have been employed by the contractors engaged in the construction of the plant. Possibilities of finding employment in ancillary and down-stream industries are being explored in cooperation with the State Government. The maximum age limit for trainees has already been relaxed for displaced persons. It is not possible to abolish the sub—contracting system in a vast and intricate construction project. The displaced persons have been given compensation according to the Land Acquisition

Laws in force and have been given other facilities. It is not possible to provide temporary relief. Compensation is paid in accordance with orders of the Court.

(e) On account of the agitation, the loss in work in the main areas has been assessed as under :—

Concreting	2.203 cu. m.
Structural Fabrication	394 tonnes
Structural Erection	2,059 tonnes

Equipment Erection 508 tonnes
This loss of work would affect the scheduled completion.

Allotment of Accommodation to Central Government Employees consumer Cooperative Society, New Delhi

1985. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5244 on 6th may, 1985 regarding allotment (of accommodation to Central Government) employees Consumers Cooperative Society, New Delhi and state :

(a) whether the matter has since received the attention of Government ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether accommodation for opening more branches of the Kendriya Bhandar has been provided in colonies inhabited by Government employees ;

(d) if not, whether accommodation will be provided on priority basis in all such existing areas where there are no branches of the Kendriya Bhandar to make available all items of daily need to the Central Government employees ; and

(e) whether accommodation shall be earmarked for Kendriya Bhandar in all the developing colonies for Government employees together with details of areas where these are coming up ?

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

(b) and (c). Decision has been taken for allotment of two quarters each in Sector VII, R. K. Puram and Sector IV, M. B. Road.

(d) The question of providing accommodation in other colonies is receiving the attention of the Government.

(e) In the developing colonies, for Central Government employees, shopping provision is made as per Delhi Master Plan standard, Kendriya Bhandars could apply for accommodation in the same along with others.

National Housing Policy

1986. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate an integrated national housing policy in the country ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to evolve simple methods of construction to make housing more economical to the poor ;

(c) if so, whether the National Land Use Policy is likely to include the housing policy also ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DAIBIR SINGH) : (a) According to the IYSH objective which has been accepted by the Government of India, the shelter facilities are to be extended to the entire shelterless population by the year 2000 A. D.

(b) Several low cost housing techniques have already been devised and research in this field continues.

(c) and (d). The National land use policy would inter-alia take into consideration policies related to industrial and urban development, there by taking an integrated view of the factors having a bearing on land use patterns.

Mishandling of Funds in Icar's Oilseeds Directorate

1987. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :
SHRI V. SOBHANADREES-
WARA RAO :
DR G VIJAYA RAMA RAO:
SHRI D. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports of large scale mishandling of funds in Indian Council of Agricultural Research Directorate of Oilseeds, Hyderabad and if, so, the action taken proposed ; and

(b) whether Government propose to review the working of Indian Council of Agricultural Research in view of its failure in R & D effort in the key areas and for not identifying key missions and solutions to the improved productivity of protective foods such as milk, pulses, vegetable oils, fisheries, vegetables and fruits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGEN DRA MAKWANA) : (a) Reports have been received in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research about certain alleged financial irregularities committed in the Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Hyderabad. A committee of two senior officers has looked into these case and their report is being examined.

(b) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not failed in its efforts to identify key missions and solutions to the problems of improving productivity in respect of protective foods such as milk, pulses, vegetable oils, fisheries vegetables and fruits, etc. On the other hand, the Council has decided to give a further thrust during the Seventh Plan to increase the quality and productivity of the above commodities.

[Translation]

Production of Blue Films

1988. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the large scale racket going on in the country respect of the production, sale and exhibition of blue films ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any steps including suitable legislation to stop the said activities in the larger interest of saving the youth from immoral and perverse influence ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V N. GADGIL):

(a) No such reports have been received by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Criteria for Nomination of Members on Board of Directors of Steel Authority of India

1989. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for nomination of members on the Board of Directors of the Steel Authority of India;

(b) the total number of members on its Board of Directors and the number of them belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Communities; and

(c) whether at any time non-official members have also been nominated on the Board of Directors ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K C. PANT) : (a) The nomination of members on the Board of Directors of Steel Authority of India Limited is governed by the provisions contained in the Article 33 (i) (b) of Articles of Association of SAIL which reads as follows :—

“The President shall appoint all the members of the Board of Directors including one or more Vice-Chairman, Managing Directors of wholetime functional Directors in consultation with the Chairman of the Company. No such consultation will be necessary for appointment of Directors representing the Government ”

Vice-Chairman and three Functional Directors of SAIL, the Managing Directors of the five integrated steel plants under SAIL, the Director (R&D) Centre of SAIL and the Chairman-cum-Managing Director of MECON are members of the Board of Directors of SAIL. The Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser to the Ministry of Steel and Mines, the concerned Joint Secretary of the Department of Steel and the Iron and Steel Controller have also been appointed on the Board.

(b) There are 14 members on the Board of Directors of SAIL at present and none of them belong to SC/ST community.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following non-official Directors have been on the SAIL Board from time to time as per details given below :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors	Appointed	
		From	To
1	2	3	4
1.	Prof. Dr. K. N. Raj, Economist.	7.1.1975	12.9.1975
2.	Shri K. M. George. Managing Director, ACC Vickers Babcock Limited.	7.1.1975	12.9.1975
3.	Shri Keshub Mahindra, Industrialist.	7.1.1975	12.9.1975

1	2	3	4
4.	Shri R. P. Goenka, Industrialist.	6.10.1975	7.9.1977
5.	Shri Gopeshwar, Trade Union Leader.	18.2.1977 24.12.1979 29.8.1981 22.1.1982 10.11.1982 13.1.1984	28.12.1978 26.9.1980 30.11.1981 30.9.1982 28.11.1983 23.11.1984

Recommendation of Sixth National Conference on Safety in Oil Mines

1990. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state the recommendations made by the Sixth National Conference on Safety in oil mines held in New Delhi in January, 1986 and the action being taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : The Sixth Conference on safety in mines which was held in New Delhi on 13th and 14th January, 1986 also covered aspects of safety in oil mines and made recommendations as under :—

- (i) Mine Managements should examine and review all installations vis-a-vis the safe distance to be maintained and work out a time bound action plan within one year for rectification along with safety precautions to be taken in the interim period to minimise danger
- (ii) All fixed internal combustion engines should be fitted with flame arrestors and air intake shut-off valve with remote control within one year.
- (iii) Contingency plan for fire should be framed on priority basis. While doing so, due note of the possible size and duration of fire that may develop should be considered in framing the plan.
- (iv) A study should be undertaken to determine the causes of fire that occurred in the last five years and the remedial measures to be taken within a period of one year.

Check on Maldistribution of Paper and Newsprint in States

1991 SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to mal-distribution of newsprint/paper, the prices of the newspapers in the country are soaring high day by day; and

(b) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Multinationals Running Business of Fishing Trawlers Without Permission of Government

1992. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some multinational cigarette companies of India have purchased fishing trawlers and are running the business without the permission and knowledge of Government; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to order special enquiry in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No case of unauthorised operation of fishing trawlers by multinational cigarette companies of India has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Strengthening Panchayati Raj Institutions

1993. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in order to implement the major Plan objectives the States have been asked to strengthen the Panchayati Raj institutions; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) The Seventh Five Year Plan has called upon the States to activate panchayati raj institutions with a view to ensuring their active involvement in the planning and implementation of special programmes of rural development, particularly those concerned with poverty alleviation and the provision of minimum needs.

The Prime Minister has addressed the Chief Ministers of States/Union Territories in August 1985 stressing the need to involve panchayati raj institutions actively in local level planning and implementation of schemes reflecting the felt needs of the area and the people and requested them to hold regular elections to these bodies whenever due and give them adequate administrative power and financial back up to make them vibrant instruments of popular participation in the development process.

The response from the States has been encouraging.

National Centre for Agro-Forestry Research

1994. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating to establish a national centre for agro-forestry research during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government consider it advisable not to measure the forest management productivity in terms of revenue earned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A sum of Rs. 40 lakhs has been allocated for the establishment of a National Centre of Agro-forestry. The manpower during the plan is proposed to be 76 comprising of 20 scientists, 19 technical staff and 37 administrative, auxiliary and supporting staff. The centre will devote itself to the basic aspects of agro-forestry research. Location of the Centre is yet to be decided.

(c) Forest management-productivity can not be measured only in terms of revenue earned. The role of forest management in sustaining the environment and ecological balance is of great significance.

Sending Journalists of Fact Finding Missions

1995. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government sends journalists on fact-finding missions within and outside the country; and

(b) if so, the number of persons sent during the last three years and expenditure incurred, indicating the total man-days involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Tackling of Jhumming Cultivation in North-Eastern States

1996 SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation made for counter-acting Jhumming cultivation in the Seventh Five Year Plan in North-Eastern States;

(b) how this amount will be spread over and for how many years; and

(c) what percentage of the Jhumming population is expected to be covered by this allocation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c). The information is given in the Statement given below.

Statement

Information relating to the problem of shifting cultivation and programmes undertaken under various schemes.

(i) Out of the total geographical area of about 25.5 million hectares of the North

Eastern Region, the cropped area accounts about 4.5 million hectares. Further, about 49% of the geographical area is covered by forests. Shifting cultivation is widely practised by the tribals over 2.7 million hectares.

(ii) State Sector :

Substantial funds are provided for control of shifting cultivation under State sector. The following allocation has been made by the Planning Commission for crop husbandry and soil and water conservation programmes :—

Sl. No	State/Union Territory	Outlay approved by Planning Commission for the Seventh Plan (Rs. lakhs)		Remarks
		Crop husbandry programme	Soil and water conservation programme	
1.	Assam	700.00	400 00	Reflects the provision for hill-areas where shifting cultivation is practised.
2.	Manipur	1448.00	1060 00	Rs. 448 lakhs earmarked exclusively for shifting cultivation.
3.	Meghalaya	1600.00	1250 00	Rs. 351 lakhs earmarked specifically for shifting cultivation.
4.	Nagaland	2390.00	1000 00	
5.	Tripura	2205 00	700 00	
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	2000.00	1600 00	
7.	Mizoram	1400.00	600 00	

In the case of five States falling in this region, the crop husbandry and soil and water conservation programmes will have the main thrust on the control of shifting cultivation and rehabilitation of Jhumias as one of the major objectives. As regards the Union Territories, namely, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, the crop husbandry and soil and water conservation programmes are mainly meant for taking care of the control of shifting cultivation and rehabilitation of jhumia families.

(iii) Central Sector :

Central assistance of Rs. 100 lakhs with 100% grant is also provided to the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh (100 families) and Mizoram (300 families) for settling 400 jhumia families under the Pilot Project for control of shifting cultivation during the Seventh Plan.

(iv) North Eastern Council :

North Eastern Council has taken up 13 Pilot Projects in all the States and Union

Territories of this region on watershed basis. These projects include one in Assam and two each in the remaining States and Union Territories. Allocation of Rs. 456.5 lakhs has been made during the Seventh Plan for control of shifting cultivation. So far, 4336 families have been identified in Meghalaya (669 families), Nagaland (300 families) Tripura (2967 families) and Arunachal Pradesh (400 families.)

(v) Tribal Welfare -

The Ministry of Welfare do not provide special allocatic for tackling th: problem of shifting cultivation in the Seventh Plan for North Eastern Region. However, assistance as indicated below, for some States, has been extended against specific schemes during 1985-86.

Sl. State No.	Programme for 1985-86	
	Funds released (Rs. lakhs)	Family proposed to be covered (No.)
1. Manipur	10.00	737
2. Tripura	20.00	500
3. Megha'aya	5.00	294
	35.00	1531

In addition, part of the funds provided under agriculture allied sector and the sectors of forests, tribal development etc. by the States and Central Governments during the Seventh Plan for the economic upliftment of the people as a whole in the region would also indirectly help in tackling the problem. Due to non-availability of informatic on the sectorwise programmes directly benefiting the shifting cultivators, specific information regarding distribution of funds, phasing of programme during the Seventh Plan period and the percentage of the jhumming population expected to be covered by various programmes in the North Eastern

Funds for Rural Development Programmes

1997. SHRI B. V. DESAI : will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be plesed to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission has conveyed to his Ministry that allocation of funds for the rural development programme will be Rs. 1,000 crores in 1986-87 besides 2 million tonnes of additional foodgrains;

(b) whether during 1985-86 the target for employment generation actually slumped to 477 million mandays;

(c) whether this was far less than the target set;

(d) if so, to what extent the funds that will be provided in 1986-87 will help in achieving the target set for;

(e) what are the schemes that have been given high priority;

(f) whether the poverty alleviation schemes have been given top priority; and

(g) to what extent rural job schemes will get a boost due to the additional allocation of funds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The funds proposed to be provided for the rural employment programme during 1986-87 are as under :

	(Rs. crores)
(1) N.R.E.P.	442.65
(2) R.L.E.G.P.	633.66

(b) to (d). The Seventh Plan envisages a total employment generation target of about 490 million mandays under NREP/ RLEGP each year. This target is likely to be achieved during the years 1985-86 and 1986-87.

(e) Priority in taking up works under Rural Employment Programmes is given to the schemes like social forestry works,

irrigation works, flood protection, drainage and water logging works, construction/renovation of village tanks for providing water for human/cattle/agricultural use, pisci-culture, irrigation wells and field channels on individual holdings of members of SC/ST and allottees of ceiling surplus lands etc., construction of houses for individual members of SC/ST and freed bonded labourers, etc. rural sanitation, link roads etc.

(f) All these works help in alleviation of poverty in the rural areas.

(g) Employment to the extent of 100 million mandays is likely to be generated by utilisation of additive foodgrains under NREP/RLEGP during the year 1986-87.

Sanction of Additional Funds for Flood Relief to Tamil Nadu

1998. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have sanctioned additional flood relief funds to Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned ; and

(c) how this relief fund is proposed to be utilised and the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to make adequate arrangements so that the 1985 flood havoc is not repeated and heavy loss of life, property and crops is warded off ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A total ceiling of Central assistance amounting to Rs. 66.81 crores has been sanctioned for 1985-86 to Government of Tamil Nadu for flood/cyclone relief measures.

(c) It is the responsibility of the State Government concerned to administer relief operations. A Monitoring Cell has been set up in the Union Ministry of Agriculture to monitor the utilisation of Central assistance for relief.

As regards floods control measures, its planning and execution is done by the State Government on account its being a State subject.

Technological Training for use of Farm Machinery

1999. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special provision has been made in Seventh Five Year Plan for imparting advance technological training for the use of advance farm machinery and skilled labour in order to increase farm production in the country ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to consider the matter afresh to provide advance training in order to increase farm production, and to set up a Central University for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Under the Ministry of Agriculture, at present, there are 3 Farm Machinery Training & Testing Institutes functioning in the Central Northern and Southern Regions. They are Central Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute, Budni (M. P.). Northern Region Farm Machinery Training & Testing Instt., Hissar (Haryana) and Southern Region Farm Machinery Training and Testing Instt., Garladinne, (Andhra Pradesh). These Institutes are inter-alia imparting on-the-job training in the selection, operation, maintenance and management of tractors, power-tillers, pumpsets and other agricultural machinery. During the Seventh Plan, a sum of Rs. 530 lakhs has been provided for strengthening of training and testing activities at these Institutes. There is also a provision of Rs. 100 lakhs for establishment of two new such Institutes in Eastern and Western Regions during Seventh Plan. Under the ICAR system short-duration trainings are also offered by Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineer-

ing and some other Institutes and Centres of All-India coordinated projects on Farm Implements and Machinery to farmers, rural artisans and extension workers on operation repair and maintenance fabrication of improved tools, implements and equipments. Besides, the Departments of Agricultural Engineering in Agricultural Universities also offer similar training.

Drinking Water Facilities in Lakshadweep Islands

2000. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the problem of drinking water facilities in Lakshadweep Islands is acute ?

(b) if so, whether a new water supply scheme is being worked out in these Islands;

(c) if so, whether there is any threat of the new scheme endangering the ecological balance in this Union Territory and thereby affect crops as well as drinking water through salination; and

(d) if so, whether clearance for the water schemes has been obtained from concerned experts ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (d). Lakshadweep Administration has reported that water supply schemes are being taken up in all the inhabited Islands. The schemes are finalised after thorough on-the-spot survey and investigation conducted by the Kerala Public Health Engineering Department. The schemes are technically scrutinized by the Central Government particularly from the aspect of likelihood of danger to the ecological balance, effect on crops and on drinking water through salination. Sanction of these schemes is accorded by the Central Government only after such a scrutiny.

Telecast of T. V. Film "Rajiv's India"

2001. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :
SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY :

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI N. VENKATARATNAM:
DR. A. K. PATEL :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the screening of Jack Anderson's T. V. film "Rajiv's India's, scheduled to be shown on Doordarshan on the 7th February, 1986 was postponed;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether million of T. V. viewers were disappointed due to sudden postponement of screening of the film; and

(d) when it will be shown on Television ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) to (d). Doordarshan had announced that it would telecast in the national network on 7th February a documentary "Rajiv's India" produced by ISI/Jack Anderson Film Inc. The decision to do so had been taken in view of the professional standing of Mr. Anderson, even though there were differences of opinion on several aspects of the film itself.

A preview of the film was organised at a Reception by the Press Trust of India in New Delhi on 6th February. Several of the invitees felt that the film did not present an exact or balanced picture of the country and of recent events. In view of their strong reactions, it was felt that the question of its showing might be examined more thoroughly. An announcement was again made putting off the showing due on 7th February.

A final decision has not yet been taken.

Impact of Pari-Sen Fishing Nets on Fishing Industry

2002. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the introduction of pari-sen fishing nets in fishing industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that pari-sen fishing nets catch the entire fish depriving the other boats waiting for catch in the vicinity; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to stop this on slaught on fishermen engaged in gainful occupation of catching fish in the conventional way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[Translation]

Iron and Cement Deposits in Morena

2003. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether deposits of iron ore and cement stone deposits have been found in Sabalgarh Kailaras, Vijaypur-tehsils of Morena district, if so, the estimated quantity of these deposits and the likely authority to exploit them; and

(b) whether Government have explored the possibility of finding deposits of other minerals in Morena and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). No iron ore resource has been estimated in Sambalgarh, Kailaras, Vijaypur-tehsils of Morena District. However, limestone resource totalling 295.10 million tonnes is estimated to be available, comprising of 89.66 million tonnes of cement grade 14.55 million tonnes of low grade and 190.89 million tonnes of unclassified grade. Areas are also being leased out for exploitation.

(b) The district has been surveyed for finding various minerals in the past. The 1985-86 programme for systematic

mapping and search for minerals by the Geological Survey of India in the Vidhyan terrain of Madhya Pradesh includes Morena District also.

[English]

Production of T.V. Programmes in Regional Languages

2004. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken to produce more television programmes in regional languages and telecast them from the respective regional television centres; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). As a matter of policy, Door-darshan encourages regional Kendras to produce programmes in the languages of the respective regions. All full-fledged Doordarshan Kendras are putting out service, mainly in their respective languages, for a duration of about 3 hours daily. To utilise the medium of T.V. for aiding the achievement of various national objectives, it is necessary to create facilities for communicating with the people in their own languages and, at the same time, make the viewers in one part of the country aware of the culture, tradition, developments, etc. in othe parts. In keeping with this, there is a plan to introduce, in phases, a three tier T.V. service comprising primary service, national service and local service. Each major State will have its own primary service in the language of the State, originating from the TV centre at the capital. This service will be available throughout the State. Programmes in national service will continue to be contributed by regional Kendras and the service will originate from Delhi, to be relayed by all transmitters in the country. The local service will be

available for a limited duration on the primary channel transmitter, to cater for local requirements and events in culturally distinct, important parts of the major States. In metropolitan cities, which have multilingual viewership with distinct cultural characteristics, local service requires longer transmission time and hence separate transmitters.

Within the available resources, attempts have been made in the VII Plan proposals of Doordarshan to achieve the foregoing objectives. By the end of the VII Plan, all States and Union Territories (except Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli) will have programme generation facilities. Further, provision has been made in the VII Plan for satellite uplinks and additional dedicated microwave links in various States to link the relay transmitters in individual States with the TV centres at the respective State capitals. National service is already available throughout the country. The various new schemes included in the VII Plan will further strengthen the national service. Finally, with regard to local service, provision has been made for second channel service at the four metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras and for establishment of programme production centres at some important cities (other than State capitals) in some major States.

Doordarshan Facility in Sambalpur (Orissa)

2005. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts of Orissa to which Doordarshan facility will be extended during 1986-87;

(b) the time by which Doordarshan facility will be made available in Sambalpur (Orissa); and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) A low power (100 W) TV transmitter,

under implementation at Bhawanipatna in Kalahandi district, is expected to be commissioned during 1986.

(b) and (c). A high power (1 KW) TV transmitter is already functioning at Sambalpur. Further strengthening of TV service in the area would depend on future availability of resources.

Assistance to Kerala for Deep Sea Fishing

2006. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to help the State of Kerala in improving deep-sea fishing;

(b) whether deep-sea fishing off the coast of Kerala is done by means of trawlers only, if not, the other means used; and

(c) whether Government propose to encourage the use of purse-seine nets for deep-sea fishing in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Apart from trawling deep sea fishing off Kerala coast is done by Long Lining, Hand lining and Trap fishing.

(c) No commercial proposals have yet been received for purse-seining off Kerala.

Research Centres for Oilseeds

2007. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to take up production of oilseeds on a massive scale during the Seventh Plan and if so, details thereof and the amount of subsidy etc. proposed to be given to the farmers;

(b) the number of oilseeds research

centres, their location alongwith investments thereon;

(c) the number of such centres set up in Andhra Pradesh with their locations;

(d) the oilseeds crops which are being given preference in production and research in India with particular reference to Andhra Pradesh;

(e) whether Government propose to include castor as one of the important oilseeds; and

(f) if so, whether a research institute is proposed to be set up for castor; if so, where it will be located ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Government has set up a Technology Mission for boosting the production of oilseeds and for reducing imports of edible oils, through an integrated approach involving different agencies. Special emphasis is being laid on the development to oilseeds in 180 selected districts in 17 States under the National Oilseeds Development Project during the 7th Plan. A provision of Rs. 170 crores has been made for assistance for various components including subsidy wherever needed for the development of oilseeds under the National Oilseeds Development Project.

(b) There are 77 oilseeds research centres under the All India Coordinated Oilseeds Project. A Statement containing the list of centres with their locations is enclosed. During the 6th Five Year Plan Rs. 602.59 lakhs were invested by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research on Oilseeds Research under the All India Coordinated Oilseeds Project. In the 7th Plan, it is proposed to invest Rs. 1050 lakhs.

(c) A total of 10 research centres are located in Andhra Pradesh viz., four centres for groundnut at Kadri, Jagtial, Rajendranagar and Tirupati (National Agricultural Research Project Centre); two centres for sesamum at Jagtial and Yelamanchli; two centres for sunflower and safflower at

Rajendranagar and two centres for castor at Palam and Rajendranagar.

(d) All the nine cultivated oilseeds namely, groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, sunflower, safflower, sesamum, soybean, niger, linseed and castor have been included under the various oilseed programmes. Among the perennial crops, coconut and oil palm are included. In Andhra Pradesh, the programmes have been taken up on groundnut, safflower, sesamum, castor and sunflower for research and development.

(e) Out of the nine cultivated oilseeds, castor is given importance and thus included under various research and development programmes.

(f) There is no proposal to set up a separate research. Institute for Castor during the 7th Plan. However the existing research centres are being strengthened with additional contingencies, equipment and other infrastructural facilities.

Statement

Number of Oilseeds Research Centres with Locations

A. Location of the Project Directorate and Coordinating Units with Address :—

1. Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad—500030 (*Andhra Pradesh*).
2. Project Coordinator (Groundnut), Panjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola (*Maharashtra*).
3. Project Coordinator (Rapeseed-Mustard), Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar (*Haryana*),
4. Project Coordinator (Sesamum and Niger), Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalyaya, Jabalpur (*Madhya Pradesh*),
5. Project Coordinator (Sunflower), University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore (*Karnataka*),
6. Project Coordinator (Safflower), Mahatama Phule Krishi Vidya Vidyapeeth, Solapur (*Maharashtra*),

7. Project Coordinator (Linseed), Chandera Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture and Technology, Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh),
8. Project Coordinator (Castor), Directorate of Oilseeds Research, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad (*Andhra Pradesh*)

B. Location of the Centres :

I. Groundnut

1. Kadiri (*Andhra Pradesh*)
2. Jag-tial (*Andhra Pradesh*)
3. Rajendranagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)
4. Ludhiyana (Punjab)
5. Mainpuri (Uttar Pradesh)
6. Khargoan (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Junagadh (Gujarat)
8. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
9. Latur (Maharashtra)
10. Chiplima (Orissa)
11. Dharwad (Karnataka)
12. Raichur (Karnataka)
13. Chintamani (Karnataka)
14. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
15. Aliyarnagar (Tamil Nadu)
16. Vriddhachalam (Tamil Nadu)
17. Navgaon (Rajasthan)
18. Vriddhachalam (Tamil Nadu)
19. Jhansi (Uttar Pradesh)

II. Sesamum

1. Jag-tial (*Andhra Pradesh*)
2. Yelamanchali (*Andhra Pradesh*)
3. Mandore (Rajasthan)
4. Amreli (Gujarat)
5. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
6. Tikamgarh (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Bhubaneswar (Orissa)

III. Rapeseed and Mustard

1. Shillongani (Assam)
2. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Dholi (Bihar)
4. Hissar (Haryana)
5. Bawal (Haryana)
6. Gwalior (Madhya Pradesh)
7. Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)
8. Palampur (Himachal Pradesh)
9. Kudwani (Jammu and Kashmir)
10. Navgaon (Rajasthan)
11. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
12. Berhampore (West Bengal)
(State Department of Agriculture)

IV. Sunflower

1. Akola (Maharashtra)
2. Bangalore (Karnataka)
3. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)

V. Safflower

1. Rajendranagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)
2. Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Jalgaon (Maharashtra)
4. Annigiri (Karnataka)
5. Kovilpatti (Tamil Nadu)
6. Phaltan (Maharashtra)
7. Solapur (Maharashtra)

VI. Niger

1. Ranchi (Bihar)
2. Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)
3. Dhule (Maharashtra)
4. Semiliguda (Orissa)
5. Raichur (Karnataka)

VII. Linseed

1. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

2. Mauranipur (Uttar Pradesh)
3. Raipur (Madhya Pradesh)
4. Kanko (Bihar)
5. Faizabad (Uttar Pradesh)
6. Akola (Maharashtra)
7. Navgaon (Rajasthan)

VIII. Castor

1. Palem (*Andhra Pradesh*)
2. Dentiwada (Gujarat)
3. Raichur (Karnataka)
4. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Dholi (Bihar)
6. Tindivanam (Salem) (Tamil Nadu)
7. *Biological Control of Castor, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh)*

IX. Minor Oilseed Crops

1. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh)
2. Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

X. Other Units

1. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu) — Physiology and Virus
2. Off-season Nursery, Aliyanagar (Tamil Nadu)
3. Off-season Nursery, Spiti (Himachal Pradesh)

XI. Germplasm Units

1. Solapur (Maharashtra) — Safflower
2. Bangalore (Karnataka) — Sunflower
3. Jabalpur (Madhya Pradesh) — Sesamum and Niger
4. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) — Linseed
5. Hissar (Haryana) — Rapeseed-Mustard.

*List of Research Centres of other Projects***I. Centres of Sunflower Research and Seed Production Project**

2. Akola (Maharashtra)
3. Bhavanisagar (Tamil Nadu)
4. Rajendranagar (*Andhra Pradesh*)
5. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)

II. Centres of IDRG Assisted Oilseeds Project

1. Hissar (Haryana) — Mustard
2. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh) — Rapeseed
3. Indore (Madhya Pradesh) — Safflower
4. Viridhachalam (Tamil Nadu) — Sesamum

III. Centres of DST Supported Rapeseed Mustard Project

1. Ludhiana (Punjab)
2. Jobner (Rajasthan)
3. Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh)
4. Kalyani (West Bengal)
5. Shillongani (Assam)

Research Centres of ICAR All India Coordinated Research Project on Soybean.

Coordinating Unit : G. B. Plants University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar.

Research Centres

1. New Delhi
2. Parbhani (Maharashtra)
3. Bangalore (Karnataka)
4. Pantnagar (Uttar Pradesh)
5. Jabalpur (M. P.)
6. Palampur (H. P.)
7. Ranchi (Bihar)
8. Kalyani (West Bengal)
9. Dharwar (Karnataka)
10. Koraput (Orissa)
11. Jorhat (Assam)

13. Junagadh (Gujarat)
 14. Amravati (Maharashtra)
 15. Poona (Maharashtra)
 16. Majhera (U.P.)
 17. Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)
 18. Srinagar (J. and K.)

Import of Steel Scrap

2008. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :
 Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
 be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of steel scrap imported
 yearly and the foreign exchange involved;

(b) the annual requirement of steel
 scrap in the country;

(c) the quantity of steel scrap or
 sponge iron produced in the country yearly;

(d) whether there is any proposal to
 establish more sponge iron units in the
 country to meet the demand; and

(e) if so, the sites selected for the
 purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
 MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The
 following quantities of steel scrap/sponge
 iron have been imported during 1984-85
 and 1985-86 :—

	1984-85		(Quantity in '000 tonnes) (Value in Rs. lakhs)	
	Quantity	Value	1985-86 (Upto Feb. '86)	Value
Scrap including Sponge Iron	810	14901	1228	22347
Stainless Steel Scrap	6.5	785	5	487
Rerollable Scrap	—	—	3	54

(b) and (c). The total estimated require-
 ment and indigenous availability of scrap,
 including sponge iron for the year 1985-86
 is about 35 lakh tonnes and 21 lakh
 tonnes respectively.

(d) and (e). The Sponge Iron Industry
 has been delicensed with effect from
 16.3.1985 to encourage setting up of
 additional capacity.

[Translation]

Financial Structure of HUDCO

2009. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY:
 Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOP-
 MENT be pleased to state :—

(a) whether keeping the increasing
 prices in view, Central Government have
 given their approval to make changes in the
 financial structure of the Housing and
 Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO);
 and

(b) if so, what are the details regarding
 the financial structure declared recently by
 HUDCO and the policy followed by them ?

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

(b) The details of the revised financing
 pattern of HUDCO are given in the state-
 ment given below.

Statement

Category	Ceiling Cost		Extent of financing		Net Interest rate		Repayment Period.	
	Exist- ing	Recomm- ended	Exist- ing	Recomm- ended	Exist- ing	Recomm- ended	Exist- ing	Recomm- ended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Economically Weaker Section (EWS) with a household income of less than Rs. 700/- p.m. (existing upto Rs. 350/- p.m.)								
(a) EWS-I (Sistes and Services)								
(i) Sites and Services (excluding raw land)	5000	6000	5000	6000	4%	5%	20 years.	22 years
(ii) Housing Schemes in areas affected by nature calamities (new scheme)	—	6000	—	Full	—	5%	—	22 years
(b) EWS-II (Urban) Built Housing Unit.	12000	15000	Graded Scale	94%	7%	7%	20 years.	22 years

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
(c) <i>Slum Upgradation</i> Environmental Improvement Loans for upgradation of slums as well as Housing in inner city area.	2000	2000	1000	1000	5%	6%	10 years.	20 years
II. Low Income Group (LIG) with a household income between Rs. 701 to Rs. 1500/- p.m. LiG-I LiG-II	20000 30000	20000 30000	Graded Scale	85% 85%	8% 8%	8.5% 9.0%	15 years. 15 years.	15 years 15 years
III. Middle Income Group (MIG) with a household income between Rs. 1501/- to Rs. 2500/- p.m. MIG-I MIG-II	30000 50000	60000 100000	Graded Scale Graded Scale	75% 75%	10.5% 11.5%	11% 12½%	12 years. 12 years.	15 years 15 years
IV. Higher Income Group (HIG) with a household income above Rs. 25.00 p.m. HIG House/ Flate	125000	25000	Graded scale or Rs. 60000 per unit which ever is less	60%	12.5%	13½%	10 years	15 years

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

V. Basic Sanitation (Sanitary dwellings) Individual or community all categories

—	—	50%	50%	(EWS/ LIG 5% others 10%)	6%	12 years	12 years
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VI. Rural Housing

(a) for Landless Labourers EWS I (R)	6000	6000	50%	50%	5%	6%	10 years	11 years
EWS II (R)	6000	10000	50%	50%	5%	7%	10 years	11 years

(b) other categories same as for urban housing for different income groups

As per Urban Housing

VII. Utility and Social Infrastructure

Utility, infrastructure viz : water supply, drainage, sewerage septic latrines etc. road, street lighting and area development etc

Social Infrastructure viz : community hall, school, health centre, children park, day caring units for working women hostel creches, conservation etc.

—	—	50%	50%	10%	10%	12 years	12 years
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VIII. Other programmes								
(a) Rental Housing	1.25 lacs	2.50 lacs	70% or Rs. 60000/- per unit whichever is less	70%	13.5%	15%	7 years	10 years
(b) Commercial Schemes	—	—	(upto 100%)	Full	15%	15%	8 years	10 years
(c) Land Acquisition	HUDCO may provided finance to the extent of 50% at 12% interest (not payable in 6 years. 15% if the amount exceeds 50%.							
(d) Construction Loan	Construction loan may be given through a housing agency, cooperative society employer as per norms applicable to each income group.							
(e) Repairs and Renewal Scheme	As per norms applicable to each income group.							
(f) Building Materials	HUDCO will assist entrepreneurs to got land and provide finance and technical expertise to set up units for manufacturing of low cost approved building materials and factory made building components. The rate of interest on loans advanced by HUDCO will be 13%.							
N. B.								
(i)	The Cost ceiling indicated above will not include the cost of raw land for schemes to be under taken in hilly areas.							
(ii)	No re-categorisation will be done (a) in respect of schemes sanctioned prior to the date of effect of the categorisation given above in case the actual cost is within the revised ceiling cost, (b) in cases where the actual cost is within a margin of 10% above the ceiling cost and the schemes are yet to be sanctioned under the revised pattern.							
(iii)	In case there is a marked rise in the cost of building materials the Board of Directors of HUDCO may effect interim increase in the ceiling cost not exceeding 10% after every two years under intimation to the Ministry of Urban Development.							

[English]

Achievement of Targets under RLEGP

2010. PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

whether the targets fixed under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee

Programme have been achieved by State Governments during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : A statement showing the progress of achievement of the employment generation targets under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme in respect of all States and Union Territories is given below.

Statement

State/UT wise employment generating under RLEGP during 1985-86. (Provisional).

(LAKH MANDAYS)

Sl. no.	States/UTs.	Target for 1985-86	Achievement	% achievement of annual target	Target for 1st 10 months (upto Jan. 1985)	% achievement of 10 monthly target	Period of reporting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163.00	143.88	88.27	119.00	120.91	Jan. 86
2.	Assam	35.68	18.44	51.68	26.02	70.76	—do—
3.	Bihar	281.00	141.25	50.27	205.14	68.86	—do—
4.	Gujarat	70.44	56.18	79.68	51.43	109.24	—do—
5.	Haryana	8.60	9.51	110.58	6.28	151.43	—do—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	11.83	12.02	101.61	8.44	142.42	—do—
7.	J. & K.	14.57	3.59	24.63	10.64	38.74	Nov. 85
8.	Karnataka	142.00	101.25	71.30	103.67	97.67	Jan. 86
9.	Kerala	61.00	37.10	60.82	44.54	83.29	—do—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	156.91	150.98	96.22	114.55	131.80	—do—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	189.33	179.48	94.80	138.22	129.85	—do—
12.	Manipur	2.08	0.07	3.37	1.52	4.60	—do—
13.	Meghalaya	2.64	1.83	69.32	1.93	94.82	—do—
14.	Nagaland	1.38	1.96	142.02	1.01	194.06	—do—
15.	Oriasa	146.23	73.43	50.22	106.76	68.78	Dec. 85
16.	Punjab	17.54	15.71	89.57	12.80	122.73	Jan. 86
17.	Rajasthan	43.00	41.87	97.37	31.40	133.34	—do—
18.	Sikkim	1.74	1.43	82.18	1.27	112.60	—do—
19.	Tamil Nadu	220.00	137.87	59.94	160.61	82.11	—do—
20.	Tripura	6.53	3.88	59.42	4.77	81.34	—do—
21.	Uttar Pradesh	385.00	333.17	86.54	281.06	118.54	—do—
22.	West Bengal	127.29	70.00	54.99	92.78	75.45	Dec. 85
Union Territories							
23.	A&N Islands	1.48	0.46	31.08	1.08	42.59	Jan. 85
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.42	0.03	2.11	1.04	2.88	Dec. 85
25.	Chandigarh	0.28	0.04	14.29	0.20	20.00	Jan. 86
26.	D&N Haveli	0.87	0.27	31.03	0.64	42.19	Jan. 86
27.	Delhi	0.58	0.28	48.26	0.42	66.67	Jan. 86
28.	G. D. & Diu	2.07	1.54	74.40	1.51	101.29	—do—
29.	Lakshadweep	0.39	0.60	153.85	0.28	214.29	—do—
30.	Mizoram	1.31	1.52	116.03	0.96	158.33	—do—
31.	Pondicherry	1.57	0.38	24.20	1.15	33.04	—do—
All India :		2097.76	1534.02	73.13	1531.36	100.17	

Rehabilitation of Tribal Bonded Labour

2011. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to find the number of bonded labour in tribals in each state; and

(b) if so, details of the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). According to a random sample survey undertaken during 1978, 18% of the identified Bonded Labour belonged to Scheduled Tribes. The State-wise details of Bonded Labour among Tribals are, however, not available.

Press Censorship

2012. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Press Censorship is still prevailing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Situation in the country does not warrant imposition of Press Censorship at present.

Achievements Made under NREP and RLEGP

2013. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the achievements in the field of National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during the last three years (1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85); and

(b) the annual target for the Seventh Five Year Plan for rural employment generation under these schemes and the financial allocations for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A statement indicating financial and physical achievements under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 is given below.

(b) The annual target proposed for employment generation during the Seventh Plan under the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) is about 290 million mandays and about 200 million mandays under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). An outlay of Rs. 1250.81 crores has been provided for NREP in the Central Sector which will be matched equally by the States and an outlay of Rs. 1743.78 crores has been provided for RLEGP to be borne entirely by Centre during the Seventh Plan period.

Statement

Utilisation of cash funds and generation of employment during the years 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

Years	NREP		RLEGP	
	Utilisation of cash funds (Rs. crores)	Employment generation (Million mandays)	Utilisation of cash funds (Rs. crores)	Employment generation (Million mandays)
1982-83	396.12	351.20	*	*
1983-84	392.89	302.76	6.21	5.20
1984-85	501.48	353.12	378.53	257.55

*Implementation of Programme commenced from August, 1983.

[*Translation*]

Low Cost Sanitation Scheme for Cities

2014. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry in collaboration with UNDP has conducted a feasibility study on low cost sanitation for some cities; and

(b) if so, the names of the cities, State-wise, for which such scheme has been prepared and the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented ?

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

(b) The information regarding the names of the cities, State-wise, which are feasibility studies on low cost sanitation conducted in collaboration with UNDP is given in the statement given below. Master Plan reports have been submitted to the State Governments/Union Territories concerned. Sanitation is a State subject and schemes are formulated and executed by the States by making provision in the State budget. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate the time by which the reports are likely to be implemented by various States. However, according to a recent review of the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade programmes, 50% of the urban population are expected to be provided sanitation facilities by 31.3.1991.

Statement

List of Project Towns Selected for the Preparation of Master Plan and Feasibility Study of Low Cost Waterseal Pourflush Latrine Programme under UNDP Project

Phase I :—

State	Town	District
1	2	3
1. ASSAM	1. Gauhati	Kamrup
	2. Dibrugarh	Dibrugarh
	3. Nowgong	Nowgong
	4. Silchar	Cachar
	5. Tezpur	Darrang
	6. Dhubri	Goalpara
	7. Karimganj	Cachar
	8. Jorhat	Sibsagar
	9. Sibsaagar	Sibasagar
	10. Bapeta	Kamrup
	11. N. Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur
	12. Nalbari	Kamrup
	13. Mangaldol	Darrang
	14. Diphu	Karbiangiong
	15. Halflong	N. C. Hills

1	2	3
2. BIHAR	1. Arrah	Bhojpur
	2. Chapra	Chapra (Saran)
	3. Dhanbad	Dhanbad
	4. Katihar	Katihar
	5. Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh
	6. Bettiah	West Champaran
	7. Sasaram	Rohtas
	8. Hazipur	Vaishali
	9. Giridih	Giridih
	10. Begusarai	Begusarai
	11. Samastipur	Samastipur
	12. Saharsa	Saharsa
	13. Chakradharpur	Singhbhum
	14. Dinapur Cantt.	Patna
	15. Raxaul	East Champaran
3. GUJARAT	1. Bharuch	Bharuch
	2. Godhra	Panchmahal
	3. Dhoraji	Rajkot
	4. Dharangadhra	Surendranagar
	5. Amerli	Amerli
	6. Wadhwan	Surendranagar
	7. Deesa	Banaskawha
	8. Mandvi	Kutch
	9. Mangrol	Junagarh
	10. Yyara	Surat
	11. Radhanpur	Banaskantha
	12. Vijay	Mehsana
	13. Prantij	Sabarkantha
	14. Hariji	Mehsana
	15. Bansada	Valsad
4. MAHARASHTRA	1. Satara	Satara
	2. Yeotmal	Yeotmal

1	2	3
	3. Kamgaon	Buldhana
	4. Hingangha	Wardha
	5. Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri
	6. Udgir	Osmanabad
	7. Umrer	Nagpur
	8. Shegaon	Buldhana
	9. Chialua	Ratnagiri
	10. Sinnar	Nasik
	11. Chikhali	Buldhana
	12. Rahuri	Ahmednagar
	13. Gadhinglaj	Kolhapur
	14. Ramtck	Nagpur
	15. Trimbak	Nasik
5. RAJASTHAN	1. Bhilwara	Bhilwara
	2. Baran	Kota
	3. Gangarpur city	Sawaimadhopur
	4. Chittaurgarh	Chittaurgarh
	5. Makrana	Nagpur
	6. Chomu	Jaipur
	7. Sarohi	Sirohi
	8. Suratgarh	Ganganagar
	9. Pilani	Jhunjhunu
	10. Sanganer	Jaipur
	11. Nokhamandi	Bikaner
	12. Ramganjmandi	Kota
	13. Bhawanimandi	Jhalawar
	14. Pokran	Jaisalmer
	15. Ahor	Jalore
6. TAMIL NADU	1. Tanjavur	Tanjavur
	2. Pollachi	Coimbatore
	3. Ambur	North Arcot
	4. Tenkasi	Tirunelveli

1	2	3
	5. Attur	Salem
	6. Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu
	7. Coonoor	Nilgiris
	8. Pattukottai	Tanjavur
	9. Gobichettipalayam	Periyar
	10. Theni Allinagaram	Madurai
	11. Ponruti	South Arcot
	12. Sirkali	Tanjavur
	13. Turaiyur	Tiruchiranalli
	14. Kodaikanal	Madurai
	15. Aranthangi	Tanjavur
7. UTTAR PRADESH	1. Badaun	Badaun
	2. Maunathbhanjan	Azamgarh
	3. Ballia	Ballia
	4. Ghazipur	Ghazipur
	5. Lakhimpur Kheri	Lakhimpur Kheri
	6. Najibabad	Bijnor
	7. Deoband	Saharanpur
	8. Bralampur	Gbnda
	9. Barabanki (Nawabgunj)	Barabanki
	10. Baraut	Meerut
	11. Monoba	Hamirpur
	12. Kannauj	Farrukhabad
	13. Kalpi	Jalaun
	14. Almora	Almora
	15. Kherabad	Sitapur
	16. Sikandra Rao	Aligarh
	17. Pauri	Pauri
	18. Fatehabad	Agra
	19. Srinagar	Pauri
	20. Narendra Nagar	Tehri

1	2	3
Phase II :—		
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	1. Proddatur	Cuddanash
	2. Khammam	Khammam
	3. Nandyal	Kurnool
	4. Mahbubnagar	Mahbubnagar
	5. Karimnagar	Karimnagar
	6. Ongole	Prakasam
	7. Guntakal	Anantapur
	8. Gudivade	Krishna
	9. Anakapali	Visakhapatnam
	10. Srikakulam	Srikakulam
	11. Tadepalligudem	West Godavari
	12. Bapatla	Guntur
	13. Madanapalli	Chittoor
	14. Adilabad	Adilabad
	15. Dharmavaram	Anantapur
	16. Kavali	Nellore
	17. Amalapuram	East Godavari
	18. Bheemunipatnam	Visakhapatnam
	19. Sangareddy	Medak
	20. Gadwal	Mahbubnagar
2; HARYANA	1. Fatchabad	Hissar
	2. Shahabad	Kurukshetra
	3. Hodal	Faridabad
	4. Gharaonda	Karnal
	5. Kalansur	Rohtak
	6. Chhachbrauli	Ambala
3. HIMACHAL PRADESH	1. Dharamsala	Kangra
	2. Sundernagar	Mandi
4. JAMMU & KASHMIR	1. Sopore	Baramula
5. KARNATAKA	1. Robertsonpet	Kolar
	2. Rabkavi Benhatti	Bijapur

1	2	3
	3. Channapatna	Bangalore
	4. Doddaballapur	Bangalore
	5. Chikballapur	Kolar
	6. Sagar	Shimoga
	7. Nanjangud	Mysore
	8. Basavakalyan	Bidar
	9. Tintur	Tumkur
	10. Athani	Belgaum
	11. Kamnli	Bellary
	12. Shorapur	Gulburga
	13. Lakshmeshwar	Dharwar
	14. Malavally	Mandya
	15. Tarikere	Chikmagalur
6. KERALA	1. Trichur	Trichur
	2. Badagara	Kozhikode
	3. Ponnani	Malappuram
	4. Kasargod	Cannanore
	5. Punalur	Quilon
	6. Shorinur	Palghat
	7. Attingal	Trivandrum
	8. Mavelikkara	Alleppey
	9. Muvattupuzha	Ernakulam
	10. Palai	Bottayam
7. MADHYA PRADESH	1. Durg	Durg
	2. Satna	Satna
	3. Dewas	Dewas
	4. Chhindwara	Chhindwara
	5. Neemuch	Mandsaur
	6. Itarsi	Hoshangabad
	7. Guna	Guna
	8. Balaghat	Balaghat
	9. Betul	Betul
	10. Ambikapur	Sarguja

1	2	3
	11. Narsimhapur	Narsimhapur
	12. Mandla	Mandla
	13. Bhatapara	Raipur
	14. Khurai	Sagar
	15. Sidhi	Sidhi
8. ORISSA	1. Sambalpur	Sambalpur
	2. Puri	Puri
	3. Baleshwar	Baleshwar
	4. Balangir	Balangir
	5. Jeypore	Koraput
	6. Baripada	Mayurbhanj
	7. Barbil	Keonjhar
	8. Parlakhimidi	Ganjam
	9. Kendranara	Cuttack
9. PUNJAB	1. Mansa	Bathinda
	2. Jaitu	Faridkot
	3. Maur	Bathinda
	4. Budhla	Bathinda
	5. Lahragaga	Sangrur
	6. Bareta (mandi)	Bathinda
10. TRIPURA	1. Udaipur	South Tripura
11. WEST BENGAL	1. Santipur	Nadia
	2. Alipurduwar	Jalpaiguri
	3. Jangipur	Murshidabad
	4. Bolpur	Birbhum
	5. Ghatal	Medinipur
	6. Arambagh	Hoogli
	7. Murshidabad	Murshidabad
	8. Sonamukhi	Bankura
	9. Kurseong	Darjeeling
	10. Raghunathpur	Puruliya
	11. Ramjibanpur	Medinipur
	12. Tufanganj	Koch Bihar
12. GOA	1. Sanguem	Goa
	2. Vilpai	Goa
13. MIZORAM	1. Aizawl	Aizawl
14. PONDICHERRY	1. Yanam	Yanam

[English]

K.V.C. Centre in Bhanjanagar, Orissa

2015. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not released the amount from the Krishi Vigyan Kendra Centre in Bhanjanagar in Orissa and as such the work could not progress; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The grants for the year 1985-86 in respect of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Bhanjanagar (Ganjam), Orissa, have already been released to Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubneshwar.

(b) Question does not arise.

Discovery of Gold Mines

2016. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state the details of the areas explored for gold in the country and the prospects of the discovery of gold mines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : The following are the places/areas where gold exploration has recently been carried out by GSI, MECL, etc :—

1. Hutti, Buddini, and Kadoni blocks in the Hutti-Maski Schist belt, Raichur district, Karnataka.
2. Hosur Champion and Yelli-shirur blocks in Gadag Schist belt, Dharwar district, Karnataka.
3. Parts of Kolar schist belt in Jainapur, Manglur East and West.

4. Kudrekonda-Palavanahalli, Honnehatti Tammadhali and Singanamane areas, Shimoga district, Karnataka.

5. Mukangovi blocks in Manglur schist belt, Gulbarga District, Karnataka.

6. Chigargunta and Mallapkonda areas, Chittoor district, Ompratima-Gantalappa block in Ramgiri Gold Field, Anantpur district, Andhra Pradesh.

7. Nilambur area, Mallapuram district in Kerala.

8. Sonapet valley, Singhbhum district.

9. Telkoi and adjacent areas Keonjhar district, Orissa.

2. Reserves in million tonnes with gold content in grams per tonne is as follows :

(Reserves established by GSI)

(i) 0.564 for Hutti block with 2.85 to 4.39 gms per tonne.

(ii) 4.18 for Chigargunta with 4.6 gm./tonne.

(iii) 0.54 for Hosur Champion with 4.6 gm./tonne.

(Reserves established by MECL)

(i) 0.77 in Mallapakonda area with 2.47 gm./t.

(ii) 0.63 in Chigargunta block-I with 7.69 gm./t.

(iii) 36,000 tonnes in Yerappa-Gantalappa block, Ramagiri area with 2 gm./t.

3. At present GSI and MECL is engaged in exploration for gold in various parts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamilnadu, Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Chandigarh

4. In May, 1984, Bharat Gold Mines Limited has commissioned Yeppamana Goldmine in Ramagiri Gold Field, Anantapur district, Andhra Pradesh. In Chigargunta area of Andhra Pradesh detailed exploration for a goldmine is on hand. Commissioning of goldmines in other areas will be considered only after completion of detailed survey work.

Welfare Fund Scheme in Bidi Industry

2017. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any Welfare Fund Scheme introduced in bidi industry;

(b) if so, the amount of cess collected from the workers; and

(c) how many bidi workers in Kerala and other States get the benefit from this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Beedi Worker Welfare Fund Act, 1976 provides for Welfare Activities for Beedi Workers. The Welfare Schemes provide, *inter-alia*, for health, education, housing etc.

(b) No cess is collected from the workers. Welfare Cess is collected by the Excise Deptt. from the employers at the rate of ten paise per 1000 manufactured branded beedis.

(c) There are 130 dispensaries, one 10 bedded hospital, and one chest clinic for Beedi workers. Seven of the dispensaries are in Kerala. The average number of patients in these seven dispensaries is 80 par day.

In 1984-85 scholarships worth Rs. 51,51,159 were given to 17,618 children of Beedi workers. Out of these 1,214 scholarships worth Rs. 2,61,445 were given in Kerala.

However, State-wise information about the exact number of Beedi workers benefited under the various schemes is not available.

Production of Colour Programmes in Trivandrum T. V. Centre

2018. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are no facilities in Trivandrum television centre for producing programmes in colour;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration in this regard; and

(c) if so, the proposal for the development of Trivandrum television centre for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) ENG equipment for production of field-based programmes in colour, is available at the interim studio set up at Trivandrum.

(b) and (c). A full-fledged TV Studio Centre, equipped for production of programmes in colour, is under installation at Trivandrum.

Raising of Employers' Provident Fund Contribution

2019. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to raise employers' contribution of provident fund from 8 per cent to 10 per cent; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 had generally favoured raising the rate of provident fund contribution from 8 per cent to 10 per cent, although employers' group had expressed certain reservations in the matter. The recommendation of the Conference is under consideration alongwith certain other proposals for amendment of the EPF Act.

Medium Wave Transmitters of Air LEH

2020. SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present medium wave transmitter of Leh AIR has become very weak and cannot cater beyond 20 Km. radius during the day time and not more than 60 to 70 Km. radius during night;

(b) whether the people all over Ladakh region had been complaining about the weak reception of the transmitter for the last many years; and

(c) if so, when the present medium wave transmitter will be replaced with a new and stronger one and when the proposed short wave transmitter will be installed to counter the strong propaganda being broadcast from the neighbouring countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) The 10 KW MW transmitter at All India Radio, Leh has the power to provide primary grade day time services within the range of 25 to 40 Km. The transmitter continues to radiate the rated power. However, the effective range of the transmitter varies in different directions on account of variation in topographical conditions and the night time coverage is less than day time coverage.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A Short Wave Transmitter will give a better service. Accordingly, in its 7th Plan, All India Radio has included a scheme to set up a 10 KW SW transmitter at Leh, to provide support service in an area of about 400 Kms all around.

Capacity of Delhi Radio Station

2021. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where Radio Stations are located indicating the capacity of each of them;

(b) whether there is no radio station in the country from where broadcasts are as audible as broadcasts made by BBC in all the countries of the world;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to increase the capacity of Delhi radio station to make the broadcasts audible everywhere in the world; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) Details are indicated in the statement given below.

(b) to (d). BBC broadcasts in its external services may be stronger because BBC uses powerful Short Wave Transmitters and relay centres. AIR's broadcasts on the external services are equally comparable to those of BBC in some target area countries. In its 7th Plan, AIR has included schemes to instal 4 high power short wave transmitters of 500 KW each to strengthen the existing external broadcasts. Even after implementation of these schemes, it is likely that AIR broadcasts may not be audible some where in the world. in some far off area like Latin America, USA etc.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ AIR Stations.	Power of Transmitter (s)	Total No. of Stations
1	2	3	4
1	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i> (1) Hyderabad	50 KW MW 10 KW MW 10 KW SW 1 KW MW	

1	2	3	4
	(2) Vijayawada	20 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(3) Visakhapatnam	100 KW MW	
	(4) Cuddapah	100 KW MW	4
2.	<i>Assam</i>		
	(1) Guahati	50 KW MW 10 KW MW 10 KW SW (2 nos.)	
	(2) Silchar	10 KW MW	
	(3) Dibrugarh	100 KW MW	3
3.	<i>Bihar</i>		
	(1) Patna	20 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Ranchi	10 KW MW 1 KW MW 2 KW SW	
	(3) Bhagalpur	10 KW MW	
	(4) Dharbhanga	10 KW MW	4
4.	<i>Gujarat</i>		
	(1) Ahmedabad	50 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Baroda	1 KW MW	
	(3) Bhuj	10 KW MW	
	(4) Rajkot	20 KW MW 1 KW MW	4
5.	<i>Haryana</i>		
	(1) Rohtak	20 KW MW	1
6.	<i>Himachal Pradesh</i>		
	(1) Simla	100 KW MW 2.5 KW MW	1
7.	<i>Jammu & Kashmir</i>		
	(1) Srinagar	200 KW MW 7.5 KW SW 1 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Jammu	50 KW MW 1 KW SW 1 KW MW	
	(3) Leh	10 KW MW	3

1	2	3	4
8.	Karnataka		
	(1) Bangalore	50 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Bhadrawati	20 KW MW	
	(3) Dharwad	10 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(4) Gulberga	10 KW MW	
	(5) Mangalore/Udipi	20 KW MW (Udipi) 1 KW MW (Mangalore)	
	(6) Mysore	1 KW MW	6
9.	Kerala		
	(1) Alleppey	100 KW MW	
	(2) Calicut	10 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(3) Trichur	20 KW MW	
	(4) Trivandrum	10 KW MW 1 KW MW	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh		
	(1) Ambikapur	20 KW MW	
	(2) Bhopal	10 KW SW 1 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(3) Chhatarpur	20 KW MW	
	(4) Gwalior	10 KW MW	
	(5) Indore	100 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(6) Jabalpur	20 KW MW	
	(7) Jagdalpur	20 KW MW	
	(8) Raipur	100 KW MW	
	(9) Rewa	20 KW MW	9
12.	Maharashtra		
	(1) Aurangabad	1 KW MW	
	(2) Bombay	20 KW MW 50 KW MW 10 KW SW 20 KW MW 15 KW ERP FM	

1	2	3	4
	(3) Jalgaon	20 KW MW	
	(4) Nagpur	100 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(5) Pharbhani	10 KW MW	
	(6) Pune	100 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(7) Ratnagiri	20 KW MW	
	(8) Sangli	20 KW MW	8
12.	<i>Manipur</i>		
	(1) Imphal	50 KW MW	1
13.	<i>Meghalaya</i>		
	(1) Shillong	1 KW MW (100 KW MW Yet to be commissioned)	
	(2) Tura	1 KW MW (Interim set up)	2
14.	<i>Nagaland</i>		
	(1) Kohima	50 KW MW 2 KW SW	1
15.	<i>Orissa</i>		
	(1) Cuttack	100 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Jeypore	20 KW MW	
	(3) Sambalpur	20 KW MW	3
16.	<i>Punjab</i>		
	(1) Jullundhar	100 KW MW 50 KW MW 1 KW MW	1
17.	<i>Rajasthan</i>		
	(1) Jaipur	1 KW MW (2 nos.)	
	(2) Ajmer	20 KW MW	
	(3) Bikaner	10 KW MW	
	(4) Udaipur	10 KW MW	
	(5) Jodhpur	100 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(6) Suratgarh	20 KW MW	6

1	2	3	4
18.	<i>Sikkim</i>		
	(1) Gangtok	10 KW MW (interim set up)	1
19.	<i>Tamil Nadu</i>		
	(1) Coimbatore	10 KW MW	
	(2) Madras	20 KW MW 10 KW SW 1 KW MW 2.5 KW MW 15 KW ERP FM	
	(3) Tiruchirapalli	50 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(4) Tirunelveli	10 KW MW	
	(5) Negercoil	1 KW MW	5
20.	<i>Tripura</i>		
	(1) Agartala	20 KW MW	1
21.	<i>Uttar Pradesh</i>		
	(1) Lucknow	50 KW MW 10 KW SW 1 KW MW	
	(2) Allahabad	1 KW MW 1 KW MW	
	(3) Varanasi	10 KW MW	
	(4) Rampur	10 KW MW	
	(5) Kanpur	1 KW MW	
	(6) Mathura	1 KW MW	
	(7) Gorakhpur	100 KW MW	
	(8) Najibabad	100 KW MW	8
22.	<i>West Bengal</i>		
	(1) Calcutta	100 KW MW 50 KW MW 20 KW MW 10 KW SW 2.5 KW MW 15 KW ERP FM	
	(2) Kurseong	20 KW SW	
	(3) Siliguri	20 KW MW	3

1	2	3	4
Union Territories			
1.	<i>Andaman & Nicobar Islands</i>		
	(1) Port Blair	20 KW MW	1
2.	<i>Arunachal Pradesh</i>		
	(1) Passighat	150 W MW	
	(2) Tawang	500 W MW	
	(3) Tezu	350 W MW	3
3.	<i>Chandigarh</i>		
	(1) Chandigarh	1 KW MW	1
4.	<i>Delhi</i>		
		100 KW MW (2 Nos)	
		10 KW MW (2 Nos.)	
		10 KW SW	
		15 KW ERP FM	1
5.	<i>Goa, Daman & Diu</i>		
	(1) Panaji	10 KW MW	
		5 KW MW	1
6.	<i>Pondicherry</i>		
	(1) Pondicherry	1 KW MW	1
7.	<i>Mizoram</i>		
	(1) Aizawal	20 KW MW	
		10 KW SW	1
8.	<i>Laccadive & Minicoy Islands</i>	Nil	
9.	<i>Dadra & Nagar Haveli</i>	Nil	
Total—			88

Note : The statement does not include the 2 megawatt transmitters at Rajkot and Calcutta as also the short wave transmitter at Aligarh, Bombay, Madras and Delhi which are mainly utilised for the External Services/interal news link up etc.

Urban Land Policy

2022. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a commission to evolve a clear cut urban land policy aimed at providing shelter for every homeless in the country and also to issue a white paper on the subject; and

(b) if so, when this will be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The existing urban and policy, within the framework of urban development strategy, is quite comprehensive and takes care of the needs of providing land at affordable price to the urban poor. Point 10 of the 20 Point Programme *inter alia* relates to curbing the un-warranted increase of urban land prices and making developed land available to the urban poor, at an affordable price. The State Sector Schemes of Sites and Services and Housing for Economically weaker Sections of the Society are also important steps aimed at providing affordable housing to the urban poor.

Government have also set up a National Commission on Urbanisation under the Chairmanship of Shri Charles Correa, which will *inter alia*; consider physical financial and shelter aspects of urban development.

Telecast of Educational Programme

2023. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether an educative programme on Mir. Jafar vis-a-vis East India Company was telecast on 2 February, 1986,

(b) if so, the reaction of public thereto as assessed by monitoring cell of television; and

(c) whether Government propose to telecast such educational programmes in future regularly and with more frequency ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (c). The programme on Mir Jafar vis-a-vis East India Company was telecast on 2.2.86 as part of the serial titled "Azadi Ki Kahani", meant for children. Though no specific survey in respect of this programme has been carried out by the Audience Research Unit of Doordarshan a limited survey of programmes telecast during the relevant week showed that the viewers liked this programme. Similar programmes like dance ballet titled "Fkta", serial programmes titled "Kahan Gaye Wo

Log" are being already telecast on the National network. Individual Doordarshan kendras are also putting out educative programmes relating to various aspects of the freedom struggle. There are plans to produce and telecast more such programmes.

Execution of Nalco Project in Orissa

2024. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far in the execution of the National Aluminium Corporation (NALCO) project in Orissa and the time by which it is likely to start production;

(b) the necessary infrastructure built for the marketing of its products;

(c) the total number of local tribals who were displaced on acquisition of their land and those who have been provided employment in various categories so far and those still awaiting;

(d) whether any arrangements have been made for the training of these tribals as skilled and unskilled workers to facilitate their absorption in the undertaking; if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) project is generally on schedule. Bauxite Mine was completed in November, 1985 on schedule. The percentage construction progress as well as start up dates are as follows :-

	Percentage progress (As on 31.1.86)	Start up Dates
Alumina Refinery	71.0	September, 1986.
Aluminium Smelter	68.3	December, 1986.
Captive Power Plant (First two units)	64.6	December, 1986.

(b) A marketing department has been set up in NALCO.

(c) and (d). 256 tribal families are likely to be displaced in the Damanjodi tribal belt. 173 families have actually been shifted so far. Out of these 256 families, 48 persons have been provided employment, 23 are under training and another 17 have been identified for training. During the period of training of one year duration, the trainees are given stipend of Rs. 400/- per month. At present, about 100 displaced tribal persons are also working with various contractors. NALCO has committed employment of one able bodied person from each displaced family subject to their suitability and availability of posts.

(e) Does not arise.

Rice Production in Assam

2025. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the average per acre yield of rice in Assam is far below the national average yield; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to increase the productivity of rice in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA). (a) Yes, Sir. The average yield of rice in Assam is below the national average.

(b) (i) A Centrally Sponsored Special Rice Production Programme has been launched from the current year 1985-86. Under this programme, measures are being taken to overcome constraints to rice production. As a forerunner to this programme, a Central Sector Scheme for improving rice productivity was implemented in the State during 1984-85.

(ii) Apart from the Special Rice Production programme, a Central Sector Scheme of rice-minikits-cum Community Nurseries including propagation of new

technology is also under implementation in Assam. Under this scheme, seed minikits of high yielding varieties are distributed to the farmers free of cost, assistance is provided to the farmers for raising Community nurseries and State level trainings are organised for the Extension Workers.

Exhibition of Films at Filmotsav at Hyderabad

2026. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on 'Filmotsav' held at Hyderabad in January last, its achievements and pitfalls experienced if any, and the steps being taken to prevent them in future film festivals;

(b) the nature of regional films exhibited at this festival, particularly in Bengali, the manner of selection and the response of the audience thereto;

(c) whether it is a fact that at such festival, the regional films are not given due importance; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to maintain proper parity between foreign, Hindi and regional films being screened at such international festivals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL): (a) Actual expenditure incurred on the organisation of Filmotsav '86 in Hyderabad in January 1986 is not yet known. A budget of Rs. 50,86,000/- had been approved by the National Film Development Corporation for the purpose.

Effecting improvement in the light of experience gained at our Festival is a continuous process, as every festival has some organisational problems. The aim of the festival is to provide a common platform for the cinematographies of the world to project the excellence of their film art; contributing to the understanding and appreciation of the film cultures of

different nations in the context of their social and cultural ethos; and promoting friendship and cooperation among different peoples of the world. This aim has been achieved.

(b) Besides on Indian language feature film shown in the Main section, Indian language feature films were screened in the Indian Panorama, Indian Retrospectives and Third World Women's Film Sections. There was one Bengli film each in the Indian Panorama and Indian Retrospective sections. The Indian Panorama films were selected by an All-India Panel of directors, writers, critics, etc. Indian Retrospectives films were selected by the Directorate of Film Festivals in consultation with National Film Archive of India, film personalities whose retrospectives were organised, etc. In the case of Third World Women's Film Section, a selection panel selected the films. In so far as box-office response is concerned, the Indian language films generally did not attract good attendance.

(c) No. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Clearance of Film Prints from Customs for Filmotsav

2027. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in the arrival of film prints for the film festival 'Filmotsav';

(b) whether this time job of getting prints cleared from the customs has been handled by a travel agency instead of a festival directorate getting the prints cleared; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The job was entrusted to M/s. Sita World Travels. The Travel Agency was engaged mainly because it was felt that a travel agency would be able to clear the prints and provide the related services both at Delhi and Hyderabad efficiently.

[Translation].

Films Produced Without Depiction of Indian Culture

2028. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian movies largely seen by Indian people hardly contain any glimpse of Indian society and Indian culture, and they are more or less like foreign movies; and

(b) if so, the measures being taken by Government to check the production of such movies which do not depict Indian culture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) No, sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of SMP and White Butter

2029. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Dairy Corporation is importing skimmed milk powder and white butter in bulk;

(b) whether Government are aware that many private milk dairies are findings it difficult to sell the sikmmed milk powder (S. M. P) and white butter in the market; and

(a) whether keeping in view the surplus quantity of S. M. P. with private dairies, Government propose to ban the import of S. M. P. so as to save foreign exchange ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Indian Dairy Corporation is not importing commercially any skimmed milk powder and white butter. However, currently IDC is receiving limited quantities of gift supplies of skimmed milk powder, butter oil butter from European Economic Community (EEC) for implementation of Operation Flood II Project.

(b) The private Sector Milk Products Manufacturing Units have not specifically brought to the notice of the Government regarding the difficulties being faced by them in the disposal of Skimmed Milk Powder and White Butter in the market.

(c) In view of the reply at part (a), the question does not arise.

[English]

National Research Centre for Medicinal and Aromatic Plants

2030. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up National Research Centre for medicinal and aromatic plants during the Seventh Plan;

(b) whether Government also propose to convert Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Indian Institute of Horticulture Research, Bangalore into a National Institute to take up research on medicinal and aromatic plants; and

(c) whether any collaboration with France has been entered into in the field of horticulture and also agreement finalised and signed in the fields like wine making, biotechnology genetic engineering, and aromatic plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However the Indian

Institute of Horticultural Research is already working on these crops.

(c) Yes, Sir. An Indo-French Protocol has been signed in June 1984 which provides for scientific research and technical co-operation in areas of common interest relating to agriculture, such as fruits, vegetables, medicinal and aromatic plants, tissue culture, bio-technology, genetic engineering etc. As an off-shoot of this Protocol, Indian Council of Agricultural Research is developing a separate agreement with its counterpart agency in France, called INRA, in the area of agricultural research and education, which is being finalised.

[Translation]

Cotton Price Guarantee and Protection Scheme

2031. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the names of the States in which cotton price guarantee and protection scheme for farmers is in force and whether Government propose to implement this scheme in all the cotton growing States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : To protect the interests of the cotton growers, Government fix minimum support prices of different varieties of cotton from year to year. The Government also designate a public sector agency, namely the Cotton Corporation of India to undertake market support operations to sustain these prices in different parts of the country, except Maharashtra where all cotton purchases from the farmers are made by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation under the monopoly procurement scheme of the State Government. Under the monopoly procurement scheme in Maharashtra, the State Government fix guarantee prices for various varieties of cotton at which the State Marketing Federation makes its purchases. Such guaranteed prices are not fixed by any other State Government of the cotton growing States.

The present practice of fixing the minimum support prices and organising the market support operations, were necessary is considered adequate to protect the interests of the cotton growers. Accordingly Government are not considering any other proposal in this regard.

New Doordarshan RFLAY Centre in Barauni

2032. PROF. CHANDRA BHANU DEVI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to State :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Doordarshan Relay Centre in Barauni industrial area in Bihar; and

(b) if not, whether Government will consider the setting up of a Doordarshan relay centre in this major industrial area at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Barauni industrial area is generally within the service range of the high power (10 KW) TV transmitter at Patna. Further strengthening of TV service in the area would, depend on future availability of financial resources.

[English]

Functioning of Council for Advancement of Rural Technology.

2033. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA. : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the functions of the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology;

(b) the details of achievements and progress made by it since it started operations; and

(c) the extent of change in rural economy it could bring ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) The functions of

the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology are :

- (i) to act as the national nodal point for coordination of all efforts at development and dissemination of technology relevant for rural areas for sectors other than those covered by ICAR and its sister bodies;
- (ii) to act as a catalyst for development of technology, appropriate for the rural areas, by identifying and funding research and development efforts by different organisations;
- (iii) to strengthen existing institutions of research and development or set up institutions, so that national level institutions on matters of purely or largely rural interest are built up;
- (iv) to act as a clearing house of information and a data bank;
- (v) to disseminate knowledge on rural technology manufacturers of machinery, tools, equipment and spare parts, so that large scale production of technically improved machinery, etc., is carried out in the private, cooperative, and public sectors;
- (vi) to act as conduit for transfer of appropriate technology to Government departments, public sector undertakings and members of the public;
- (vii) to conduct or sponsor training programmes for trainers so that improved technology is passed on the beneficiaries in the rural areas;
- (viii) to carry out research studies, surveys, evaluation etc. on the use of appropriate technology; and
- (ix) to do all other such things as the society may consider necessary, incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objectives.

(b) After it became operational in February, 1984, the Council has sanctioned 70 projects at a total cost of Rs 362.89 lakhs. An Amount of Rs. 190.78 lakhs has so far been released by the Council for these projects. The projects are designed to field test demonstrate and, in some cases, to provide training in improve technologies relevant to rural areas. These projects are being implemented through State Governments, research institutions, and voluntary agencies.

The Council has also initiated steps to develop a computerised data bank on technologies and a documentation and information centre. A programme of information documentation through publications, documentary films, and video programmes is also being conducted. Several workshops, seminars and discussions for the promotion of new and improved technologies have also been held in different parts of the country.

(c) The Council started providing financial assistance for projects from the middle of 1984-85. The period of the projects vary from six months to 3 years. Although some of the projects have been evaluated, most of them are still under implementation. The real impact on the rural economy can be ascertained only after a reasonable period of time. However, the response to the Council's efforts at dissemination of information has been encouraging.

Imparting of Adult Education Programme Through Television and All India Radio

2034. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under consideration to utilise television and radio services for imparting Adult Education Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In fact programme

on Adult Education which are non-formal in nature are broadcast/telecast over AIR and Doordarshan regularly. AIR broadcasts programmes on items which have relevance to the weaker sections of the society. The programmes also provide support to the Adult Education activities in the concerned States. At present 22 Stations of AIR are regularly broadcasting 2 to 5 programmes each of 20 minutes duration every week. The other Stations are putting out atleast two programmes of 10 minutes duration per week. All programme producing Kendras of Doordarshan, including those set up under the scheme for TV utilisation of INSAT, regularly put out programme for non-formal adult education.

Cotton Support Price

2035. SHRIMATT PATEL RAMABEN RAMJIBHAI MAVANI :
SHRI C. SAMBU :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the agencies through which cotton is purchased from cotton growers in the country;

(b) the support price of cotton fixed during 1981 to 1985 in each State;

(c) whether Government have fixed any support price for cotton at present;

(d) if so, rate at which cotton is being purchased from cotton growers in the States; and

(e) whether any memorandum representation has been received by Government from Gujarat Cotton Growers Association and such other organisations in the country. If so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a). Except in case of Maharashtra where cotton is purchased under the monopoly procurement scheme by the Maharashtra State Cooperative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation,

cotton in other parts of the country is purchased from the growers by public agencies such as the Cotton Corporation of India, State Cooperative Marketing Federations and cooperative societies.

(b) and (c). The minimum support prices fixed for the basic varieties of cotton for the fair average quality during the 1981-82 to 1985-86 seasons are as under :—

Year	Variety	Minimum support price (Rs /gtl.)
1981-82		Not fixed
1982-83	J-34	380
1983-84	F-414/H-777	400
	H-4	527
1984-85	F-414/H777	410
	H-4	535
1985-86	F-414/H-777	425
	H-4	535

The minimum support prices of other varieties of cotton during the different years were fixed keeping in view the normal market differentials and other relevant factors. The minimum support prices are uniform in all the States.

(d) In Maharashtra all cotton is purchased under the monopoly procurement scheme of the state Government at guaranteed prices, indicated in the statement given below. In other States cotton prices are determined by the normal market forces. However, in areas where the market prices tend to fall below the minimum support levels, Cotton Corporation of India undertakes market support purchases at the declared minimum support prices for fair average quality of these varieties.

(e) During the current season the Government have received a number of representations from various organisations including Gujarat State Cooperative Cotton Federation, mainly touching upon the purchases by the Cotton Corporation of India, export of cotton and remunerative prices for cotton. The Cotton Corporation of India has been directed to make extensive purchases wherever necessary at the declared minimum support prices which are in the nature of the minimum remunerative prices. The Government of India have already released an export quota of 10 lakh bales of long/extra long staple cotton, 52,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and 25,000 bales of yellow pickings during the current cotton and season.

Statement

Guaranteed Price for the Fair Average Quality of raw cotton fixed in Maharashtra State for 1985-86 Season

S. No.	Variety	Price (Rs. per qtl.)
1	2	3
1.	V. Laxmi (RHR-253/MCH-1)	542
2.	H-4 (Nimkar-391)	592
3.	MCU-5 (Godawari/NDH-1/DCH-32 G-67 (H-4 Foundation seed) H-6	569
4.	Laxmi 'A' (V. Laxmi Foundation (seed) (Combodia/Nimkar)	561
5.	1007 DHY/MCH-11 (Rajhans/AHH-468 (C. P.)	555

1	2	3
6.	1007/DHY/MCH-11 (Rajhans/AHH-468) (Bearar)	549
7.	1007/DHY/MCH-11 (Rajhans/AHH-468) (K/M)	543
8.	L-147/SRT-1 (C. P.)	525
9.	L-147/SRT-1 (Berar)	519
10.	L-147/SRT-1 (K/M)	514
11.	Digvijay	525
12.	AK 235 and 277/AKH-4 (H-2)	510
13.	Virnar/Jyoti	505
14.	Y-1 (K)	505
15.	Y-1 (M)	499
16.	197/3	493
17.	Gaorani 22/46 (Gaorani-6)	482
18.	Jayadhar	453
19.	Sanjay (Jarilla)	442

Non-Coverage of Karimganj, Assam by Doordarshan Network

2036. SHRI SUDARSAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a low powered transmitter to transmit Delhi Doordarshan programme has been set up at Silchar in Assam in order to meet the threat of cultural invasion from Bangladesh through its T.V. programme;

(b) whether Karimganj, the border district of Assam, still remains uncovered by the doordarshan network; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to bring karimganj district under the Doordarshan network ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) The low power (100 W) T.V. transmitter set up at Silchar relays programmes put out from Delhi via INSAT-1 B.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Replacement of the existing low power T.V. transmitter at Silchar by a high power (10 KW) transmitter is a scheme under implementation. On implementation of this scheme, it is expected that Karimganj district would receive T V. service.

[*Translation*]

Production and Export of Grapes

2037. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :
SHRI VISHNU MODI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers of various States have shown interest in growing grapes ;

(b) whether more foreign exchange can be earned by increasing production and export of grapes;

(c) whether Government propose to grant any special concession/assistance to the farmers to increase grape production; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d) : Following concessions/assistance have been provide :

- (i) Loan assistance from NABARD for extension of area;
- (ii) Subsidy on planting material by the State;
- (iii) Supply of planting material of improved varieties;
- (iv) Popularisation of Gibberallic Acid for higher yield by exemption of customs duty; and
- (v) Transfer of technology through extension services

[English]

TV Centre at Distt. Headquarters

2028. SHRI MAHABIR PRASAD YADAV : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal Television Centres at all the district headquarters in the country; and

(b) if so, how many districts have been covered and how many are yet to be covered ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir. However, it is expected that useable TV signals would be available at district headquarters in the country, subject to local terrain conditions, on completion of VII Plan schemes of Door-darshan.

(b) Out of 412 districts identified under 1981 census, TV service is at present available to the whole or parts of 332 districts.

Implementation of DPAP

2039. SHRI D.B. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Drought Prone Areas Programme was started during 1970-71 with the objective of restoring ecological balance and improving the productivity of land, water, livestock and human resources in identified drought prone areas;

(b) if so, the achievements so far, State-wise;

(c) whether any research has been made under this programme as regards restoration of ecological balance and productivity of land;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the total expenditure incurred on research in this regard till now ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) In 1970-71, a Rural Works Programme was formulated with the object of creating assets designed to reduce the severity of drought wherever it occurred and to provide employment in the drought affected areas. In 1973, a new orientation was given to this programme, which was redesignated as DPAP, considering the need for an integrated area development approach. The main objectives of this programme which is essentially aimed at restoration of ecological balance and optimal development of the areas covered by it are :

- (i) Promoting a more productive dryland agriculture on the basis of the soil and water resources and agroclimatic condition of the areas;
- (ii) development and productive use of water resources of the areas;
- (iii) soil and moisture conservation including promotion of proper land use practices;
- (iv) afforestation including farm forestry;
- (v) livestock development including development of pasture and fodder resources;
- (vi) Other diversified activities of horticulture, sericulture, fisheries etc.
- (b) A statement I is given below.
- (c) to (e). A statement II is given below.

Statement-I

Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)

Physical achievements in some important sectors from the beginning of Vth Plan till the end of VIth Plan (1974-75 to 1984-85).

Sl. No.	States	Soil and Moisture Conservation (00 hect.)	Irrigation potential created (00 Hect.)	Afforestation and Pasture Development (00 Hect.)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2902.11	917.35	918.45
2.	Bihar	546.71	439.56	460.13
3.	Gujarat	1085.22	406.82	2906.13
4.	Haryana	23.08	46.20	217.19
5.	J & K	15.32	39.09	1.83
6.	Karnataka	5877.18	408.89	840.04
7.	Madhya Pradesh	799.50	1966.76	470.68
8.	Maharashtra	2757.81	316.81	774.68
9.	Orissa	335.79	267.58	408.61
10.	Rajasthan	2279.40	445.34	1522.35
11.	Tamil Nadu	389.12	90.68	417.62
12.	Uttar Pradesh	1558.90	632.11	553.57
13.	West Bengal	109.65	281.85	520.67
Total :		18679.76	6289.04	10014.95

Statement-II

Various research and evaluation studies have been sponsored and financed from time to time to bring into focus the positive results as well as the defects in the implementation of the programme. Results of such studies help in planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the programme. Some of the studies have highlighted defective planning, lack of inter-sectoral linkages, thin dispersal of schemes over vast areas, delays in implementation of schemes for want of equipment, material and staff. These have been pointed out to the States to take suitable remedial measures. Some studies have also revealed positive and distinct impact of the programme particularly in the sectors of irrigation, soil conservation, dairy development, pasture development and fisheries. According to the World Bank Performance Audit Report on DPAP, in 6 districts of 4 States, the farmers have started adopting improved soil, Moisture and crop management practices, and yields in demonstration plots have increased two to three times. Dairy development has proved very successful. Fodder production has increased by about 5 quintals per hectare. Two drought resistant forage legumes were introduced in Deccan plateau. Subabul plantation according to another study, increased from 28,000 plants in 1979 to 6 lakhs plants in 1982 in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh. Production of raw silk increased in this district from 140 tonnes in 1970 to 850 tonnes in 1983 and income from sericulture was Rs. 20,000 per hectare compared to Rs. 4500 per hectare from sugarcane. In Panchmahal district of Gujarat, according to yet another study, intensity of cropping has increased to 150 per cent and income by 50 to 70 per cent through soil conservation. The impact has been consistently discernible wherever an integrated watershed approach has been adopted.

During the Sixth Plan, a total expenditure of Rs. 24.49 lakhs was incurred on various research and evaluation studies on DPAP.

**Development of Doordarshan Kendras
as Main Regional Kendras**

2040. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the doordarshan Kendras to be developed as main regional kendras during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the norm for the distribution of broadcasting time between national regional and local programmes;

(c) Whether Delhi doordarshan, as the originator of national programme, shall have a separate channel for regional/local programme; and

(d) the average daily time now allotted to national programme by the Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Establishment of new TV studio centres at the capitals of the following States is included in the VII Plan :—

State	Capital
1. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
2. Bihar	Patna
3. Orissa	Bhubaneswar
4. Haryana	Capital to be named
5. Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
6. Tripura	Agartala

In addition, TV studio centres are under implementation at the Capitals of following States/Union Territories as on-going VI Plan schemes :—

State/Union Territory	Capital
1. Rajasthan	Jaipur
2. Gujarat	Ahmedabad
3. Karnataka	Bangalore
4. Kerala	Trivendrum
5. Assam	Guwahati
6. Meghalaya	Shillong
7. Manipur	Imphal
8. Nagaland	Kohima
9. Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
10. Mizoram	Aizawl

Further, the existing programme production facilities at Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Calcutta (West Bengal) are under augmentation as on-going VI Plan schemes. Major augmentation of the studio facilities at Delhi is included in the VII Plan. The studio centres at the places mentioned below will act as the main Doordarshan Kendras for the respective States/Union Territories. Finally, provision of limited programme production facilities at the capitals of the following States/Union Territories is included in the VII Plan :

State/Union Territory	Capital
1. Sikkim	Gangtok
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Port Blair
3. Goa, Daman & Diu	Panaji
4. Pondicherry	Pondicherry
5. Chandigarh	Chandigarh

(b) and (d). National programme is telecast from 8.40 pm for a duration of 2 hours and 35 minutes daily. After completion of the on-going and VII Plan TV studio centres at the capitals of major States, State-level service is expected to be available in all major States for a duration of 2-3 hours daily. The TV centres at the capitals of smaller States and Union Territories would be in a position to put out programmes for 30-60 minutes daily. Local service with a daily duration of 30-60 minutes would be available at some important cities/towns in major States. The duration of local service (second channel) in the four metropolitan cities will be longer.

(c) While a 2-hour second channel service, based on an interim set up is already available at Delhi, a scheme for augmentation of the set up, both in terms of programme production facilities and power of the second channel transmitter, has been included in the VII Plan of Door-darshan.

M.N.CS in Fishing Trade

2041. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of monopoly houses and multinational companies which are engaged in fishing trade;

(b) the number of trawlers owned by each company;

(c) whether any other companies have applied for entering in this trade and if so, the details of such companies and the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) whether Government propose to nationalise this trade and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). A statement is given below.

(c) No applications from such companies have been received in this regard.

(d) There is no such proposal with the Government.

Statement

(a) and (b). As per information received from Marine Product Export Development Authority the following multinational companies/monopoly houses are registered with them and now engaged in fishing trade:

	No. of vessels owned (20 M and above)
1	2
1. M/s Britannia Sea Foods	2
2. M/s Indian Tobacco Company Ltd.	2

1	2
3. Ralfis India Ltd.	Nil
4. M/s Union Carbide India Ltd.	2
5. M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd.	Nil
6. M/s WIMCO Ltd.	Nil
7. Chowgule & Co. Pvt. Ltd.	5
8. M/s Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Ltd.	2
9. M/s Konkan Fisheries Ltd.	2
10. M/s Tata Oil Mills Ltd.	2
11. M/s Voltas Limited	Nil
12. M/s Chowgule Engineers & Machines Ltd.	2
13. M/s Raunaq International	Nil
14. M/s Shaw Wallace	Nil
15. M/s Goodlass Nerolac Paints Ltd.	Nil
16. Ms. Madras Rubber Factory	Nil
17. M/s Spencer & Co.	Nil

Identification of Drought Prone Area in Monghyr District

2042. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some exercise has been done to identify new areas for qualifying as drought prone area in Monghyr district of Bihar;

(b) what are the existing blocks in Monghyr district which have already been covered under the Drought Prone Area Programme;

(c) the amount of Assistance given under D.P.A.P. to Jamui area of Monghyr

district in 1984-85 and the probable amount earmarked for 1985-86;

(d) whether any study has been conducted in Jamui regarding the impact of D.P.A.P.; and

(e) whether Government propose to undertake a study to areas the ameliorative impact of this programme on the people of this area ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Certain representations against exclusion of some blocks from and for inclusion of some blocks in the Drought prone Area Programme were considered by an Inter-Departmental Group constituted by the Department of Rural Development and based on its recommendations the blocks of Jamui, Khaira, Lakhimpur, Sikandra, Jhajha, Sono and Chakai in Monghyr district of Bihar which had been excluded from the programme from 1982-83 have been reincluded in the programme from 1985-86. There is no proposal to bring in any new areas in this district under the programme.

(c) As Jamui block was not covered under DPAP during 1984-85 no Central assistance was given for 1984-85. For 1985-86, the total allocation made under DPAP is Rs. 12 lakhs per block, shared equally by the Centre and the State.

(d) No such study has been undertaken by the Central Government.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

Paddy Cultivation in Diara Area of Monghyr District

2043. SHRI D.P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Committee on Backward Areas for chronically flood affected areas has recommended paddy cultivation in Diara area with newer varieties and technology;

(b) if so, whether Indian Council of Agricultural Research through its field institute like Operational Research Project for Diara Development in Monghyr District had conducted any experiment to improve productivity of diaraland and socio-economic conditions of farmers, in the flood-prone area of Monghyr; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is implementing an Operational Research Project for Research on Improvement of the Diaralands of Monghyr District of Bihar since 1975. The Operational Research Project had made a number of contributions to improving the productivity of diaralands and the socio-economic conditions of the diaraland farmers. As a result of continuous research and demonstration trials the following recommendations have been made for the diaraland areas of Monghyr district :—

(i) Rice varieties :

(a) Sita (42 q/ha) is suitable for cultivation on established diaralands during kharif under irrigation.

(b) Rashi (45 q/ha) is suitable for summer cultivation on established diaralands with irrigation.

(c) Pusa 33 (33 q/ha) is suitable for summer cultivation on established diaralands of Monghyr district under irrigation.

(ii) The cultivation of Paddy based on cropping pattern such as Urd (Fodder)-wheat-summer rice sequence gave a yield of 250 q/ha of green fodder 44.5 q/ha of wheat and 33.2 q/ha of rice, respectively.

Thus improved rice varieties have great yield potential in the Diara areas.

Subsidy under IRDP

2044. SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to give enhanced subsidy under the integrated Rural Development Programme to the farmers of chronically flood affected areas as recommended by the National Committee on Development of Backward Areas; and

(b) if so, the time by which this scheme will be implemented in the area in flood belt of Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Subsidy to small and marginal farmers belonging to the target group is already admissible under the Integrated Rural Development Programme in all rural areas, including the chronically flood affected areas. In September 1985 the Govt. of India also issued orders that in the case of minor irrigation activity in all areas under IRDP while the percentage limit for subsidy would remain, there would be no absolute limit of Rs. 3000/4000/5000, as the case may be. No proposal to give enhanced subsidy under the programme to the farmers of chronically flood affected areas is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Enforcement of Equal Remuneration Act

2045. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have enforced the Equal Remuneration Act in all the industries in India; and

(b) if so, which are the industries where the above said Act has been enforced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 has been extended to all industries/employments. A statement containing the list is given below. As far as enforcement is concerned, action is taken

by the concerned authorities of the Central and State Governments whenever specific violations are noticed.

Statement	
Sl. No.	Employments
1	2
1.	Plantation (covered under the Plantation Labour Act, 1951).
2.	Local Authorities.
3.	Central and State Governments
4.	Hospitals, nursing homes and dispensaries.
5.	Banks, Insurance Companies and other financial institutions.
6.	Education, teaching, training and research institution.
7.	Mines.
8.	Employees Provident Fund Organisation, Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation and Employees State Insurance Corporation.
9.	The Food Corporation of India, the Central Warehousing Corporation and State Warehousing Corporations.
10.	Manufacture of textiles and textile products.
11.	Factories located in plantations.
12.	Manufacture of Electrical and Electronic machinery, apparatus and appliances.
13.	Manufacture of chemical and chemical products (except products of Petroleum and Coal).
14.	Land and Water transport.
15.	Manufacture of Food Products.
16.	Other Manufacturing Industries.
17.	Electricity, Gas and Water.

1	2
18.	Wholesale & Retail Trade.
19.	Construction including activities allied to construction.
20.	Transport, Storages and communication.
21.	Agriculture and activities allied to agriculture.
22.	Air Transport industry.
23.	Real Estates and Business Service and Legal Services.
24.	Community, Social and Personal Services.

Reduction in Land Ceiling

2047. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in May 1985, State Revenue Ministers had agreed that agricultural land ceiling limit be lowered for a family of five members to 5 hectares for the best category of land with assured irrigation and capable of raising atleast two crops a year; 7.5 hectares for the next category of land with assured irrigation for atleast one crop a year and 12 hectares for the rest; and

(b) the progress made by each State and Union Territory as follow up action in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). In the Conference of the State Revenue Ministers held in may, 1985 the consensus was that this issue would be considered by the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. The States/Union Territory Administrations are yet to take a final view on the issue.

Expansion of Madras Fertilizer Plant

2048. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the capacity of Madras Fertiliser Plant after the addition in capacity of Madras Refinery which has been supplying naphtha to the fertiliser plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government plan to expand it so that additional naphtha may be used and the profitability of fertiliser plant can increase as a very little amount will be spent on infrastructure which already exists there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) to (c). No specific proposal is under the consideration of Government, at present. Apart from the availability of feedstock, other considerations, viz. regionwise demand, cost of transportation of finished products, etc., are also relevant in deciding upon expansion.

Fixation of Support Price of Agricultural Produce

2049. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the various factors taken into account for calculating the cost of production of rice, wheat, cotton and jute; and

(b) how do they compare with the support price fixed for these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Estimates of cost of production are generated under the Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/production of Principal Crops in 16 major States since 1970-71. The scheme envisages collection of representative data on inputs and outputs both in physical and monetary terms and estimates therefrom the cost of cultivation per hectare

and cost of production per quintal of the principal crops. The crops include paddy, wheat, cotton, and jute among others. The various factors that go into the cost of production are paid-out costs relating to hired human labour, bullock labour, machine charges, seeds, insecticides and pesticides, manure, fertiliser, depreciation on implement and farm buildings, irrigation, charges, land revenue, cesses and taxes, interest on working capital and rent paid for leased land and the imputed rental value of owned land, imputed interest on owned fixed capital (excluding land) and imputed value of family labour.

(b) The Government fixes procurement/support prices on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP). The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices makes its recommendations after taking into account inter-alia the cost of production of crops and changes in cost of inputs. The minimum support/procurement prices fixed by the Government cover in general the cost of production of the agricultural commodities.

Enhancement of Housing Assistance

2050. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the housing assistance to the economically weaker sections and middle class during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the details of the housing provisions proposed to be made for lower, middle and large income groups ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The income eligibility, ceiling cost of construction and amount of loan assistance in respect of various categories have been revised in the Seventh Five Year Plan as follows :

		Income eligibility (Rs.)	Ceiling cost of construction (Rs.)	Ceiling of Govt. loan assistance (Rs.)
1.	E.W.S.	upto 700	5,000	5,005
2.	L.I.G.	701-1500	30,000	23,500
3.	M I.G.	1501-2500	75,000	40,000

(c) Housing is a State subject and State Governments/ U.T. Administrations formulate and implement social housing schemes as per their requirements and plan priorities

Use of INSAT-IB for Rebroadcasting Centrally Originating Programme

2051. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some AIR stations are using the domestic satellite INSAT-IB for rebroadcasting centrally originating programme from Delhi;

(b) if so, the names of AIR Stations which relay those programmes through INSAT-IB; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal to relay and rebroadcast programmes from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras also through INSAT-IB ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Centres where the Stations and Transmitters are located are indicated in the statement given below.

(c) The facilities for distributing limited programmes from Bombay, Calcutta and Madras on time shared basis with each other and Delhi have also been provided.

Statement

List of Stations Which Relay Programmes Through INSAT-IB

Sl. No. Location of Stations

1	2
1.	Trivandrum
2.	Patna
3.	Gulbarga
4.	Varanasi
5.	Dharwar
6.	Cuddappa
7.	Leh
8.	Mangalore
9.	Madras
10.	Ranchi
11.	Bhagalpur
12.	Nagercoil
13.	Bhadravati
14.	Tirunelveli
15.	Darbhanga
16.	Tiruchirapalli
17.	Trichur
18.	Kurseong

1	2	1	2
19.	Silchar	49.	Chhatarpur
20.	Vijayawada	50.	Indore
21.	Mysore	51.	Sangli
22.	Jagdalpur	52.	Jabalpur
23.	Passighat	53.	Rewa
24.	Shillong	54.	Simla
25.	Ambikapur	55.	Pune
26.	Nagpur	56.	Bombay
27.	Rajkot	57.	Imphal
28.	Rampur	58.	Tawang
29.	Mathura	59.	Tezu
30.	Najibabad	60.	Gauhati
31.	Ajmer	61.	Gangtok
32.	Udaipur	62.	Jodhpur
33.	Gwalior	63.	Gorakhpur
34.	Chandigarh	64.	Jammu
35.	Calcutta	65.	Port Blair
36.	Kanpur	66.	Jalandhar
37.	Aligarh	67.	Parbhani
38.	Aurangabad	68.	Agartala
39.	Bangalore	69.	Chinsurah
40.	Baroda	70.	Kohima
41.	Bikaner	71.	Siliguri
42.	Calicut	72.	Tura
43.	Bhuj	73.	Jaipur
44.	Rajkot HPT	74.	Lucknow
45.	Jalgaon	75.	Rohtak
46.	Alleppey	76.	Srinagar
47.	Coimbatore	77.	Hyderabad
48.	Sambalpur	78.	Pondicherry
		79.	Visakhapatnam

1	2
80.	Cuttack
81.	Jeypore
82.	Ahmedabad
83.	Bhopal
84.	Panaji
85.	Raipur
86.	Ratnagiri
87.	Allahabad
88.	Dibrugarh
89.	Suratgarh
90.	Aizawl
91.	Delhi
92.	Adilabad
93.	Sholapur

Financial Assistance for Dr. Y.S. Parmar University for Horticulture

2052. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government Planning Commission and University Grants Commission have sanctioned any financial assistance for Dr. Y. S. Parmar University for Horticulture and Forestry in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not sanctioned financial assistance to Dr. Y. S. Parmar University for Horticulture and forestry during 1985-86.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Central assistance can be given to State Agricultural Universities only when the University Grants Commission declares the University fit to receive central assistance under section 12-B of its Act. Dr. Y. S. Parmar University of Horticulture and Forestry has not been given such clearance by University Grants Commission as yet. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has to approach the University Grants Commission for the above clearance.

Rise in Price of Coal and Other Inputs for Steel Industry

2053. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN :
SHRI K RAMACHANDRA REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of rise in price of coal during the current financial year;

(b) whether prices of inputs into the steel industry have been raised during this period; if so, details thereof; and

(c) whether as a consequence of the rise in the price of coal the production and price of steel in India will be affected, if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Coal prices were revised with effect from January 9, 1986. The percentage increase in the average pit-head prices of coal produced by Coal India Limited and Singareni Collieries Company Limited is 14.75% and 14.06% respectively. The base price increase of coals used by the steel plants works out to 17.5% of the pre-revised average price.

(b) Yes, Sir. Details of increases in the prices or various inputs of the steel industry during 1985-86 are as under :—

(i) Increase in the minimum limit for short distance monements by the Railways from 75 kms. to 100 kms and increase in railway freight surcharge @ 10% beyond 500 kms with effect from 15.4.1985.

(ii) Increase in the rate of cess on coal from 20% to 30% on pit-head value by Bihar Government with effect from 21.6.1985.

(iii) Increase in the rate of fuel surcharge in the cost of purchased power being supplied by DVC with effect from 1.4.1985 @ 3.36 paise/kwh for Durgapur and 2.32 paise/kwh for Bokaro.

(iv) Increase in duty on power by 6.5 paise per kwh by Orissa Government with effect from 1.5.1985 and increase in energy charges by OSEB with effect from 21.8.1985 by 18 paise/kwh and consequent increase in the electricity duty by 7.2 paise/kwh.

(v) Revision in power tariff by MPSEB by an average of 8.6 paise/kwh with effect from 1.5.1985 and increase in duty on power by MP Government by 1 paise per kwh with effect from 1.7.1985.

(vi) Change in freight rate classification of coal with effect from 1.10.1985 (for a distance of 500 kms., the increase in freight rate in rake loads due to change of classification works out to 8.85%).

(vii) Increase in the prices of petroleum products with effect from 1st February, 1986.

(viii) Increase in the price of coal with effect from 9.1.1986 amounts to an average increase in the base price by Rs. 32 per tonne for steel plants.

(ix) Increase in fuel surcharge element in the cost of purchased power due to increase in price of coal with effect from 9.1.1986.

(c) The recent increase in price of coal will not affect production of steel. This increase in price of coal will increase the cost of production of saleable steel by Rs. 191 per tonne in the SAIL steel plants.

Efforts are being made to absorb as much as possible of this increase through improved efficiency and productivity so as to minimise its impact on steel prices.

Report of Mehta Committee on Selection of Collective Bargaining Agents

2054. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mehta Committee which was set up by National Labour Conference to make certain recommendations to Government in regard to the selection of collective bargaining agents, has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the details of its main recommendations and which of those have been accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Sanat Mehta Committee set up by National Labour Conference has made certain recommendations in regard to the selection of collective bargaining agent. The relevant extracts from the report of the Sanat Mehta Committee are given in the statement given below. Final decision on these recommendations has not yet been taken.

Statement

Collective Bargaining Agent

Statutory provision may be made for having a collective bargaining agent at the unit/industry level and the question as to who would be the agent would be decided by the check-off system. The check-off system would operate on the basis of a written authorisation which would be valid for a period of three years given by every employee to his employer under intimation to the union concerned. The Trade Unions have to abide by a new Code of Conduct for being eligible to compete for check-off and recognition as a collective bargaining agent and no craft/category-wise union would be eligible to benefit of check-off or recognition. There would be a sole collective bargaining agent, wherever feasible;

falling which a composite bargaining council with proportional representation subject to a minimum membership. The percentage of membership for qualification as sole agent or for inclusion in the council would be laid down by the IRCs keeping in view the conditions of the industry, the area of operation, including the extent of unionisation in that undertaking/industry. The recognition once granted would be valid for an initial period of three years and this status will continue till it is successfully challenged by others or when the recognised union violates the Code of Conduct. The disqualifications arising out of violation of the Code would operate for a specified period.

2. The above recommendations can be given effect to by having a new chapter in the Industrial Relations Act on 'Collective Bargaining Agent'. The criteria for selection as a sole bargaining agent or as a member of the collective bargaining council has to be on such lines as indicated below :—

- (i) Where there is only one eligible registered union in a unit/industry it shall be certified as the sole bargaining agent, provided it has a minimum percentage of membership as the IRC may prescribe.
- (ii) Where there are more than one registered union in a unit/industry, the union with the maximum support, which shall not be less than 40 per cent for a unit-wise union or 25 per cent for an industry-wise union, shall be certified as the sole bargaining agent.
- (iii) Where the conditions stipulated in (i) and (ii) above are not satisfied, the registered trade unions in the unit/industry, with a minimum membership as decided by the IRC depending on the extent of unionisation in the unit/industry, may constitute a composite bargaining council for the unit/industry, chosen from among the eligible registered trade unions in the unit/industry.
- (iv) The trade Unions certified as collective bargaining agent or as

members of the collective bargaining council may give a written undertaking to abide by the prescribed Code of Conduct as a pre-condition for being considered for certification and for continued functioning as the agent/member of the Council.

Method of Determining the Representative Character of Trade Unions

3. The verification of membership of every registered trade union/industry would be carried out by the Certifying Wing of the IRC and for this purpose the IRC will rely on the check-off particulars available with the employer. Initially for a period of six months from a specified date every registered trade union in the Unit/industry would have the facility of check-off. After the results of verification are known only the recognised union/unions will continue to have that facility. Every union/unions certified as Collective bargaining agent/member of the Collective Bargaining Council will continue to have the status till it is successfully challenged, after an initial period of three years.

T.V. Centre at Jalpaiguri

2055. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

- (a) whether Government of West Bengal has offered one bigha land free of cost to the department for the proposed T.V. relay centre at Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri district;
- (b) if so, the time by which it will be commissioned;
- (c) whether the T.V. tower will have the capacity to cover Bhutan, Cooch Behar and part of Bangladesh;
- (d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to match the powerful towers of Bangladesh and Tibet; and
- (e) whether it is a fact that Alipurduar town is one of the strategic areas at the border and if so, whether priority would be given to it in commissioning the proposed T.V. relay centre ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (e). Establishment of a low power (100 watt) TV transmitter at Alipurduar in Jalpaiguri district is included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan. Implementation of the scheme will depend on actual availability of resources during the Plan period.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) TV coverage in the country is being expanded in a phased manner, depending on availability of resources. TV coverage of border areas has been given due importance in the VI as well as VII Plan.

Augmentation of Export of Farm Produce

2056. SHRI SYED MASUDAL
HOSSAIN.

SHRI R. P. DAS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a suggestion from a panel of experts for a policy initiative to conduct the corporate sector in agriculture for achieving the objective of augmented export of farm produce and additional output; and

(b) if so, the details of the suggestion and Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). It is not clear, exactly as to what panel of experts and suggestion thereof the question refers to and seeks information. Only some suggestions of general nature regarding corporate farming have been made by some agencies.

However, consideration of any formal and specific proposal in this regard would involve a number of factors like the views of concerned State Governments, land ceiling laws and other economic criteria.

Upward Trend in Agricultural Imports

2057. DR. SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether agricultural imports have registered an upward trend from Rs. 783.3 crores in 1980-81 to Rs. 1152.9 crores in 1983-84.

(b) if so, the details of the items imported during the period; year-wise; and

(c) the agencies through which these imports were made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The overall imports of certain essential agricultural commodities have registered an upward trend in 1983-84 as compared to 1980-81. In this connection a statement showing the details of imports of certain essential agricultural commodities during the period 1980-81 to 1983-84 is given below.

(c) The import policy for 1983-84 provided inter-alia that the imports, distribution and pricing of cereals would be made by the Food Corporation of India as per the connected policy of the Government in the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies (Department of Food) while the imports, distribution and pricing of edible oils (as specified in the policy) would be made by the State Trading Corporation as per the connected policy of the Government in the department of Civil Supplies.

Statement

Import of certain essential agricultural commodities during the period 1980-81 to 1983-84.

Sl. Items No.	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83		1983-84	
	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value	Qty.	Value
1. Cereal and Cereal Preparations.								
(a) Wheat	29.60	766.9	1328.0	299.75	1300.7	292.27	2142.3	507.12
(b) Rice	18.0	3.69	64.9	14.69	11.4	3.00	328.1	80.00
(c) Other Cereals	46.0	10.18	113.0	25.15	1.4	0.46	6.6	1.56
(d) Cereal Preparations	34.0	9.95	16.4	7.58	28.7	10.76	54.5	23.23
2. Vegetable Oils, fixed edible Oils)	1643.0	682.90	1351.9	625.28	495.3	226.27	1001.3	540.98

Qty : in thousand tonnes.

Value : Rs. in crores.

**Distribution of Paper for use in
Newspaper Industry**

2058. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details of distribution of paper during the last three years for use in the newspaper industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that in Andhra Pradesh the paper is not supplied to meet the requirements of newspapers published from the State; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such discrimination and the steps being taken to supply sufficient quantity of paper to meet the requirements of Andhra Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) The details of newsprint allocated by the Registrar of Newspapers for India during the last three years are as under :—

Year	Quantity allocated (in M.T.)
1982-83	3,84,187
1983-84	4,04,860
1984-85	4,55,304

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Target of Water Harvesting Structure in
Sixth/Seventh Plan**

2059. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of water harvesting structure (Watersheds) proposed to be constructed in Orissa during Seventh Plan period;

(b) the target for the Sixth Plan period;

(c) whether the target for the Sixth Plan has been fully achieved and if not the reasons therefor; and

(d) Central assistance made for the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) During 7th Plan it is proposed to construct 6750 number of watersheds in the State of Orissa.

(b) For the 6th Plan the target was 2915 number of watersheds.

(c) During 6th Plan, 2901 watersheds were constructed. Thus, there was a slight shortfall in the achievement which was due to land dispute.

(d) A sum of Rs. 533.76 lakhs have been provided as Central assistance.

**Scheme for Marginal Farmers for Crop
Insurance**

2060. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme in the Seventh Plan for subsidising the premium to be paid by the small and marginal farmers for crops insurance;

(b) how would the subsidy cost be shared between the Centre and the States;

(c) how much provision has been made in the Seventh Plan for this purpose;

(d) under what head is this provision accommodated in the Seventh Plan; and

(e) how much amount has been allocated by the Centre to this scheme during the First Year of the Seventh Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Fifty per cent of the insurance service charges (i.e. premium) in respect of

small and marginal farmers is subsidised jointly by the Central Government and the State Government on 50 : 50 basis.

(c) A provision of Rs. 85.00 crore has been tentatively made for the Seventh Five Year Plan. This includes expenditure on subsidy in the premium of small and marginal farmers as well as Central Government's contribution towards the State Crop Insurance Funds and also assistance to the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC).

(d) The expenditure is debitable to Demand No. 2 Agriculture, Major Head '360'; G. 2 (4) (1) — Crop Insurance (Plan) under Department of Agriculture and Cooperation.

(e) A provision of Rs. 16 crore has been made for this scheme during the First year of the Seventh Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Land to Landless Persons
in Bihar**

2061. SHRI RAM SWAROOP RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of the landless persons to whom land has been allotted under the 20 Point Programme in Bihar during the period from April to December, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : Under the 20 Point Programme 12,050 landless persons were allotted ceiling surplus land in Bihar during the period April, 1985 to December 1985.

[*English*]

Foreign Aid for Drinking Water Schemes

2062. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any foreign aid has been offered to meet expenses for drinking water schemes in drought affected areas;

(b) if so, the countries that have offered aid; and

(c) the States that are going to benefit by the aid ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

**Central and State Rules to Protect Drinking
Water**

2063. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is need to update Central and State rules and standards to protect drinking water and if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken as in USA; and

(b) whether any measures are afoot for water conservation by States/local authorities as well as excessive and inattentive use by individuals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Drinking water standards have been laid down by the Ministry of Urban Development as well as the Indian Standards institution. An expert Committee has also been set up in the Ministry recently to update and revise the manual laying down the standards of drinking water.

(b) Water supply is a State subject. It is, therefore for the States/Local Bodies to draw up water resources development and allocation plans taking into account, the competing requirements of different sectors of the economy. The States have also been requested to explore the possibility of realising reasonable tariff from the beneficiaries which will also help in conservation of water. Others measures generally adopted for conserving water are metering of water supplies, regular Leak detection surveys and repairs, prevention of loss by evaporation by use of chemicals like cetyl alcohol, use of self-closing faucets etc. for public stand posts.

*[Translation]***Drinking Water Facilities in Himachal Pradesh**

2064. SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
be pleased to state :

(a) the number of schemes received by
Central Government from Himachal Pradesh
for providing drinking water facility in the
State during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount provided for the same;
and

(c) the names of the schemes in this
regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE
(S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) During the current
year i.e. 1985-86, 185 number of schemes
have been received so far from Govt. of
Himachal Pradesh for approval under the
Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural
Water Supply Programme (ARP) and out
of these 131 number of schemes have been
cleared.

(b) An amount of Rs. 909.84 lakhs
has been released to Himachal Pradesh
under ARP during 1985-86 for execution of
works under the programme.

(c) Names of the schemes cleared during
1985-86 so far are indicated in the state-
ment given below.

Statement*Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme Clearance of Schemes for 1985-86
Himachal Pradesh*

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Schemes
1	2	3
1.	Shimla	L.W.S.S.Ch. Ghenewg Ghandal to villages Katruali.
2.	"	W.S.S. to village Shatain in Teh. Theog.
3.	"	W.S.S. to village Phergot in G. P. Bhogri.
4.	"	L.W.S.S. to villages Haltu in G. P. Basant pur.
5.	"	W.S.S. Chakhana in G. P. Basadhar.
6.	"	G.W.S.S. to village Hashrigewal in G. P. Matal.
7.	"	G.W.S.S. to Deothi in G.P. Seri.
8.	"	W.S.S. to village Saunal in G.P. Baldian.
9.	"	L.W.S.S. for village Bali Evog Natolchattor etc. in G.P. Ghaini.
10.	"	W.S.S. for village Shhosi (Shofa) in G.P. Mashohra.
11.	"	W.S.S. village Nohra Panoti in G.P. Chencog.

1	2	3
12.	Mandi	W.S.S. to village Gagan in G.P. Thachi.
13.	"	W.S.S. Samliai in G.P. Pandoh.
14.	"	W.S.S. Khola Nallah in G.P. Khola Nallah.
15.	"	W.S.S. Brohi Jorala in G.P. Tikkar.
16.	"	W.S.S. to village Ghat Muhath in Teh. Bali Chowki.
17.	"	W.S.S. Madwanpan in G.P. Tel/Shar.
18.	"	L W S S Kajotdhar G/o villager in G.P. Dalap.
19.	"	W.S.S. for village Chuhar valley for Dhamchan C/o villages.
20.	"	W.S.S. Gawar Murtain in G.P. Sainj.
21.	"	W.S.S. Dran Ropa G/o Villages.
22.	"	W.S.S. Kutachi villages in G.P. Kutechi.
23.	"	W.S.S. Chauri Belong in G.P. Belog.
24.	"	L.W.S.S. Dh.lyera in G.P. Kothwan.
25.	"	W.S.S. Seras Samllon Majhitha'a in G.P. Seldwera.
26.	Chamba	W.S.S. villages Mewa Bhardmin.
27.	"	W.S.S. for village Sanghai in G.P. Bhandal.
28.	"	W.S.S. for villages Salodi in G.P. Dior.
29.	"	W.S.S. for village Karon Sumna Parchhi in G.P. Kanged.
30.	"	W.S.S. for village Sangrut Madhan Madhage Sakdiah in G.P. Kengedoura.
31.	"	W.S.S. for village Sagoti Garjindu etc.
32.	"	W.S.S. for village Kund Sinla in G.P. Ligga.
33.	Kullu	W.S.S. for left out village in Farnali.
34.	"	W.S.S. for village Karntrigad.
35.	Hamirpur	L.W.S.S. to village Bugdhur Banihal and Pastal.

1	2	3
36.	Kangra	L.W.S.S. to village Diharjan and Tiora.
37.	„	L.W.S.S. to village Gadwal and Basantpur.
38.	Bilaspur	L.W.S.S. Dekhuit Petta Dangar.
39.	„	L.W.S.S. Matwana Traptra and its adjoining villages in Teh. Ghumarwin.
40.	„	L.W.S.S. for Jole Prithan and Adj. villages.
41.	Chamba	W.S.S. for village sarol Mathara in G.P. Kiri Tec. & Dist. Chamba.
42.	„	W.S.S. for village Batyar Chungry Dhiar etc. in G.P. Batyor.
43.	„	W.S.S. for village Pukhtala Guthan in G.P. Devi Kothi Teh. Churah.
44.	„	—do— Kilod in Teh. Churah.
45.	„	—do— Billa, Spaini Kandhwara and Khandisri in G.P. Khandiaru.
46.	„	—do— Androl Seri in Seri.
47.	„	—do— Ghajotra, Bhagotra and Khilgram in Jundh area Tec—Ghurah.
48.	„	—do— Jundy area for village, Ahwangla, Kamandi Luhad Konth, Khaphlian Drowata chanch etc. Teh. Chirah.
49.	Hamirpur	L.W.S.S. Ropa Belhon S/o Villages.
50.	„	L.W.S.S. Baedera (Barahfar) and Harizan Basti Nodon Block.
51.	„	—do— Mondoter, Bhordu in Teh. & Dist. Hamirpur.
52.	„	—do— Jathana Khirthin g/o villages.
53.	Kangra	Prov. W.S S. to Belhera g/o villages in G.P. Baggi Kangra.
54.	„	—do— Dhena in Teh. Dehra.
55.	„	—do— in G.P. Nana Har in Teh Dehra.
56.	„	Ext. of WSS, Tikkar Paprola (Bhaura) Vill. Gughan.

1	2	3
57.	Kangra	Prov. WSS to village Ghoran, Samal in Teh. Nurpur.
58.	„	—do— Paphah and upper Moch.
59.	„	L.W S S. in G.P. Ranital Balugalowa in Teh & Dist. Kangra.
60.	„	—do— to g/o villages in G.P. Khuna Teh. Dehra.
61.	„	—do— Rajinana in G.P. Balugloa and Chaklian in Teh. & Dist. Kangra.
62.	„	LWSS to g/o village Ghil Khari and Barla Shar in Teh. Dehra.
63.	Kullu	GWSS to village Sumana Tane Takrohal in Patti Pichhli
64.	„	—do— Mashana Mastgora etc.
65.	„	GWSS go g/o villages Bhuntar.
66.	„	—do— in Patti Bhalyan.
67.	Mandi	GWSS Brikhmani in G.P. Rajwari Teh. Sadar.
68.	„	—do— Naura in G.P. Chhamyar Teh. Sadar.
69.	„	—do— Gagoh and Shalli in G.P. Rajwari.
70.	„	LWSS Leda in G.P. Leda Teh. Mandi.
71.	„	—do— WSS for vill. suhra in G.P. Leda.
72.	„	—do— Lalan Kheri Helon in G.P. Kamalah Teh. Sarkaghat.
73.	„	—do— repri Kalar in G.P. Jamani.
74.	„	—do— Heun, Geun and Druman in G.P. har.
75.	„	—do— Chamraini Bhorn Kashmali and Doh in G.P. Chowk.
76.	„	—do— Rapi Dhar in G.P. Bali Chowki.
77.	„	—do— WSS Ropa Padhar and Gharon g/o in G.P. Gumma.
78.	„	—do— Padhar Sanwar and Bindhar in G.P. Batheri.

1	2	3
79.	Shimla	GWSS to village Bharnol Dilmon Bohan Sharan etc. G.P. Seri Teh. Chopal.
80.	"	—do— Silpot Barkole Bagain Tatal etc. G.P. Jhog Chankog Teh. Chopal.
81.	"	LWSS for vill. Tikkeri Silu Nalia etc. in G.P. Deogight Teh. Theog.
82.	"	Ext. to vill. Barwai from WSS Sheigal Jagot.
83.	"	WSS Suri (Urai) G.P. Chikkar.
84.	"	GWSS Kiari G.P. Deorighat.
85.	"	GWSS Jamal and Damiwal.
86.	"	—do— Bharog in G.P.
87.	"	—do— Kot Bholar.
88.	"	—do— Sah Shargali Shimog.
89.	"	Ext. from LWSS Halali Magholi.
90.	"	GWSS Nanu Matail.
91.	"	—do— Badwa Ghuhari.
92.	"	Ext. of WSS Kalti to village Saraliag.
93.	"	—do— Banoti to vill. Shandwala.
94.	"	—do— Bancoti to vill. Kheel.
95.	"	—do— Kot in G.P. Junga.
96.	"	—do— Jangal Manan.
97.	"	Ext. of WSS Dehra Dhoai,
98.	"	GWSS for vill. Hund in G.P. Satlahi in Teh. & Dist. Shimla.
99.	"	—do— Parai in G.P. Dharhag Teh. Shimla.
100.	"	—do— Kalyanpur in G.P. Mashotra.
101.	"	—do— Racchal Mool Koti in G.P. Baldian.
102.	"	Phagla in G.P. Anandpur.

1	2	3
103.	Shimla	— do — Chandru in G.P. Mashahra.
104.	„	— do — Kanola in G.P. Mashahra.
105.	„	— do — Loha Dhala and Kayari in G.P. Junga.
106.	„	— do — Chayhayann Pandit in G.P. Junga.
107.	„	GWSS to village Chanclidhar Chandwa Shanlog etc. in G.P. Charoli.
108.	Sirmour	LWSS for village Bag Dewni Teh. Nahan.
109.	„	— do — Bagnaghat in G.P. Nahan.
110.	„	— do — Gaddosar and g/o villages.
111.	„	— do — Chantia Banwa.
112.	„	— do — Kharu Balar—
113.	„	— do — Polu in G.P. Hashan.
114.	„	— do — Shor Jugarh Teh. Pachand.
115.	„	— do — Chamrog-Ki-Mahan in G.P. Surla Janot.
116.	„	— do — Chahyutta in G.P. Chalyutta in G.P. Binahki-Ser.
117.	„	— do — Mahlana in Tec. Pachand.
118.	Solan	LWSS for village Lugg Bhumakri and g/o villages in Teh. Nalagarh.
119.	„	GWSS Lavi Kalayan in G.P. Dangri Teh. & Dist. Solan.
120.	„	— do — Panogh-Damkri in G P. Jaunaji.
121.	„	— do — Shar Chirak in G.I. Masawar.
122.	„	— do — Kamah in G.P. Jaunaji.
123.	„	— do — Gan-ki-ser Jahilate in G.P. Slogra.
124.	„	GWSS Kathog in G.P. Stogra.
125.	„	— do — Lagral Scharari in G.P. Masawar.
126.	„	— do — Sahawala in G.P. Slogra.

1	2	3
127.	Solan	—do— Bayala in G.P. Masawer.
128.	„	—d5— Sheel Shamleg in G P.
129.	„	LWSS Khol Khas and Adj. villages.
130.	„	GWSS Panjali Dhali Bhotoh and its adj. villages in Teh. Nalagarh.
131.	Una	Providing WSS Behal Stdu (Amli Tilla) in Teh Amb.

[English]

Development Council for Housing

2066. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRIMATI MADHUREE
SINGH :
SHRI BANWARI LAL
PUROHIT :
DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR
TRIPATHI :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a Development Council for housing; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is a no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Nationalised Body for Urban Water Supply and Sanitation

2067. SHRI YASHWANTRAO
GADAKH PATIL :
SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a nationalised body for urban water supply and sanitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outlay for urban water supply and sanitation for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is a proposal to set up a financing body for urban infrastructure including water supply and Sewerage/sanitation. A provision of Rs 55 crores towards contribution to the equity capital of the Body has been made in the Seventh Five Year Plan. As the proposal is yet to be finalised, it is not possible to indicate the other details at this stage.

(c) The Approved outlay for urban water supply and sanitation by the States and Union Territories for the Annual Plan 1985-86, as indicated by them in their Annual Plan Documents, for the 1986-87 are as under :—

(i) Urban Water Supply	—39,893.00 Lakhs
(ii) Urban Sewerage	— 8,117.38 „
(iii) Urban Low Cost Sanitation	— 1,668.23 „

[Translation]

Regional Offices of HUDCO and National Building Organisation in Bhopal

2068. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up regional offices of HUDCO and National Building Organisation in Bhopal; and

(b) if so, the time by which the said regional offices will start functioning ?

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

(b) In principle, it has been decided to set up a regional office of the National Building Organisation (Rural Housing Wing) at Bhopal. Accordingly NBO has been advised to take necessary follow up action. Pursuant to a decision taken by its Board of Directors, HUDCO has already initiated action for setting up a Regional Office at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh.

Financial Assistance to States for Development of Towns and Tourist Centres

2069. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to have a Town Development Scheme for planned development of important towns, tourist centres and industrial areas of the country;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to provide financial assistance to the States formulate schemes for development of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Development of Small and Medium towns, Central assistance is available for development of selected towns having a population upto 1 lakh, in the States. The Scheme has been continued during the Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme *inter-alia* covers components relating to residential area development, traffic and transportation, markets and mandies, industrial estates, low cost sanitation etc. As per

the revised guidelines, each town is eligible for assistance, on matching basis, upto a maximum of Rs. 52 lakhs, including a compulsory component of Rs. 6 lakhs on low cost sanitation. Besides, additional assistance only for low cost sanitation projects, to the extent of Rs. 8 lakhs will be available on matching basis, if opted for.

As a special case, central assistance was made available during the Sixth Five Year Plan to some of the towns for construction of tourist dormitories for the towns of tourist importance/pilgrim centres.

(c) Does not arise.

Royalty on Minerals Outstanding Against Government of India Undertakings in M.P.

2070. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of royalty on minerals outstanding against Government of India undertakings in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) the action being taken by the Union Government to ensure the payment of the outstanding amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Revamping of Sick Fertilizer Plants

2071. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
DR. G.S. RAJHANS :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study sponsored by the Bureau of Public Enterprises on fertiliser plants in 1984 recommended revamping of sick fertiliser plants; and

(b) if so, the details of the study and the steps being taken for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) and (b). A study on 'inter-firm comparison' of fertiliser plants was undertaken by the Bureau of Public Enterprises during 1985. Among other suggestions, the study recommended a rehabilitation package for chronically sick plants and listed the tasks to be undertaken to enable these units to achieve higher capacity utilisation.

Even prior to this study, Government had undertaken effective steps to improve the capacity utilisation of those plants which were operating at low capacity. Some of the steps already taken were sanctioning the installation of captive power plants, replacement of old equipments and revamping of some units. These activities are being continued on need basis. Suitable provision for funds has been made for rehabilitation of the old and sick units during the 7th Plan.

Increase in Cost of Production of Wheat, Rice and Cereals

2072. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRI B.K. GADHVI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether average cost of production of various cereals has been going up since 1967;

(b) if so, the increase in the cost of production of wheat, rice and other coarse grains over the period 1967 to 1982 at all India level and for the States at constant prices;

(c) what is the annual rate of growth in the cost of production of wheat, rice and coarse grains for the country as a whole and in various States;

(d) whether the cost data is collected by the Commission for Agricultural costs and prices; and

(e) the manner in which the cost data is collected and what is the sampling method adopted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). The Comprehensive Scheme for Studying the Cost of Cultivation/Production of Principal Crops is being implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture since 1970-71 on a continuing basis. Estimates of average cost of cultivation/production of different crops are therefore worked out State-wise since 1970-71 only.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. The cost data is collected by Sixteen Agricultural/General Universities in different States of the country regularly under the Comprehensive Scheme as stated above. The cost estimates based on these data are supplied to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) for recommending procurement/support prices of agricultural commodities. The sampling design followed for Cost Studies is three stage stratified random sampling; with the tehsil as the primary sampling unit, a cluster of three villages as the secondary unit and operational holdings within the cluster as the third and ultimate stage. The data for Cost Studies are collected through the cost accounting method.

Control of State Govts. On TV Programmes

2073. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Government are controlling the TV programmes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) to (c). Doordarshan Kendras with programme production facilities located in various States invariably put out programmes in the local language reflecting different aspects of social, economic and cultural life in the respective States, The National Programme of Doordarshan also includes programmes concerning different

States in the country: Wherever facilities for TV programme production exist, the Chief Minister of the concerned State can utilise the medium of Television for broadcasting messages to the people of the State on important occasions. Full-fledged TV centres in various States have Programme Advisory Committees to advise on programme planning, etc. These Committees always include representatives of the respective State Govts. Thus, while "broadcasting" is an item in the Union List of the 7th Schedule to the Constitution of India, every attempt is made by Doordarshan, within the available facilities, to adequately cater for the programme requirements of various States.

Media Coverage on African, Asian and Latin American Countries.

2474. SHRI ANIL BASU :
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :
SHRI SAIFUDDIN
CHOWDHARY :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are satisfied with the coverage by the Indian media on Africa, other Asian countries and Latin America;

(b) whether there is any plan to improve the coverage in the near future;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether mass media like Doordarshan and All India Radio can be mobilised for this purpose to begin with; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) to (e). There has been steady improvement of coverage from Africa, Asia and Latin America through the Pool of News Agencies of Non-aligned Countries, Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies, Correspondents of All India Radio posted abroad and exchange arrangements of Doordarshan through 'VISNEWS' and 'ASIA VISION'. Although the position is fairly satisfactory, there is scope for further improvement. It is the constant endeavour of the Government to increase coverage of such areas through various measures including the addition of more links to Indian News Pool and more effective use of the existing facilities.

Subsidy Released Under IRDP

2075. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the amount of subsidy released for Integrated Rural Development Programme upto January, 1986 of the financial year 1985-86 is much less in comparison to previous years; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details thereof for the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A statement of central releases for 1983-84, 1984-85 and 1985-86 for IRDP upto January each year is given below. The statement would indicate that at all India level the central releases during 1985-86 are more than previous two years.

Statement

State-wise Central release for IRDP.

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTS.	(Rs. lakhs)		
		Till January, 1984 (1983-84)	Till January, 1985 (1984-85)	Till January, 1986 (1985-86)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	798.00	636.45	1333.19
2.	Assam	—	422.00	317.88
3.	Bihar	568.00	968.00	1326.81

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Gujarat	436.00	376.50	398.94
5.	Haryana	356.00	319.38	371.42
6.	Himachal Pradesh	182.00	138.00	185.44
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.00	50.00	136.98
8.	Karnataka	350.00	372.00	658.06
9.	Kerala	414.73	373.86	359.72
10.	Madhya Pradesh	902.00	729.00	981.62
11.	Maharashtra	702.00	815.00	985.67
12.	Manipur	—	34.00	31.60
13.	Meghalaya	—	—	42.72
14.	Nagaland	42.00	42.00	67.07
15.	Orissa	511.00	628.00	890.86
16.	Punjab	472.00	472.00	346.36
17.	Rajasthan	562.00	592.00	638.07
18.	Sikkim	8.00	8.00	4.52
19.	Tamil Nadu	1486.45	1327.40	1306.20
20.	Tripura	34.00	34.00	52.96
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1834.00	2508.23	3069.01
22.	West Bengal	102.00	665.18	872.85
23.	A & N Islands	—	5.00	—
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	192.00	192.00	151.05
25.	Chandigarh	—	4.00	2.23
26.	D & N Haveli	4.00	8.00	8.00
27.	Delhi	30.00	33.00	30.60
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	48.00	48.00	96.00
29.	Lakshadweep	20.00	20.00	11.16
30.	Mizoram	80.00	80.00	44.64
31.	Pondicherry	16.00	32.00	7.13
All India :		10190.18	11832.60	14728.79

Survey of Minerals Deposits in Goa

2076. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey of mineral deposits in the district of Goa in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu;

(b) if so, the results of the survey; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to make such a survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Survey of minerals is a continuous process and is being continued in Goa also. As a result of the surveys carried out so far by Geological Survey of India, the following reserves have been estimated :—

Mineral	Reserves in Million Tonnes
Iron ore	390 (+ 60% Fe)
Manganese ore	3.3 (low grade)
Bauxite	10.18 (40% Al ₂ O ₃)
Mililoite limestone	17.24
Siliceous limestone	80
Calcareous clay	9.33
Clay	9,307
Silica sand	24

Low grade chromite has also been located and the reserves are yet to be

estimated. The survey work in the area is still continuing.

[Translation]

Films Produced by Film Industry

2077. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA
Will the Minister of INFORMATION
AND BROADCASTING be pleased to
state :

(a) the number of feature films produced by film industry in India every year and the number of films out of them produced for the purpose of export; and

(b) the names of the countries to which Indian films are exported and the details in this regard pertaining to the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Statistics about feature films produced in a year are not available. The Government is also not aware of the number of feature films, if any, which might have been produced, for the purpose of export. However, the number of films certified for public exhibition in India during the last five years is given below :

Year	No. of feature films certifies
1981	737
1982	763
1983	741
1984	833
1985	912

(b) A statement is given below.

Statement

Films Exported to Various Countries From 1982-83 to 1984-85

S. No.	Name of country	1982-83		1983-84		1984-85	
		No. of films exported	Value in Rs.	No. of films exported	Value in Rs.	No. of films exported	Value in Rs.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Afghanistan	3	1,83,263.00	11	5,56,312.00	8	4,44,276.00
2.	Australia	14	6,30,297.40	4	1,64,300.00	6	3,45,215.98
3.	Abu-Dhabi	12	8,60,000.00	7	3,49,000.00	4	3,72,500.00
4.	Algeria	7	2,42,560.80	2	70,272.00	2	67,000.00
5.	Angola	—	—	—	—	5	3,55,010.80
6.	Bahrain	—	—	4	90,500.00	—	—
7.	Barbados	8	7,32,375.00	4	5,49,635.00	1	80,000.00
8.	Belgium	—	—	1	22,551.60	—	—
9.	Botswana	3	1,05,000.00	—	—	—	—
10.	Brazil	—	—	1	52,900.00	—	—
11.	Bulgaria	—	—	6	6,48,197.52	11	10,05,577.56
12.	Burma	6	4,05,494.00	7	6,52,786.00	6	5,67,307.00
13.	Brunei	1	1,73,248.50	—	—	—	—
14.	China	—	—	1	72,100.00	3	3,26,563.56
15.	Cuba	—	—	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Czechoslovakia	—	—	—	—	1	3,20,000.00
17.	Denmark	—	—	1	47,156.57	2	68,748.00
18.	Dubai	257	4,71,24,502.65	257	3,78,65,318.00	246	2,94,88,029.90
19.	Djibouti	16	5,29,058.00	18	9,20,762.00	5	2,12,500.00
20.	East Germany	—	—	—	—	1	5,20,000.00
21.	Egypt	24	15,07,836.00	13	12,01,125.00	7	3,38,946.65
22.	Ethiopia	1	29,239.76	—	—	—	—
23.	Fiji	70	50,75,469.55	67	51,44,208.00	48	32,19,855.00
24.	France	7	7,05,678.57	7	7,49,100.00	5	8,26,200.00
25.	Finland	—	—	1	21,112.00	1	44,659.00
26.	Gambia	11	8,77,495.40	30	17,28,420.00	18	7,14,773.35
27.	Ghana	—	—	1	31,420.00	—	—
28.	West Germany	3	6,41,283.71	2	1,55,288.70	—	—
29.	Gibraltar	5	96,500.00	10	5,07,750.00	27	11,40,750.00
30.	Guyana	6	5,20,107.00	—	—	—	—
31.	Holland	3	78,880.00	—	—	1	1,13,440.00
32.	Hungary	6	3,72,567.00	3	1,16,451.61	1	61,678.00
33.	Hong Kong	—	—	1	5,788.00	7	3,59,503.00
34.	Indonesia	47	61,32,643.00	36	58,95,777.35	25	50,02,711.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
35.	Iran	17	3,35,916.50	24	10,45,989.00	6	1,17,095.00
36.	Iraq	9	5,76,025.69	13	6,84,037.32	2	1,18,579.35
37.	Israel	3	1,41,600.00	—	—	—	—
38.	Japan	12	3,08,100.15	8	2,34,935.25	1	1,01,520.00
39.	Jordan	51	21,13,562.68	32	14,29,783.50	16	8,50,967.00
40.	Kenya	12	3,69,155.00	1	35,000.00	—	—
41.	Lebenon	6	4,69,290.05	6	2,88,902.00	7	2,89,393.00
42.	Libiria	10	3,42,906.00	8	3,45,851.00	1	1,40,000.00
43.	Libya	21	8,80,182.33	14	5,30,462.00	5	1,74,622.00
44.	Lesotho	7	3,50,186.30	—	—	—	—
45.	Latin America (Cuba)	—	—	1	48,921.00	—	—
46.	Mozambique	3	1,41,642.00	—	—	—	—
47.	Middle East (Greece)	6	2,44,521.20	4	1,41,753.00	—	—
48.	Maruitius	45	23,39,720.00	32	23,17,292.00	57	24,73,250.00
49.	Morocco	62	35,84,342.00	55	32,68,418.00	29	16,37,934.00
50.	Malaysia	41	14,66,855.00	30	9,24,500.00	15	2,64,000.00
51.	Maldives	18	4,30,631.50	26	9,59,659.25	4	1,99,896.00

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
52. Mexico	1		75,000.00		—		—	
53. Muscat (Oman)	—				4	2,15,000.00	—	
54. New Zealand	—				—		1	21,616.35
55. Nigeria	11		7,65,421.00		14	11,45,495.54	3	1,02,330.17
56. Peru (Iima)	25		8,38,769.00		8	3,71,477.00	14	5,26,668.10
57. Poland	—				—		1	1,56,068.29
58. Portugal	—				—		1	85,817.12
59. Scandinavian Countries	—				—		4	2,56,943.66
60. Sri Lanka	61		45,75,828.26		55	41,02,830.56	32	15,18,909.02
61. Sireea-Leone	2		54,000.00		—		2	80,002.00
62. Sudan	13		4,10,176.00		34	12,00,987.50	5	2,19,377.05
63. Singapore	102		46,12,710.78		81	30,07,036.00	78	38,61,434.98
64. Sultan-E.Oman (Muscat)	4		5,55,000.00		2	45,000.00	—	
65. Suriname	16		7,52,778.00		3	1,24,010.00	—	
66. Sweden	—				6	21,319.00	—	
67. Switzerland	2		1,79,003.00		1	2,57,969.59	1	55,353.70
68. Sharjah	1		5,00,000.00		—		—	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
69.	Spain	—	—	—	—	7	74,880.00
70.	Syria	9	5,05,181.00	16	8,58,451.00	7	1,57,384.48
71.	Sanna	30	13,80,865.10	21	11,99,315.44	7	4,02,826.27
72.	Taiwan	—	—	—	—	1	34,880.40
73.	Tanzania	31	16,74,700.00	19	15,72,742.00	10	6,79,182.00
74.	Thailand	1	25,153.01	—	—	—	—
75.	Trinidad	16	19,69,170.00	10	6, 4,288.00	9	4,58,804.85
76.	Turkey	1	71,179.00	2	66,195.00	—	—
77.	Tunisia	8	3,34,136.00	1	42,900.00	—	—
78.	Togo	1	9,751.00	—	—	—	—
79.	U. K/Ireland	48	79,24,393.15	39	50,04,964.76	36	27,64,774.59
80.	U.S.A/Canada	48	20,59,972.12	39	9,40,483.11	19	2,81,906.04
81.	U.S.S.R.	9	38,75,000.00	12	54,01,000.00	13	45,92,000.00
82.	Yemen	3	1,08,088.75	8	3,88,977.50	1	42,500.00
83.	Yugoslavia	3	1,71,871.00	1	1,46,500.00	1	64,860.00
84.	Entire World	2	5,34,169.41	1	96,608.36	1	8,000.00
85.	Zanzibar	—	—	1	20,000.00	—	—
86.	Zimbabwe	—	—	—	—	1	32,500.00

[English]

Telecast of Feature Films Selected for Filmotsav

2078. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan proposes to telecast feature films which were selected in the Indian panorama of Filmotsav on the national network of Doordarshan; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Feature films selected for Indian panorama of Filmotsav are eligible for selection for telecast on the national network of Doordarshan if such films are formally offered for this purpose by the concerned producers/TV right-holders.

Supply of Cows to Beneficiaries under IRDP

2079. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cows supplied to the beneficiaries under the Integrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Plan;

(b) whether this has resulted in improving the production and supply of milk in the rural areas;

(c) whether the beneficiaries under the IRDP who were supplied with milch cattle have organised into co-operative dairy development societies; and

(d) if not, whether there are any such proposals for the future ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUDA SINGH) : (a) No separate information of cows supplied under the programme is collected.

(b) Information regarding production and supply of milk separately for rural and

urban areas is not compiled. However, the total milk production in the country has increased and the estimated all India production of milk during the last three years is as follows :—

Year	Milk production (in million tonnes)
1983-84 (Provisional)	37.09
1984-85 (Provisional)	40.17
1985-86 (anticipated)	42.31

This is result of a number of schemes and no separate assessment of IRDP contribution is available though the evaluation studies have brought out that supply of milch animals is an important activity under IRDP and its positive impact on milk production.

(c) and (d). The position differs from State to State. In some States there are co-operative societies of beneficiaries, in some it is not there. The need for adequate arrangements for collection and marketing of milk by cooperative of other agency in order to enable the beneficiary to derive full benefit from the activity has been emphasised in the guidelines issued on the subject.

Import of Cows

2080. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were proposals to import cows from West Germany to be supplied to Tirupati-Tirumalai Devasthanam in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the proposal was subsequently given up; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). A proposal to import one thousand gift cows from Federal

Republic of Germany (FRG) to be financed under the Indo-FRG Bilateral Assistance Programme was accepted by Government of India. The import of cows was to be canalised through National Dairy Development Board (NDDB). The Andhra Pradesh Dairy Development Cooperative Federation had permitted the Tirupati-Tirumalai Devasthanam in Andhra Pradesh to book some of FRG gift cows to be allotted to Andhra Pradesh. However, the project for import of cows from FRG is yet to be finalised as it is still being evaluated by the FRG authorities.

Technologies for Transformation of Rural Life

2081. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be please to state :

(a) whether Government propose to identify technologies which could transform rural life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to utilise them for rural people; and

(d) the results achieved, if any ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) At present, the Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) is supporting 94 projects in different States for field testing and demonstration of improved technologies in different sectors of the rural economy, including village and cottage industries, solar energy, biogas, micro-irrigation, low cost housing and sanitation, fisheries, animal transportation and post harvest technologies. CART has also identified 45 simple and low cost technologies for improvement of rural life.

(c) The first step is to see that the technologies identified are fieldtested and demonstrated in rural areas in order to establish their viability. In the second phase, viable technologies can be disseminated on an extensive scale through different

development programmes. The field testing and demonstration is being done at present.

(d) As most of these projects have been taken up in the last one and a half years, it is too early to evaluate the results. This would be possible after a particular project is completed. However, the initial response to many of the new technologies has been encouraging.

Timing of Display of Advertisements on Doordarshan

2082. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the Prime time, if any allocated and reserved for display of advertisements on the Doordarshan national hook-up on week days particularly on Wednesdays, Fridays and Sundays and the income accrued to Doordarshan therefrom;

(b) whether the T.V. viewers are by and large very much distressed over the repetition of the same themes of advertisements in the midst of the popular programmes; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to shift the timing for display of these advertisements particularly when there are popular programmes like Chitrahari, Film and serials of interest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No prime time as such is reserved for display of advertisements on Doordarshan. Advertisements are put out along with various types of programmes, telecast on the national hook-up or otherwise, on all days of the week. The number and duration of individual advertisements put out along with different programmes telecast on the national network varies from programme to programme and day to day. It is, therefore not possible to indicate the required figures of income from such advertisements on some days of the week.

(b) Advertisements are put out at the beginning and end of programmes and

during natural breaks in programmes. Advertisements are not put out in the body of the programmes. In some cases, advertisers repeat their advertisements to enhance the impact of their messages.

(c) There is no such proposal.

Drinking Water Facility for Rural Population in Seventh Plan

2083. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH :
SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN :
SHRI B. V. DESAI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Ministers in-charge of rural development met in the capital recently to consider the Seventh Plan strategy for providing safe and adequate water facilities to the entire rural population;

(b) if so, the details of discussions held;

(c) whether the meeting reviewed the norms set for the rural drinking water supply programmes; if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the follow-up action being taken ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). A meeting of State Ministers in-charge of Rural Water Supply was held on 13th February, 1986.

A statement indicating the main points arising out of the discussion held during the Conference is given below.

(d) The States agreed to take necessary action in this regard.

Statement

The main points arising out of discussions held during the Conference of State Ministers held on 13th February, 1986 at New Delhi.

1. All out effort would be made to Provide adequate and safe drinking water supply to the entire rural population of the country.

2. Highest priority would be taken to cover the problem villages spilled over from the Sixth Plan period followed by problem villages identified subsequently and coverage of partially covered problem villages.

3. Coverage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe habitations should be given the highest priority and the sources meant to benefit SC/ST populations should be entirely located within the SC/ST habitations for providing them easy accessibility,

4. There is urgent need to develop low cost options for providing safe drinking water in rural areas so as to expend coverage with the available resources.

5. The Technology mission should aim at finding low cost water treatment for problems of fluorides, salinity and brackishness, bacteriological contamination, improving the recharging of ground water through proper micro-level ecological planning and developing the traditional water retention structure in hill, desert and tribal areas through use of appropriate technology.

6. The maintenance aspect of the created water source should be given adequate attention and for this purpose full advantage should be taken of the Seventh Plan provision for utilising plan funds under MNP upto 10% on maintenance.

7. There is urgent need for integrating the drinking water supply programme with Health education and promotion of health consciousness amongst the rural population. Health education pertaining to drinking water supply and sanitation should be made an integral part of formal Primary education and non-formal education programme for children and in all adult education programme.

8. Women should be fully involved in the selection of sites of water sources as they are the principal beneficiaries.

9. There should be full involvement of the rural community in implementation of the drinking water supply programme. The voluntary organisation should also be fully involved in implementation of rural water supply scheme as well as in motivating people and promotion of health consciousness.

10. All efforts will be made for the successful implementation of the integrated programme of construction of sanitary latrines in the rural areas.

[*Translation*]

Legislation to Formulate Master Plan for all Towns

2084. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether keeping in view the increase in population and urbanisation Government propose to prepare a model legislation to be adopted by the States enabling them to prepare and implement a Master Plan for all the towns in their respective States having more than 10,000 population in order to ensure an orderly development of these towns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : The Central Government have prepared a model legislation and circulated it among the States for adoption, the model is being constantly updated keeping in view factors, like population and urbanisation.

Scheme to Organise Rural Labourers

2085. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared any scheme to organise rural labourers and especially agricultural labourers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it was introduced; and

(c) the number of community blocks where it has been introduced and the time by which it will be introduced throughout the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Plan Scheme for appointing Honorary Rural Organisers was introduced in August, 1981. The Scheme is being implemented by State Governments and each organiser is being paid an honorarium of Rs. 200/- per month and a fixed conveyance allowance of Rs. 50/- per month. Briefly, the functions of the organisers are to educate rural workers about their rights and duties and stress the value of organisation, to help them to organise themselves into co-operatives, trade unions, or other forms of organisations, as may be considered necessary, to make them aware of the existence of the various labour laws with which they may be concerned as also to implement, impart knowledge about the various provisions of these laws.

(c) 1500 posts of honorary organisers have allocated to 14 States/Union Territories. As per available information, 851 honorary organisers have been appointed. It is not possible to say when the scheme will be extended throughout the country.

Material Printed by Regional Publicity Directorates

2086. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the details and total value of the material printed subject-wise by regional publicity directorates during the year 1985-86 and the income earned by Government therefrom;

(b) the arrangements made to ensure that this printed material reaches in remote villages; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and its regional offices produce unpriced printed publicity material for free distribution only. Hence, the question of government earning any income therefrom does not arise. During the year 1985-86, 186 printed publicity jobs valued for Rs. 59.498 lakhs approximately have been undertaken so far.

(b) The publicity material produced by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity is freely distributed all over the country according to the campaign needs through a large number of agencies as well as directly so as to reach all sections of population including those living in remote villages.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Area Reserved for High Yielding Nets

2087. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that as per the provisions of the Indian Marine Act, the areas of operation for fishermen are earmarked for different categories;

(b) if so, the area of operation reserved for unmechanised boats and that for mechanised boats;

(c) whether there is any area of operation reserved for high yielding catch nets known as pension nets; and

(d) the area reserved for big mechanised boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a); (b) and (d). Central Government have advised State Governments for restricting areas of operation by different types of fishing vessels. Accordingly, States viz., Orissa, Kerala, Maharashtra

and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu have enacted suitable legislations. Goa Administration have notified an area of 5 kms. from the coast as specified are prohibiting operation of mechanised vessels. Government of Orissa have enacted legislation reserving waters upto 5 kms. for traditional non-mechanised boats and mechanised boats are allowed to operate beyond 5 kms. from the shore. Vessels of 25 gross tonnes and above or above 15 mts. length are allowed to operate beyond 10 kms from the shores of Orissa. Areas upto 3 Nautical miles are reserved for non-mechanised fishing and mechanised boats are permitted to use areas beyond 3 Nautical miles along the Tamil Nadu Coast. According to Marine Fishing Regulation Act of Kerala, mechanised vessels rigged for Purse-seining, Ring seining, Pelagic and mid-water trawling are prohibited in the Territorial Waters. The Govt., of Maharashtra have not notified so far any specific areas Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued executive orders based on the guidelines of Government of India demarcating areas upto 10 kms. for non-mechanised vessels and mechanised vessels are allowed to operate beyond 10 kms. limited. The remaining States are duly considering enactment of suitable legislation in their respective states.

(c) Government are not aware of any net known as pension nets.

Violation of Area of Fishing Operation by Mechanised Boats

2088. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from unmechanised fishing boat owners to the effect that the mechanised boats are destroying their fishing nets and snatching away the catch available to them by operating their fishing activity in the area of 5 fathoms from the sea coast which is earmarked for operation of unmechanised boats; and

(b) the steps Government have taken to prevent the recurrence of the violation of areas of operation by mechanised boats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Although no complaints have been received recently by the Central Government from unmechanised fishing boat owners, the Government are aware above disputes between traditional non-mechanised boat and small mechanised boat operators in Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu and the States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu.

(b) Central Government have advised the maritime States' Governments to enact suitable legislation to demarcate fishing zones for non-mechanised, mechanised and large fishing boats. Governments of Orissa, Kerala Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and Goa, Daman and Diu have enacted requisite legislations. These State Government are taking suitable action to prevent recurrence of violation of areas of operation by mechanised boats.

World Bank Assistance for Housing Project in Bombay

2089. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(c) whether the world Bank has agreed to finance a housing project to rehabilitate the families living in dilapidated and dangerous houses in Bombay; and

(b) if so, the details of the project and the World Bank assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is no World Bank Scheme to finance any housing project to specifically rehabilitate the families living in dilapidated and dangerous houses in Bombay. However, under the Bombay Urban Development Project, the World Bank is providing loan assistance to the extent of 138.00 Million for, among others, Land Infrastructure Serviving Programme, slum upgrading and Urban renewal, covering a poulation of 5,50,000.

Transmission Tower at Panji in Goa

2090. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had assured the House that the height of the transmission tower at Panaji in Goa will be increased and power-station upgraded so that television reception in the Sindhudurg district of Maharashtra and adjoining districts will be more effective;

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

(c) within what period the television reception in Sindhudurg and adjoining ? districts will be considerably improved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) It was stated in reply to unstarred question No. 55 answered in the Lok Sabha on Number 18, 1985 that parts of Sindhudurg district would be brought under TV coverage when the power of the TV transmitter at Panaji is augmented to 10 KW by about the middle of 1986.

(b) and (c). Construction of a 110 metre TV tower at Panaji is in progress. It is expected that the transmitter would be commissioned on full power of 10 KW by about the middle of 1986, inter alia, bringing parts of Sindhudurg district under TV coverage.

Revaluation of Extension Programme

2091. **DR. T. KALPANA DEVI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to states :

(a) whether there is lack of awareness about utilisation of agricultural technology in the country;

(b) whether country's on going extension programmes such as National Demonstration, Training and Visit, Krishi Vigyan Kendras; Lab to Land Programmes etc., not achieved the desired results;

(c) whether all these programmes will be evaluated and revamped; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir. However, more extension efforts are necessary to guide and help the farmers so that they could take full advantage of the latest agricultural technologies.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir. These projects have already been evaluated/assessed from time to time as a part of the monitoring system of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

(d) The question does not arise.

Training of Staff by National Academy of Agricultural Research Management

2092. DR. T. KALPANA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Academy of Agricultural Research Management was set up at Hyderabad by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in 1976 and if so, the total expenditure incurred on it during the last three years;

(b) the number of staff trained by the Academy and whether this is considered adequate vis-a-vis requirement;

(c) whether any appraisal/evaluation of the work of the Academy has been made; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A total expenditure of about Rs. 2,80,43,270 (including National Agricultural Research Project) was incurred on it during the last three years;

(b) The number of staff trained by the Academy in various programmes from September, 1976 to February, 1986 is 2768.

The number of scientists of various grades yet to be trained is about 2,000. Though there is some backlog, yet more than 50% of the scientific staff have been trained during the last ten years, which is quite satisfactory.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A Quinquennial Review Team conducted a review of the working of the National Academy of Agricultural Research Management for the period 1976-1981 and made certain recommendations. Based on these recommendations the Council has agreed that :

1. the role and function of the National Academy of agricultural Research Management should be :

(i) to help create and maintain a research environment providing necessary operations flexibility and preventing commercialisation and bureaucratisation of research.

(ii) to promote interest in specialised research among young scientists and in more broad-based research among the more senior scientists and

(iii) to increase competence of research scientists in efficient management of research projects;

2. that an expert committee be appointed to assess the training needs of each level as there are several levels of research management and training;

3. that two alumni association may be organised, one for the foundation course and another for other training programmes to find out the effectiveness of the training programmes undertaken at the Academy;

4. to ensure that appropriate training programmes be provided for

teaching faculty members of Agricultural Universities and certain Institutes of Indian Council of Agricultural Research involved in teaching functions;

5. that greater attention be paid to the recruitment and development of the faculty at the Academy specially for intensive 'field research' and 'research Management' and faculty members may be sent selectively to appropriate institutions abroad;
6. that appropriate courses and programmes be developed for different categories of research workers;
7. that even after the Academy has a fully developed faculty there should be active involvement of the senior scientists and administrators of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research Headquarters, Indian Council of Agricultural Research Institutes and the Agricultural Universities.
8. that in the next five years there should be appropriate phasing of the training programmes

Iron Ore Stocks with IISCO Mines at Gua and Manoharpur

2093. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the iron ore captive mines of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. at Gua and Manoharpur in Singhbhum District of Bihar have got huge accumulated stocks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the quality of the ore is extremely good; and

(c) in view of IISCO's limited capacity, whether the surplus ore will be supplied to other Steel Plants also and made available for export purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) As on

February 1, 1986 the stock of iron ore at Gua and Chiria (Manoharpur) were 8.68 lakhs tonnes and 2.33 lakhs tonnes respectively.

(b) No, Sir. The iron ore from Gua and Chiria/Manoharpur is inherently soft and friable in nature with low iron content and adverse alumina/silica ratio. It is technologically necessary to mix hard iron ore of better alumina/silica ratio with this ore before use in IISCO.

(c) Surplus iron ore is presently being supplied to other steel plants in accordance with their requirements. The possibility of exports has not been explored. Iron ore of generally better quality is being exported from the country.

Amendment of Industrial Disputes Act to Facilitate Closure of Weak NTC Mills

2094. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to amend the Industrial Disputes Act so as to facilitate the closure of some of the weakest mills under the National Textile Corporation;

(b) if so, the details of the amendment and the names of the mills proposed to be closed; and

(c) Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

Damage to Wheat, Gram and Orange Crop by Hailstorm

2095. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated total damage caused to wheat, gram and orange crops due to heavy hailstorm in various parts of the country during the months of January and February, 1986; and

(b) whether Union Government have and scheme for the provision of any assistance to the affected farmers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) The State Governments of Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra have reported damages to crops due to hailstorm. The details are as under:—

	Cropped area affected (in lakh ha.)
(i) Madhya Pradesh	6.18
(ii) Maharashtra	
(a) Area under horticulture crops like orange, banana etc.	0.03
(b) Area under agricultural crops.	0.25

The Government of Haryana have reported that hailstorm occurred in the 7 districts of the State, but that was of mild intensity. A nominal damage was caused to crops.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have reported damages, in varying degree, to the crops due to hailstorm in 10 districts of the State.

(b) The Central assistance given for the affected cropped areas owned by small and marginal farmers is in the form of Agriculture input subsidy.

T.V. Facilities to Hilly and Adivasi Areas

2096. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of population which was being benefited by television by the end of January, 1986;

(b) the number of people in adivasi areas, among them, who are being benefited thereby;

(c) whether Government have prepared any scheme to make available television facility to hilly and backward adivasi areas; and

(d) if so, the time by which it would be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) It is estimated that TV service was available to about 66.5 per cent of the country's population at the end of January, 1986.

(b) TV service is at present available in the whole or parts of 89 tribal districts of the country.

(c) and (d). Due consideration has been accorded to extension of TV service in the hilly and tribal areas of the country during the VII Plan period. However, implementation of the relevant schemes would depend on actual availability of financial resources.

[English]

Setting up of AIR Stations Orissa

2097. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of All India Radio Stations to be set up in Orissa during the Seventh Plan;

(b) the places where these would be set up; and

(c) the time by which these stations will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL):

(a) to (c). In its 7th Five Year Plan, AIR proposes to set up 5 new radio stations at Bhawanipatna, Baripada, Rourkela. Behrampur and Bolangir in the State of Orissa. These stations are expected to be commissioned during the 7th Plan period.

Setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operation Research Centres

2098. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Centres established so far in India State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Centres in rural areas so as to carry the results of research to rural areas;

(c) what will be the expenditure on each Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Operational Research Centre per annum;

(d) the basis of selection of sites for Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Centres;

(e) whether Government propose to establish them in the private sector also and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the places in Andhra Pradesh where Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Centres have been established and on whose recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The number of Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Projects established so far in India State-wise is as follows :—

States	No. of KVKs	No. of ORPs
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	11
Arunachal Pradesh	1	—
Assam	2	1

1	2	3
Bihar	8	9
Goa	1	1
Gujarat	5	11
Haryana	3	13
Himachal Pradesh	2	4
Jammu and Kashmir	1	2
Karnataka	5	8
Kerala	4	6
Madhya Pradesh	5	11
Maharashtra	6	14
Manipur	1	—
Meghalaya	1	—
Mizoram	1	—
Nagaland	1	1
Orissa	5	11
Pondicherry	1	—
Punjab	1	8
Rajasthan	6	10
Sikkim	1	1
Tamil Nadu	5	6
Tripura	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	10	15
West Bengal	5	9
	89	152

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The expenditure per Krishi Vigyan Kendra per annum is approximately Rs. 5.0 lakhs and per Operational Research Centre per year is approximately Rs. 1.75 lakhs.

(d) The basis of selection of sites for Krishi Vigyan Kendra is as follows :—

- (i) The proposed site must have 50 acres of well developed land and some basic infrastructural facilities;
- (ii) It must have the recommendation of the State Government and the concerned State Agriculture University;
- (iii) It must be a backward district; and
- (iv) It must have the recommendation of a team of scientists constituted by the ICAR for the purpose.

The basis of selection of sites for Operational Research Centres varies from region to region. The Operational Research Projects are primarily initiated in areas having challenging scientific problems. Each proposal is examined by two Experts and their comments alongwith the proposal is finally considered by the Scientific Panel of the ICAR for recommending it to Standing Finance Committee/Governing Body of the ICAR for final approval.

(e) The Krishi Vigyan Kendras and Operational Research Projects are also sanctioned to some selected and reputed voluntary organisations.

(f) The Krishi Vigan Kendras and Operational Research Projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh are located as follows :—

Location of Krishi Vigyan Kendra

1. Ramnathpur (Hyderabad)
2. Rajahmundry (East Godavari)
3. Anantpur (Anantpur)
4. Rastakuntabai (Vijayanagram)
5. Gaddipalli (Nalgonda)
6. Amdalvalasa (Srikakulam)

Location of Operational Research Projects

1. ORP on Rice, Nalgonda
2. ORP on Integrated Control of Rice Pests, Guntur

3. ORP on Agricultural Drainage, Farming under Actual condition on Watershed Basis, Machlipatnam.
4. ORP on Integrated Control of Rice Pests, Warangal.
5. ORP on Resource Development on Watershed Basis, Medak.
6. ORP on Resource Development on Watershed Basis, Kurnool.
7. ORP on Tribal Area Research, Rastakuntabi.
8. ORP on Tribal Area Research, Srikakulam.
9. ORP on Tribal Area Research, Vijayanagram; and
10. ORP on Socio Economic Upliftment of Scheduled Castes/Backward Communities APAU, Hyderabad.
11. ORP under Dryland Agriculture, Anantapur, APAU.

Meeting of Central Advisory Board on Child Labours

2099. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Central Advisory Board to protect and regulate the conditions of work of child labour was held in New Delhi during the third week of January, 1986;

(b) if so, the names of participations;

(c) the nature of discussion held; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The meeting of the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour was held in New Delhi on the 24th January, 1986.

(b) A statement containing the names of participants in the meeting of the Advisory Board is given below.

comprehensive legislation for regulation of the conditions of work of child labour was discussed in detail in the meeting of the Advisory Board. The Board supported the

(c) and (d). The proposal for a proposal.

Statement

Name		
1. Shri P. A. Sangma, Union Minister for Labour	—	Chairman
2. Mrs. Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Women's Welfare, Youth Affairs and Sports.	—	Special invitee
3. Shri H. M. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Labour	—	Vice Chairman
4. Ms. M. Seth Additional Secretary, Ministry of Labour	—	Ex-Office Member
5. Shri M. S. Layal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare.	—	—do—
6. Shri Prem Narayan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Industry.	—	—do—
7. Dr. (Mrs.) Thamarajakshi, Adviser, Planning Commission.	—	—do—
8. Consultant, Ministry of Law, Deptt. of Legal Affairs	—	Special Invitee
9. Shri Ashok Narayan, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Labour (In charge of Child Labour Cell)	—	Member Secretary
10. Shri M. K. Choudhuri, Adviser, Indian Tea Association, Calcutta.	—	Member
11. Prof. V. B. Kamath; All India Manufacturers Organisation, Hira Mahal, 171 Sivaji Park, Road No. 5; Bombay-400016.	—	Member
12. Smt. Vidyaben Shah, Indian Council for Child Welfare, New Delhi.	—	Member

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| 13. | Smt. Roza Deshpande,
Social and Welfare Worker,
Shah Nivas, 9, Kohinoor Road,
Dadar, Bombay-400014. | — | Member |
| 14. | Smt. Jaya Arunachalam,
President
National Union of Working Womeh,
55, Bhimsena Garden Road,
Mylapore, Madras-600004. | — | —do— |
| 15. | Shri Lal Bahadur Singh,
Chairman,
Indian National Council for
Young Workers, 177/B Acharya
Jafdish Bose Road, Calcutta-700014. | — | —do— |
| 16. | Smt. Susheela Gopalan
P.O. Muhamma,
District Alleppey, Kerala. | — | —do— |
| 17. | Shri Satindra Nath Roy Choudhury
19/2/A, Pitamber Ghatak Lane,
Calcutta-700027. | — | —do— |
| 18. | Smt. Durga Bhaktvatsal,
7-1-77, Jyothi Apartments,
Ameerpet. Hyderabad,
Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |
| 19. | Smt. Nandana Reddy,
Secretary,
Concerned for Working Childern,
58, Saint Marks Road, Bangalore. | — | —do— |
| 20. | Smt. Leela Damodara Menon,
Governor,
Concerned for Working Children,
58, Saint Marks Road, Bangalore. | — | —do— |
| 21. | Smt. K. Radha Lakshmi,
18, Doraisamy Road, T. Nagar, -
Madras. | — | —do— |
| 22. | Smt. Tara Ali Bagg,
507, Vishal Bhavan, 95 Nehru
Place New Delhi-110019. | — | —do— |
| 23. | Smt. P. Susheela,
5-8-324, Chapal Road, Nampalli,
Hyderabad. Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |
| 24. | Smt. A. V. Rajakumari,
TRT, 42 Charminar X Roads,
Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |

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| 25. | Smt. Rajani Telang,
11, Malviyanagar, Bhopal,
Madhya Pradesh. | — | —do— |
| 26. | Smt. Jayaprada Devi,
392/3RT Sanjivareddy Nagar,
Hyderabad. | — | Member |
| 27. | Smt. G. Madhavi,
Ex-MLA, 11-4-34, Chinna Veedhi,
Anakapalli-531001, Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |
| 28. | Smt. M. Sudha Rani,
Naidu Gudem, (PO), Eluru Taluq,
West Godavari District,
Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |
| 29. | Smt. N. Rajakumari,
Itaha Naga, Tennali, Gundur
Distt. Andhra Pradesh. | — | —do— |

Members of National Children's Board.

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| 30. | Shri Baharul Islam,
Member of Parliament,
12, Pt. Post Marg, New Delhi. |
| 31. | Prof. O. P. Ghai,
Head,
Department of Paediatrics,
All India Institute of Medical Sciences,
New Delhi. |
| 32. | Sister Mary Braganza,
General Secretary,
All India Association for Cristian
Higher Education. C-6 Community
Centres, Safdarjung Development Area,
New Delhi-110016. |

**Examination of Problems in Process of
Urban Development**

2100. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Urbanisation has been asked to visualise and examine in detail the problems to be confronted in the process of urban development and recommend speedily practical solution to Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have set up a National Commission on Urbanisation on 4.10.1985 to examine the problems of urban development and to suggest a suitable direction to carry out future urban development programmes and determine strategies of urban development in the country. The Commission will study demographic, employment, physical, fiscal, shelter, aesthetic and cultural aspects of urban development in the country. The Commission has met thrice and they are likely to submit their report in this year.

Damage to Wheat Crops in Punjab by Weedicides

2101. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the weedicides in the 75 per cent formulation groups have caused considerable damage to the standing wheat crops in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) to (c) Immediately after receiving the information, a team consisting of the experts from the Central Directorate of Plant Protection, Quarantine and storage, the State Department of Agriculture, Punjab and Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, was deputed to study the situation. The Team surveyed the areas of the wheat crop alleged to have been damaged due to application of weedicide (isoproturon 75% WP).

The team observed that the general condition of the wheat crop in the districts of Ludhiana and Ropar was very good and there was satisfactory control of *Phalaris minor* weeds to the advantage of the yield factor. There were no adverse reports from other districts, according to the State Government. Out of the total area of 15 lakh acres on which Isoproturon (the formulations 75% and 50% W.P.) had been used, damage was reported in about 150 acres partially. Weedicides were applied a few days before the rains on the 25th and 26th December, 1985, in these fields. Due to rains, weedicides were washed away with the rain water and the said water stagnated in certain low lying patches which led to heavy concentration of pesticides resulting in localised damage to the crops. Similarly, some damage was caused

to the wheat in sandy soil due to percolation of the rain water having high concentration of the weedicides to the root zone.

Partially even the affected crops recovered after a few days.

Nothing has been found wrong with the weedicides used.

Delay in Granting Assistance for Natural Calamities

2102. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain State Governments have complained of inordinate delay in release of Central grants to meet the situation arising out of natural calamities like drought, flood etc.; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by Union Government to release the funds immediately so that the relief work may not suffer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). According to the scheme of financing the relief expenditure as laid down by the successive Finance Commissions, every State Government has got certain amount known as 'Margin Money' at their disposal for meeting the expenditure necessitated by natural calamities. The existing pattern of assistance is based on the recommendations of the VIII Finance Commission. In case, State is unable to meet the relief expenditure out of Margin Money, they submit a Memorandum seeking Central assistance. On receipt of a Memorandum, an Inter-Ministerial Central Team is deputed for making an on the spot study of the situation and to recommend the quantum of assistance. The report of the Team is then considered by High Level Committee on Relief and on the recommendations of that Committee, sanction of Central assistance is issued. However, to expedite relief, Ways and Means advances are sanctioned to the State for meeting the situation after taking into account their Ways and Means position, pending the issue of final sanction of Central assistance.

[Translation]

Employment Opportunities for Women

2103. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that there is discrimination against women in the matter of providing employment to them;

(b) whether Government propose to constitute any committee to stop this discrimination;

(c) if so, the time by which this committee will be constituted as also the time by which it will submit its report; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to stop this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 generally prohibits discrimination against women in matters of recruitment and payment of remuneration for the same work or work of a similar nature. Action on specific complaints is to be taken by the appropriate Government as defined under the Act.

(b) Advisory Committees under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1986 have already been set up by the Central Government and most of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations which review the position regarding women's employment and submit their recommendations to the respective Government periodically.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

New Housing Schemes by HUDCO

2104. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given permission to HUDCO to start new housing schemes;

(b) if so, the number of these schemes;

(c) the State-wise number of houses proposed to be built under these schemes;

(d) the total expenditure likely to be incurred on these schemes; and

(e) the number of houses proposed to be built in Uttar Pradesh place-wise under these schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The details of the Schemes financed by HUDCO, alongwith the revised guidelines on financing pattern, are given in the Statement-I given below.

(c) and (d) Since inception and as on 31.1.1986, HUDCO has sanctioned 4,122 schemes with a project cost of Rs. 3014.25 crores and with a loan component of Rs. 1959.85 crores. The State-wise break-up of these schemes is given in the Statement-II given below.

(e) The details of number of houses proposed to be built up at various places in Uttar Pradesh under the schemes sanctioned by HUDCO are given in the Statement-III given below.

Statement-I

Category	Ceiling Cost		Extent of financing		Net Interest rate		Repayment Period	
	Existing	Recommended	Existing	Recommended	Existing	Recommended	Existing	Recommended
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
I. Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) with a household income of less than Rs. 700 p. m. (existing upto Rs. 350 p. m.)								
(a) EWS-I (Sites and Services)								
(i) Sites and Services (excluding rawland)	5000	6000	5000	6000	4%	5%	20 years	22 years
(ii) Housing Schemes in areas affected by natural calamities (new scheme)		6000	—	Full	—	5%	—	22 years
(b) EWS-II (Urban)								
Built Housing Unit	12000	15000	Graded scale	90%	7%	7%	20 years	22 years
(c) Slum Upgradation								
Environmental Improvement	2000	2000	1000	1000	5%	6%	10 years	20 years
Loans for upgradation of slums as well as Housing in inner city area	3000			Full		6%		20 years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
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II. Low Income Group (LIG) with a household income between Rs. 701 to Rs. 1500 p.m.

LIG-I	20000	20000	Graded Scale	85%	8.5%	15 years
LIG-II	30000	30000	Graded Scale	85%	9.0%	15 years

III. Middle Income Group (MIG) with a household income between Rs. 1501 to Rs. 2500 p.m.

MIG-I	30000	60000	Graded Scale	75%	10.5%	11%	12 years	15 years
MIG-II	50000	100000	Graded Scale	75%	11.5%	12½%	12 years	15 years

IV. Higher Income Group (HIG) with a household income above Rs. 25.00 p.m. HIG House/Flat

125000	250000	Graded Scale or Rs. 60000 per unit whichever is less	60%	12.5%	13½%	10 years	15 years
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V. Basic Sanitation (Sanitary dwellings)

Individual or community all categories	—	—	50+	50%	(EWS/ LIG 5% others 10%)	6%	12 years	12 years
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
VI. Rural Housing								
(a) for Landless Labourers								
EWS-I (R)	6000	6000	50%	50%	5%	6%	10 years	11 years
EWS-II (R)	6000	10000	50%	50%	5%	7%	10 years	11 years
(b) Other categories same as for urban housing for different income Groups								
		-----	As per Urban Housing			-----		
VII. Utility and Social Infrastructure								
Utility, infrastructure viz : water supply, drainage, sewerage septic latrines etc, road, street lighting and area development etc.								
		-----	50%	50%	10%	10%	12 years	12 years
Social Infrastructure viz : community hall, school, health centre, children park, day caring units for working women hostel creaches, conservation etc.								
VIII. Other Programmes								
(a) Rental Housing	1.25 lacs	2.50 lacs	70% or Rs. 60000 per unit whichever is less	70%	13.5%	15%	7 years	10 years

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
(b) Commercial Scheme	—	—	(upto 100%)	Full	15%	15%	8 years	10 years
(c) Land Acquisition	HUDCO may provided finance to the extent of 50% at 12% interest (not payable in 6 years. 15% if the amount exceeds 50%).							
(d) Construction Loan	Construction loan may be given through a housing agency, cooperative society employer as per norms applicable to each income group.							
(e) Repairs and Renewal Scheme	As per norms applicable to each income group.							
(f) Building Materials	HUDCO will assist entrepreneurs to got land and provide finance and technical expertise to set up units for manufacturing of low cost approved building materials and factory made building components, The rate of interest on loans advanced by HUDCO will be 13½%.							

N. B.

- (i) The Cost ceiling Indicated above will not include the cost of raw land for schemes to be undertaken in hilly areas.
- (ii) No re-categorisation will be done (a) in respect of schemes sanctioned prior to the date of effect of the chategorisation given above in case the actual cost is within the revised ceiling cost, (b) in cases where the actual cost is within a margin of 10% above the ceiling cost and the schemes are yet to be sanctioned under the revised pattern.
- (iii) In case there is a marked rise in the cost of building materials the Board of Directors of HUDCO may effect interim increase in the ceiling cost not exceeding 10% after every two years under intimation to the Ministry of Urban Development.

Statement-II

Statewise Statistical Information as on 31-1-86

States/UTs.	No. of Schemes	Project Cost (.....Rs. in Lakhs.....)	Loan Sanctioned	Amount Released	Amount Received	No. of HSG. units Sanctioned (Res+Non-Res+Basic Sanitation (Latrines) and Voluntary Organization	No. of Plot Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	519	29206	18403	11408	3552	340905	2799
Assam	13	921	601	395	173	2314	0
Bihar	67	7244	4219	1356	763	81965	3691
Gujarat	470	31866	19133	12345	5886	345959	7659
Haryana	130	10450	7296	5270	2941	40328	109
Himachal Pradesh	56	1431	964	564	308	3114	756
Jammu Kashmir	26	2033	1427	584	447	5102	10704
Karnataka	294	20335	11056	7357	3315	353627	3966
Kerala	194	18333	11583	6777	2617	245398	1288
Madhya Pradesh	211	14654	9986	4321	2870	131297	74276

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	471	33008	21310	13841	4790	183884	10115
Manipur	4	384	259	96	12	629	0
Meghalaya	1	15	7	0	0	115	0
Orissa	112	9079	6129	3169	1103	59347	791
Punjab	152	10061	6399	4688	2698	49167	1969
Rajastban	408	25951	18302	11549	4671	197526	18734
Sikkim	2	46	30	4	0	76	0
Tamil Nadu	448	25904	17283	12977	4579	167112	16195
Tripura	2	69	49	0	0	418	0
Uttar Pradesh	405	37033	26291	13313	4853	154969	31773
West Bengal	57	6500	4324	2522	928	31292	878
A & N Islaand	1	16	9	0	0	15	0
Chandigarh	36	4867	3119	2421	1201	17136	3962
Delhi	34	11492	7510	1700	1390	38094	0
Goa, Daman & Diu	4	163	97	11	2	206	321
Pondicharry	5	343	226	103	43	1383	0
All States/UTs.	4122	301425	195985	116774	50152	2454378	189984

Statement-III

Place-wise break-up of dualling units
(including others) sanctioned as on
31.1.86 (during 1985-86)

City	Units Sanctioned
Lucknow	3089
Ghaziabad	2235
Meerut	2870
Ferozabad	172
Raibareilly	115
Bauda	189
Agra	1068
Fatehpuri	138
Lakhimpur	243
Mathura	65
Kasganj	105
Gadapur	50
Kanpur	3547
NOIDA	1349
Itawah	411
Hatras	313
Jaspur	50
Pilibhit	100
Badaun	150
Aligarh	301
Bijnor	160
Daivraman	95
Gonda Girdh	156
Mainpuri	250
Gorakhpur	650
Khurja	378
Hardwar	240
Badrapur	77
Hanvani	5000
Baraich	74
	24040

[English]

Production and Export of Cotton

2105. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is likelihood of bumper cotton crop this year; and

(b) if so, the estimated cotton production, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Final estimates of cotton production for 1985-86 have not yet fallen due. In fact, harvesting is still continuing in some of the Southern States. However, on the basis of preliminary reports received so far, it is currently assessed that the all-India cotton production during 1985-86 may be around the same level as last year.

Additional T.V. Channel for Educational Programmes

2106. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to introduce a further channel on T.V. to undertake various educational programmes through audio-visual media;

(b) whether suitable provision has been made in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) if not, whether any other means is being found out to implement the proposal in part (a) above ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Curriculum-based school TV programmes are telecast at Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Srinagar. Educational TV

programmes in respective languages for primary school children are telecast, via INSAT-IB, by all transmitters in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. Educational TV programmes in Hindi are similarly relayed by the transmitters in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Programmes on higher education provided by the University Grants Commissions are also telecast on the national network for two hours every day. In addition, various programme producing Doordarshan Kendras put out non-formal educational programmes as a part of their general programming.

Preservation of Indigenous Breeds of Horses

2107. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kathiawari, Marwari and Spiti are three breeds of horses of Indian origin that have been recognised as indigenous breeds by International Horse Encyclopaedia;

(b) the financial, technical and promotional assistance given by Union Government to ensure that these breeds do not become extinct; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Kathiawari, Marwari and Spiti have been included as indigenous pony breeds in "Encyclopaedia of the Horse" published by Peetage Books, London (1985).

(b) and (c). The Indian Council of Agricultural Research have established a National Research Centre on Equines which, among other things, aims at carrying out studies on indigenous breeds of horses and their improvement, survey of indigenous equine genetic resources in cooperation with the national Bureau of Animal Genetic Resources, and undertake studies on important aspects relating to equine diseases, nutrition, management and work performance.

A proposal for the establishment of equine breeding farms under a Centrally sponsored scheme during the Seventh Plan period for selection, preservation and development of indigenous breeds of horses is under consideration.

Training of some technical personnel in equine breeding, management and health is also being arranged with the assistance of the food and Agriculture Organisation.

Commissioning of TV Transmitter, Darbhanga

2109. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether transmitter for TV relay centre at Darbhanga has been installed and is awaiting formal commissioning for the last six months; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not commissioning it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). The low power (100W) TV transmitter at Darbhanga was commissioned into regular service on February 26, 1986 on completion of the tower.

Indian Broadcasting Service

2110. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to start an exclusive service to be called the Indian Broadcasting service (IBS) in the country;

(b) if so, by when the proposed service will start functioning; and

(c) to what extent the services of AIR and Doordarshan will improve after the proposed service starts functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The Government have

decided to constitute a new Group 'A' Service called the Indian Broadcasting (Programme) Service with comparable grades and scales found in other similar non-technical General Services. The proposed service will start functioning when the rules for the same are notified. After approval by Department of Personnel, the rules have been referred to the Union Public Service Commission for their concurrence thereto. It is however, difficult to specify the exact date by which the Service will come into effect.

(c) It is expected that with the constitution of the proposed Service, a better degree of professional excellence will be reflected in the two electronic media of All India Radio and Doordarshan.

Survey for Potable Drinking Water in Lakshadweep

2111. SHRI P.M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2055 on 2 December, 1985 regarding survey for potable drinking water in Lakshadweep and state :

(a) the progress made in the Kavaratti Water Supply Project in Lakshadweep during the last three months;

(b) the action taken with regard to solar desalination Plant in Bitra Island and also in the remaining Islands where extraction of ground water from radial collector wells and its treatment before supply is involved; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in making the provision of safe drinking water to the people of Lakshadweep ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) Lakshadweep administration has informed that they could not make any progress during last three months in respect of Kavaratti Water Supply Scheme due to non availability of land. Land acquisition process is in progress.

(b) Solar desalination plant has already been installed at Bitra and commissioned. Protected Water Supply Scheme envisaging

extraction of ground water from radial collector wells and its treatment before supply has already been sanctioned for all inhabited Islands. Construction work is already in progress at Amini and Agwitti Islands.

(c) It is expected that safe Drinking Water will be made available to all inhabitants of Islands by the end of Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade i. e. 1991.

[Translation]

New Air Stations in Hill Areas of U.P.

2112. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that programmes of All India Radio are not audible in some parts of Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to bring these areas within the ambit of radio broadcasts; and

(c) if so, the names of the places in the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh where stations of All India Radio are proposed to be set up during the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) In its 7th Five Year Plan (1985-90), AIR has included schemes to set up 4 new radio stations, one each at Chamoli, Uttarkashi, Pithoragarh and Pauri/Srinagar and one FM transmitter for commercial services at Mussorie.

Expansion of Short Wave Radio Station, Almora

2113. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to expand the short wave transmission facility at Almora radio relay centre;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to expand the transmission capacity of this transmission centre; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Almora station which is just ready for commissioning has a 1 KW MW Transmitter. Radio transmissions on Short Wave broadcast from Delhi and Lucknow transmitters of All India Radio, are well received in Almora district. In its 7th Plan, All India Radio has proposed to upgrade the existing regional SW transmitters at Delhi and Lucknow from 10 KW to 50 KW. In addition, a 50 KW SW transmitter is proposed to be set up at Gorakhpur during the 7th Plan. Transmissions from all these 3 SW transmitters would be well received at Almora. As such Government do not consider it necessary to increase the capacity of the All India Radio transmitter at Almora.

[English]

Shifting of Government Office outside Delhi

2114. **SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT) :** Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have since taken any final decision to shift some of the Central Government offices from Delhi to adjoining States and particularly to Nagpur City (Maharashtra State);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the offices will be shifted from Delhi to other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) to (c). According to existing decision some of the Central Government office are proposed to be shifted from Delhi. The details of such offices and the time by which the offices will be shifted from Delhi is indicated in the Statement given below. No decision has been taken to shift any Central Government Office from Delhi to Nagpur.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Office	Name of Place where proposed to be shifted.	By when the shifting will actually take place
1	2	3	4
1.	National Labour Institute	Ghaziabad	Construction of National Labour Institute Campus is being done by CPWD. As soon as the construction is completed National Labour Institute will be shifted.
2.	Department of Light houses and Light Ships.	Ghaziabad	In 1986. when construction of new office building is completed.
3.	Coast Guard Headquarters.	Ghaziabad	As and when requisite accommodation is constructed by the Ministry of Defence.
4.	Regional Office of Cotton Corporation of India Ltd.	Not yet finalised by the Ministry of Commerce (Deptt. of Textiles)	Not yet decided by the administrative Ministry concerned.

1	2	3	4
5.	Corporate Office of Gas Authority of India Ltd.	Ghaziabad NOIDA	After about six months.
6.	Training Institute Cabinet Secretariat.	Gurgaon	The land has been acquired. Plans and estimates are yet to be worked out and construction will take 3-4 years.
7.	Postal Staff College at New Delhi.	Ghaziabad	A complex to house both these units is proposed to be constructed at Ghaziabad. It may take 3-4 years to complete this project. The offices will be shifted on completion of the buildings.
8.	Research and Development Centre of Postal Department at New Delhi.	Ghaziabad	

Amendment to Delhi Rent Control Act

2115. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether several welfare associations have urged upon the Government for considering amendments to the Delhi Rent Control Act; and

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

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

(b) The question of a comprehensive amendment to the Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958 is under consideration of the Government.

Indian Workers Sent to Gulf Countries by Private Agencies

2116. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private agencies/organisations in Delhi and Bombay through which Indians working in Gulf countries and outside India have been sent from 1983 to January, 1986 by the respective organisations/agencies;

(b) what are the contracts/agreements or directions of the Government to these

private organisations to send Indian workers abroad;

(c) whether these organisations have sent workers outside India with the recommendations of their sub-contractors; and

(d) if so, which are those contractors in Orissa State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) The number of such agencies/organisations is as under :—

	Recruiting Agencies	Organisations/Construction Companies
Bombay	615	28
Delhi	139	34

(b) (i) Recruitment can only be carried out by registered Recruiting Agencies or Construction Companies executing projects abroad.

(ii) Non sub-agencies are allowed.

(iii) Recruiting Agencies can not charge more than Rs. 1500/- as service charges from the workers. The construction companies can not charge any amount.

(c) and (d). Services of a sub-contractor are not allowed to these organisa-

tions. However, two complaints against labour contractors, namely, J.C. Pradhan and R. Prusty of Orissa have been received and the same are under investigation.

Allotment of Government Accommodation to Private Parties

2117. SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars or registered societies or autonomous organisations or private institutions which have been allotted Government accommodation in the Union territory of Delhi;

(b) the terms and conditions of such allotment;

(c) the dates and the terms of allotment in each case; and

(d) the names of other organisation whose applications for allotment were rejected ?

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

Relay of Malayalam Programmes Telecast from Trivandrum

2118. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state : the time by which Government propose to relay the Malayalam programmes telecast from Trivandrum to Cochin and other places in Kerala ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : Firm demand for providing a microwave link between Trivandrum and Calicut via Cochin (along with an end-link at Cochin) has been placed with the Department of Tele-communications as a part of VI Plan scheme. This would enable the TV transmitter at Cochin to relay programmes produced at Doordarshan Kendra, Trivan-

drum after the link is executed by the Department of Tele-communications. Provision of an end-link facility at Calicut, to enable relay of programmes from Trivandrum by the transmitter at Calicut, will depend on availability of resources in the VII Plan.

Air Stations in Kerala

2119. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of All India Radio stations in Kerala with the capacity (KW) of each stations;

(b) whether Government have any proposal to increase the capacity of these stations;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up new stations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) 4 AIR Stations are at present functioning at the following places in Kerala :-

S. No.	Place	Power of transmitter
1.	Alleppy	100 KW MW
2.	Calicut	10 KW MW 1 KW MW (VB/ Commercial)
3	Trichur	20 KW MW
4.	Trivandrum	10 KW MW 1 KW MW (VB/Commercial)

(b) and (c). During the 7th Plan, it is proposed to increase the power of the existing transmitter at Trichur from 20 KW to 100 KW. A short wave transmitter of 50 KW is also proposed to be established at Trivandrum.

(d) and (e). During the 7th Plan, 3 new FM radio stations with 2 X 3 KW FM transmitters, multi purpose Studios, Staff Quarters have been proposed at Cannanore Idukki and Coohin.

Proper Functioning of Crop Insurance Scheme

2120. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crop insurance scheme formulated by Government is not functioning properly;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the progress achieved so far for its proper functioning; and

(d) the number of the beneficiaries in each State under the scheme during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme introduced by the Government of India from Kharif 1985 season is functioning properly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The scheme was commended to all the State Governments and Union Territories for adoption from kharif 1985 season. During Kharif 1985 season. 12 States and 1 Union Territory namely; Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry implemented the scheme. The State Government of Haryana had, however, opted out of the scheme later on. Proposals of the order of Rs. 540 49 crore as sum insured covering an area of about 41.78 lakh hectares were received by the General Insurance Corporation of India (GIC). Similarly, during Rabi 1985-86 season eleven States and one Union Territory namely; Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Tamilnadu, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Pondicherry have so far sent proposals to the GIC for Rs. 32.91 crore as sum insured covering an area of about 2.55 lakh hectares upto the 15th February, 1986.

(d) The State-wise details regarding the number of beneficiaries under the scheme during the year 1985-86 are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	No. of beneficiaries	
		Kharif 1985 season	Rabi 1985-86 season
1.	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5,43,261	28,195
2.	Bihar	40,073	—
3.	Gujarat	2,38,592	8,007
4.	Haryana*	4,113	—
5.	Karnataka	70,903	1,305
6.	Kerala	20,611	3,833
7.	Madhya Pradesh	1,17,965	13,279
8.	Maharashtra	4,86,950	15,355

1	2	3	4
9.	Orissa	95,708	124
10.	Tamil Nadu	53,262	4,385
11.	Rajasthan	—	6,894
12.	Uttar Pradesh	4,50,000	51,353
13.	West Bengal	2,06,050	13,229
14.	Pondicherry	1,280	150
Total :		23,28,768	1,46,109

Note : * Opted out of the scheme lateron.

Auction of Plots and Shops by DDA

2121. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority auctions commercial and industrial plots, residential plots, built shops and kiosks; and

(b) if so, the number of plots auctioned during each of the last three years to weaker sections of the People and to the small scale industrialists ?

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

(b) Although the record of the highest successful bidders in the open auctions is maintained by DDA, no record showing whether they belonged to weaker Sections or the category of small scale industrialists is, maintained by it.

House Sites for Rural Families

2122. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :
SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural families which were provided housing facilities under Minimum Needs Programme during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) whether any target has been fixed for the rural families to be given house sites during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target fixed for the year 1986-87 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) 5.43 million rural landless families were provided house sites under the scheme of allotment of house-sites in the Sixth Five Year Plan. This is a part of the Minimum Needs Programme.

(b) and (c). It is proposed to provide house-sites to 0.72 million landless families in the Seventh Five Year Plan. A statement indicating States/Union Territories-wise distribution of the target is given below.

(d) The targets for the year 1986-87 are being finalised.

Statement		Union Territories	
<i>The House-sites to be provided under the Seventh Plan.</i>		1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	—
(Targets Number)		2. Arunchal Pradesh	—
		3. Chandigarh	—
Sl No. States	No. of families yet to be provided house-sites.	4. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	168
		5. Delhi	2352
1. Andhra Pradesh	—	6. Goa, Daman and Diu	—
2. Assam	106853	7. Lakshdweep	—
3. Bihar	215013	8. Mizoram	—
4. Gujarat	24448	9. Pondicherry	—
5. Haryana	—	Total : Union Territories	2520
6. Himachal Pradesh	—	Grand Total :	724860 or 0.72 million.
7. Jammu and Kashmir	12694	Functioning of Shriram Food and Fertilizers Industries	
8. Karnataka	—	2123. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :	
9. Kerala	157056	(a) whether Shriram Food and Fertilizers Industries have been permitted to resume work; and	
10. Madhya Pradesh	16525	(b) if so, the details thereof and the safety measures adopted ?	
11. Maharashtra	—	THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The Supreme Court of India in its judgement dated 17th February, 1986 had indicated that the plant could be allowed to be re-started by the management subject to certain conditions laid down in their order. As per reports received, the management has sought some clarification from the Supreme Court and the matter is sub-judice.	
12. Manipur	—	[Translation]	
13. Meghalaya	—	Rockphosphate Deposits Found in Rajasthan	
14. Nagaland	—	2124. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :	
15. Orissa	182803		
16. Punjab	—		
17. Rajasthan	—		
18. Sikkim	—		
19. Tamil Nadu	—		
20. Tripura	—		
21. Uttar Pradesh	—		
22. West Bengal	6948		
Total; States :	722340		

(a) the quantity of rockphosphate found in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether good quality rockphosphate has been found in Udaipur division of Rajasthan; if so, the estimated quantity of the rockphosphate deposits found there;

(c) whether deposits of rockphosphate have also been found in desert area of Jaisalmer district and if so, the estimated quantity of rockphosphate deposits as per survey conducted there; and

(d) whether this rockphosphate can be utilised after processing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) A total reserve of 184.66 million tonnes of rockphosphate of all grades has been estimated in the country. Statewise breakup in million tonnes is as follows :

Andhra Pradesh	0.22
Bihar	0 18
Gujarat	0.50
Madhya Pradesh	29.31
Rajasthan	95.75
Meghalaya	1.70
Tamilnadu	0.24
Uttar Pradesh	51.80
West Bengal	4.96

(b) Yes, Sir. A total reserve of 51.50 million tonnes of rockphosphate of all grades has been estimated in Udaipur division of which 16.79 million tonnes are of good quality with +30% Phosphorous Penta Oxide (P_2O_5).

(c) Yes, Sir. Deposits of rockphosphate have been found in Birmania area of Jaisalmer district. A total reserve of 4.17 million tonnes of phosphorite with 10 to 12.4% Phosphorous Penta Oxide has been estimated here by the Geological Survey of India.

(d) The Birmania deposit is of low grade with hard chert and lime as impurity which causes difficulty in beneficiation.

[English]

Cheese From Non-Animal Rennet

2125. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cheese making through animal rennet has been stopped in the country;

(b) whether research on the development of non-animal rennet of fungal origin is in progress in many research institutes especially at the Central Food and Technological Research Institute, Mysore and other places; and

(c) the progress made in the production of fungal based rennet substitute for cheese making ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Import of animal rennet has been banned with effect from 7.2.1984. Further licensed units engaged in the manufacture of cheese had been advised to destroy the stock of animal rennet, if any, lying with them. It is, therefore, expected that animal rennet is not being used in the country for the manufacture of cheese.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A new process for microbial rennet based on *Mucor-miehei* has been developed. This process has a high ratio of milk clotting to proteolytic activity in the crude enzyme preparation, comparable to the commercial market enzymes. This process gives a very high yield of crude enzyme. Cheese prepared with this new process of microbial rennet has been found to be comparable in all respects to cheese made with animal rennet.

New Programmes on Doordarshan

2126. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Doordarshan is starting new programmes in the country Such as serialisation of Ramayan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government are also considering projecting national leaders viz Maulana Azad, Netaji and Ambedkar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
(a) and (b). Introduction of new TV programmes is a continuous process. The concept of producing a serial on Ramayan has been approved by Doordarshan under the scheme of sponsorship of programmes.

(c) Programmes on Maulana Azad, Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar have been telecast by Doordarshan.

**Live Telecast of X-Mas Programmes
From Vatican, Rome**

2127. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have telecast international live programmes as a part of its policies such as recent X-mas programme from Vatican, Rome;

(b) if so, the details of other similar programmes proposed to be telecast;

(c) the total internal and external expenditure incurred on the above live television programmes;

(d) whether any part of this programme was sponsored as in the case of other similar programmes;

(e) if so, the income earned;

(f) whether the above programme was also broadcast on All India Radio; if not the reasons thereof; and

(g) whether in future all such television programmes are also proposed to be broadcast on All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) Yes, Sir. Insofar as programmes like X-mas referred to, during 1985, programme feeds of Xmas celebrations, including message of the Pope and Midnight Mass in City and Hai pilgrimage in Saudi Arabia were received via satellite. Recording of these programmes were telecast later.

(b) Decision on telecast, during 1986, of programmes mentioned at (a) above, or other similar programmes has not been taken so far.

(c) The total internal expenditure on the programmes mentioned at (a) above was Rs. 1.04 lakhs approximately on account of satellite changes. No expenditure in foreign exchange was involved.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) There was no live relay of X-mas programme from Vatican by AIR. AIR serves its listeners through the audio medium whereas some programmes have an effective appeal only visually. Therefore, AIR did not broadcast the programme.

(g) No, Sir.

**Live Telecast of Overseas Sports
Programmes**

2128. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether many live television programmes are being televised such as cricket matches and other sport held overseas;

(b) if so, expenditure incurred thereon both locally and in foreign exchange;

(c) whether such programmes including other music and pop performances are sponsored by local firms;

(d) if so, whether companies would be asked to pay for these in foreign exchange out of their earnings or repatriated profits in case of overseas units;

(e) the expenditure incurred in foreign exchange during the years 1983, 1984 and 1985; and

(f) whether all such television programmes are also broadcast by All India Radio ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Sports event held overseas, and telecast live over Doordarshan, are sponsored by Indian firms from time to time. While no programme of music, telecast live from overseas, has been sponsored as yet, recordings of musical programme "Live-Aid", held overseas, were telecast by Doordarshan with sponsorships by Indian firms.

(d) No, Sir. Indian sponsors pay their sponsorship fees to Doordarshan in Indian currency only.

(e) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(f) No, Sir. The programme and technical requirements of All India Radio are different from those of Doordarshan. AIR puts out its regular sports programmes besides direct coverages of important sporting events, keeping in view the status of the event, popularity of the game, listeners' interest, technical feasibility and other programme commitments.

New TV Centres in Orissa

2129. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new television centres proposed to be set up in Orissa during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the places identified for the location of these new television centres; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the establishment of new television centres in Orissa so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SARI V.N. GADGIL):
(a) and (b). Establishment of a full-fledged TV studio centre at Bhubaneswar, a high power (10KW) TV transmitter at Bhavanipatna and 8 low power (100W) TV transmitters at Baripada, Sundargarh, Baleswar, Keonjhar, Bolangir, Phulbani, Jeypore and Chatrapur in Orissa has been included in the VII Plan of Doordarshan.

(c) Whereas the site selected for setting up the TV studio centre at Bhubaneswar has been taken over by Doordarshan, action has been initiated to obtain formal approval to these projects in accordance with yearwise availability of financial resources.

Frequency Modulation Stations Set up by AIR

2130. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Frequency Modulation stations set up by All India Radio in the country so far;

(b) the names of places where such stations have been set up;

(c) whether Government propose to set up some more Frequency Modulation stations in Seventh Plan; and

(d) if so, the places identified therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):
(a) and (b). 4 Frequency modulated transmitters have been established one each at Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The names of the centres are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

Places Identified for Setting up F. M. Stations During the 7th Plan

S. N.	State Union Territory	Place
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1. Kottagudam 2. Tirupati 3. Warangal 4. Kurnool 5. Nizamabad 6. Markapuram 7. Anantpur
2.	Assam	8. Jorhat 9. Nowgang 10. Haflong 11. Dhubri
3.	Bihar	12. Daltonganj 13. Hazaribagh 14. Purnea 15. Sasaram 16. Singhbhum
4.	Gujarat	17. Godhra 18. Surat
5.	Haryana	19. Kurukshetra 20. Hissar
6.	Himachal Pradesh	21. Dharmshala 22. Kulu 23. Hamirpur
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	24. Bhadarwah (Doda) 25. Kathua 26. Poonch

1	2	3
8.	Karnataka	27. Merocara 28. Hassan 29. Hospet 30. Bijapur 31. Chitradurg 32. Karwar 33. Raichur
9.	Kerala	34. Cannanore 35. Cochin 36. Idduki
10.	Madhya Pradesh	37. Shahdol 38. Shivpuri 39. Chhindwara 40. Sagar 41. Bilaspur 42. Cuna 43. Balaghat 44. Raigarh 45. East Nimar (Khandwa) 46. Betul
11.	Maharashtra	47. Kolhaput 48. Dhule 49. Bir 50. Chandarpur 51. Nanded 52. Akola 53. Osmanabad 54. Yavatmal 55. Satara 56. Ahmednagar 57. Nasik

1	2	3
12. Manipur	:	58. Churachandpur
13. Meghalaya	:	59. Jawai
14. Nagaland	:	60. Mokokchung
15. Orissa	:	61. Baripada
		62. Berhampur
		63. Bolangir
		64. Rourkela
16. Punjab	:	65. Bhatinda
		66. Patiala
17. Rajasthan	:	67. Jaisalmer
		68. Mount Abu
		69. Churu
		70. Banswara
		71. Alwar
		72. Jhalawar
		73. Sawai Madhopur
		74. Nagpur
		75. Chittorgarh
18. Tamil Nadu	:	76. Octacumund
		77. Kodaikanal
19. Tripura	:	78. Kailashahar (Sub-division)
		79. Belonia (Sub-division)
20. Uttar Pradesh	:	80. Obra
		81. Bareilly
		82. Aligarh
		83. Faizabad
		84. Jhansi
21. West Bengal	:	85. Asansol
		86. Murshidabad

1	2	3
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Union Territories

1. Arunachal Pradesh : 87. Ziro
2. Goa Daman & Diu : 88. Daman
3. Mizoram : 89. Lungleh
4. Pondicherry : 90. Karaikal

Vividh Bharati Relay Centres

Himachal Pradesh : 91. Kasauli

Uttar Pradesh : 92. Mussorrie.

Farm Forestry a Component of DLF

2131. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any direction has been given to make farm forestry a specific component of dry land farming; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Farm Forestry is one of the components of Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the development of dryland agriculture based on watershed concept.

Air Station at Bhawani Patna

2132. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in regard to the proposed All India Radio Station at Bhawani Patna, District Kalahandi, Orissa; and

(b) the time by which it will be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). In its 7th Plan, AIR has proposed to set up a new radio station with 2×100 KW MW transmitter, Type 1 (R) Studio, Staff Quarters etc at Bhawani Patna. Sites for the Studios and Transmitter have been identified. Action is on hand for taking over these sites. Action for system design, purchase of equipments etc., has also been initiated. The proposed station is expected to be ready during the 7th Plan period (1985-90).

Allocation of Funds under NREP and RLEGP

2133. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the expected outlay under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and National Rural Employment Programme during 1986-87;

(b) whether in view of the backwardness of Orissa, Government will pay particular attention to this State in the matter of allocation of funds under these programmes, and

(c) if so, the expected amount likely to be made available to State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The provision under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), as indicated in the budget document, during 1986-87 is Rs. 633.65 crores and Rs. 442.65 crores respectively.

(b) and (c). The allocation of funds to the States with effect from 1986-87 under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) will be on the basis of 50% weightage to agricultural labourers and marginal farmers, and 50% weightage to the incidence of poverty. The State-wise allocations on the basis of the above formula will be finalised after the Budget is passed.

It is expected that Orissa would be allocated about 4.4 per cent of the total provision under each programme.

New Building Technique Developed by Zimbabwe

2135. SHRI K. RAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that in the recently concluded India International Fair in New Delhi a revolutionary and economic building technique from Zimbabwe was exhibited;

(b) whether this innovation consists of simple "speed blocks" which can be fitted into each other to build a three bedroom house in one day with just one bag of cement for laying the foundation;

(c) whether any effort has been made by HUDCO to seek collaboration arrangement with the inventor so that the need of weaker section of society in India for shelter may be met ?

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

(b) The speed blocks can be used for putting up of walls only, and may involve heavy investment and as such may not be economical in the Indian context.

(c) No, Sir.

Submission of Reports by B. B. Singh and Dr. G. V. K. Rao Committees

2135. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the B. B. Singh Committee set up in 1984 has Submitted its report on the retention price scheme and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(b) whether the Dr. G. V. K. Rao Committee set up in 1984 has submitted its report on consumer prices for fertilisers and the long-term fertiliser pricing policy; and

(c) if so, the principal recommendations of the Committee and the action taken thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILIZERS (SHRI K. NATWAR SINGH) : (a) Report of the B. B. Singh Committee on retention price scheme has been submitted to the Government on 28th February, 1986.

(b) No, Sir. The tenure of the G. V. K. Rao Committee has been extended upto 22nd July, 1986.

(c) The recommendations of the B. B. Singh Committee relate mainly to the rationalisation of the retention price scheme for Nitrogenous fertilizers and providing appropriate incentives for cost/production efficiencies.

New TV Centres and Air Stations

2136. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new radio stations/ doordarshan kendras/transmitters of relay centres have been opened during the first year of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the details about the proposals which have been finalised for the second year of the Plan; and

(c) if not, the likely date by which the proposals would be finalised and the details thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c).

Akashwani

No new radio station has so far been opened; however, a new Station at Sholapur is ready and is likely to be commissioned in March, 1986. During the year 1986-87, it is proposed to open New Radio Stations/ New services at the following places :

State/Union Territory	Location
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar (Interim set up)
Andhra Pradesh	Adilabad
Uttar Pradesh	Almora, Agra
Rajasthan	Kota
Tamil Nadu	Madurai
Orissa	Keonjhar
Meghalaya	Shillong (50 kw sw)
Maharashtra	Nagpur (1000 kw sw transmitter)

Doordarshan

Details about Doordarshan Kendras/ Relay Centres are indicated in the statement given below.

Statement

New TV Relay Centres set up during 1985-86

S. No.	State	Location Relay Centre
1.	Assam	Nazira
2.	Bihar	Darbhanga
3.	Jammu and Kashmir Poonch	
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Korba, Singrauli Khandwa
5.	Manipur	Ukhrul
6.	Tamil Nadu	Nayveli

New TV Relay Centres and Studio Centres Proposed to be set up during 1986-87

S. No.	State/Union Territory	Relay Centre	Studio Centre
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Produktur	
2.	Bihar	Bettiah	
3.	Gujarat	Bhuj	Ahmedabad

1	2	3	4
4.	Karnataka	Hassan Udipi Madikari	
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Jagdalpur	
6.	Maharashtra	Satara Ratnagiri	
7.	Orissa	Bhawanipatna	
8.	Rajasthan	Rawatbhatta Jaipur	
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	
10.	Lakshadweep	Kavaratti Andrott Amini Minicoy	

Creation of Community Development Blocks

2137. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 910 on 29th July, 1985 regarding creation of community development blocks and state :

(a) whether Government of Himachal Pradesh has approached the Government of India again for financial assistance so as to create the infrastructure for 16 new community development blocks in the State; and

(b) if so, the precise demand of the State Government, the names of the new blocks alongwith Head-quarters proposed to be created and the response of the Union Government to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Himachal Pradesh Govt had approached the Government of India again for creation of 15 new blocks and to provide funds at the rate of Rs. 12 lakhs per block for a period of five years in Stage I and Rs. 5 lakhs per block in Stage II as was admissible earlier. As regards the names of the new blocks proposed to be created and their head-quarters, they are reported to be still under consideration of the State Govt and not finalised.

The Government of India have informed the State Government that the creation of additional blocks is exclusively under the jurisdiction of State concerned and providing funds for Stage I and Stage II as requested is not possible as the scheme of providing funds for blocks by Central Government has been discontinued long ago and no such scheme exists at present.

[Translation]

Telecast of Programmes on T.V.

2138. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that now-a-days more coverage and time is given to programmes of western music and Disco on TV which have an adverse effect on our culture; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to pay more emphasis on social education programmes based on the teachings of our sacred books like the Gita and the Ramayana and telecast such programmes so that the entire family could see the TV sitting together and the children are inspired to become good citizens in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir, Only few programmes of Western music are telecast, mostly from Doordarshan Kendras in metropolitan cities.

(b) Doordarshan regularly telecasts educational programmes as well as programmes of social relevance for various sections of society.

[English]

Telecast of Nepali Films in National Programme

2139. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Nepali speaking people in India urging telecasting

of the Nepali films in national programme of Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the time by which such films will be telecast in the national programme of Doordarshan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL):

(a) and (b). The Government have received a representation from the Joint Action Committee of Nepali Organisations, Guwahati for occasional telecast of Nepali programmes, including films. Appropriate instructions have been given to Doordarshan Kendras, Guwahati and Calcutta for occasional telecast of programmes in Nepali. As regards telecast of feature films in Nepali or any other language, Doordarshan can telecast only selected feature films from among those which are offered by the respective producers/TV right-holders.

Price Fixed for Gold Produced by Kolar Gold Field Mines

2140. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the price formula fixed for gold produced by Kolar Gold Field Mines, Karnataka; and

(b) whether Government propose to fix the KGF gold price at open market price ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) The entire gold produced by the Company is made over to the Government at the International Monetary Fund rate at Rs. 84.40 per 10 gms. In addition the Government is reimbursing by way of Price Differential the difference between the IMF price and the price equivalent to average LME price of the preceding month plus 35% of that price or the average Indian Market price of the preceding month, whichever is less.

(b) This is under consideration.

Payment of Wages to Kolar Gold Field Mines Employees

2141. **SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the wages paid to the Kolar Gold Fields employees are lowest as compared to other public sector undertakings in the country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to pay wages equivalent to that paid to the employees of other public sector undertakings, to the Kolar Gold Fields employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) No, Sir. As per information available with Bureau of Public Enterprises the wages of employees of Bharat Gold Mines Ltd. is not the lowest among the public sector undertakings.

(b) Does not arise.

International Children's Film Festival Held at Bangalore

2142. **SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) how many children from rural areas participated in the International Children's Film Festival held at Bangalore;

(b) how many children of Bangalore city and other cities in the country participated;

(c) total amount spent for the above festival;

(d) the amount spent by the Karnataka Government; and

(e) the amount released by the Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) and (b). The exact number of children from the rural and urban areas who participated in the 4th International Children's Film Festival of India held at Bangalore from 14th to 24th November, 85, is not known. However, the number of child delegates from Karnataka and from other States was 104 (including 26 from Bangalore city) and 82, respectively.

(c) to (e). The actual expenditure on the organisation of the Festival is not yet known. The estimated expenditure by the Children's Film Society, India, the organisers of the Festival, was Rs. 28.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 7.00 lakhs was contributed by the Government of Karnataka and Rs. 21.00 lakhs by the Government of India.

National Institute of Disaster Management

2143. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Institute of Disaster Management for imparting training to State officers in handling relief operations; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be set up and the allocations made if any?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). The proposal to set up a National Institute of Disaster Management is under consideration. An amount of Rs. 4.00 crores has been allocated during Seventh Five Year Plan for this purpose.

Amendment to Mining Laws and Rules

2144. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether mining laws and rules are proposed to be amended to prevent mining operations that are both haphazard and leave behind permanently degrading effects;

(b) the amendments proposed for restoring mined areas environmentally; and

(c) the time by which these new laws and rules will be enacted/framed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAMDULARI SINHA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The proposals are under the consideration of the Government.

(c) It is not possible at this stage to indicate any date by which the laws will be enacted/framed.

Bidi Workers Welfare Fund

2145. SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the bidi workers suffer from high incidence of leprosy;

(b) if so, whether the bidi workers have met apathetic attitude in regard to health aspect, general family welfare, children's education etc;

(c) whether the Bidi Workers' Welfare Fund had not progressed with the passage of time and required modification; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and proposals under consideration in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) No Sir, Random surveys conducted among Beedi workers do not reveal high incidence of leprosy.

(b) Government is taking keen interest in the welfare of Beedi workers. There are 130 dispensaries, one 10 bedded hospital and chest clinic for Beedi workers. Two fifty bedded hospitals have been sanctioned. In addition, Beedi workers can also avail of the facilities of the dispensaries/hospitals of other welfare funds administered by the Labour Ministry.

There are a large number of other schemes for the health and welfare of Beedi workers.

The following expenditure has been incurred on scholarships and supply of school dresses to beedi workers' children during the last 3 years :

1982-83 — Rs. 35,80,419/—

1983-84 — Rs. 48,41,740/—

1984-85 — Rs. 51,51,159/—

(c) and (d). Benefits available to the workers are on the increase. New schemes are introduced from time to time and efforts are made to extend the benefits to ever larger number of workers.

**Technical/Non-Technical Staff at
Visakhapatnam Steel Plant**

2146. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased the state :

(a) the total number of technical personnel working at Visakhapatnam Steel Plant ;

(b) the number of foreigners amongst these technical personnel;

(c) the number of non-technical personnel working in the Steel Plant; and

(d) the number of local non-technical employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 2076.

(b) In addition to technical personnel on rolls of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant, there are 98 foreign technical personnel working under different contracts with foreign agencies.

(c) 1690.

(d) The state-wise break-up is not maintained. However, recruitment to all non-executives posts is being done through local employment exchange and if suitable candidates are not available through advertisement.

Bauxite Deposits in Monghyr District

2147. SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a reserve of 1.51 million tonnes of high grade bauxite in Monghyr district; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to utilise this important ore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. There is an inferred reserve of 1.51 million tonnes of low/medium to high grade bauxite in the Monghyr District of Bihar.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Legislation on Child Labour

2148. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM :
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) Whether a consensus has been reached for a comprehensive legislation on child labour and if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether Government propose to discuss this matter in depth with sociologists, economists and voluntary organisations in this field before the matter is finalised ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The proposal to have a comprehensive legislation to improve the working conditions of child labour and to provide them certain welfare inputs has been discussed in the Indian Labour Conference held in November, 1985 and in the Central Advisory Board on Child Labour held on 24.1.1986 and there has been a general agreement that such a comprehensive legislation is needed. The matter will be finalised after taking into account the views of sociologists, economists, voluntary organisations and other relevant organisations.

Safety Measures for Workers

2149. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing measures for safety and health of workers need to be effectively improved and implemented with the active cooperation of the employers; and

(b) if so, whether immediate steps will be taken for training of staff and procurement and adequate maintenance of equipment needed in view of the tragic incidents that occurred at Bhopal in Madhya Pradesh and Shri Ram Food and Fertiliser Ltd., Siddhartha Hotel and Padma Towers in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Immediately after Bhopal accident, Government formulated a Safety and Health Accident Reduction Action Plan listing details of action the employers, workers and State Governments should take, to check industrial accidents and occupational hazards. This has been circulated to Central Organisations of employers and workers, State Govts. and Administrations of Union Territories. They have been asked to take appropriate action in this regard.

In the training programmes, for factory inspectors, workers and managers of factories, organised by the four institutes under the Directorate General Factory Advice Service and Labour Institutes at Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras, greater emphasis is being given to safety aspects in units using and manufacturing hazardous substances. Govt. have also concluded a UNDP Project for procuring equipments in the area of industrial hygiene so as to strengthen the monitoring arrangements for checking occupational health hazards. One set of equipments have already been supplied to eighteen States and Union Territories participating in the Project.

Accidents at Siddhartha Hotel and Padma Towers are outside the ambit of the Factories Act.

Workers' Participation in Management

2150. SHRI P. R. KUMARA-MANGALAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of participation of workers in the management was discussed in depth at the recent Tripartite meeting and if so, the results achieved in the background of this policy having been already accepted by Government; and

(b) whether this recommendation would be put into effect in order to generate a new spirit of involvement of workers and improvement in productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The subject relating to Workers' Participation in Management and the question of statutory provision was discussed at the 28th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held at New Delhi on 25-26 November, 1985. The Conference agreed in principle to the implementation of the Scheme in Public, Private and Co-operative Sectors. The question whether this Scheme should be voluntary or implemented by legislation and also its modalities for implementation have been left to be considered by the Standing Labour Committee. The Standing Labour Committee has been constituted on 11.2.1986.

Price of Ginger

2151. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that farmers are suffering due to the heavy fall in prices of ginger; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to ensure remunerative price for ginger ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The report of fall in prices of ginger has been received

from Mizoram. To ensure, remunerative price to farmers, Mizoram Government, with the approval of the Government of India, is introducing a market-intervention scheme for ginger to be implemented by the Mizoram Cooperative Marketing Federation (MIZOFED). Under the scheme, ginger will be purchased at Rs. 200 per quintal directly from the growers.

[Translation]

Steel Industry in Rajasthan

2152. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up any big steel industry in Rajasthan ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The Government has no proposal to set up an integrated steel plant in Rajasthan in the foreseeable future.

[English]

Visit of World Team for Modernisation of Steel Industry

2153. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a World Team has recently visited India and shown interest in providing assistance for modernisation of the Steel industry; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The World Bank has expressed an interest in assisting the modernisation of steel plants in India. The Bank is in the process of carrying out a study of the problems of the Indian steel industry. The question of Bank assistance for modernisation can be considered only after the study has been completed.

Fish Landing Centres for Traditional Fishermen in Kerala

2154 SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from the Government of Kerala for setting up of fish landing centres for traditional fishermen;

(b) whether Government have taken a decision on setting up of a fish landing centre at Vellayil in Kozhikode district of Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the time by which Government are likely to take a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The proposal for setting up a fish landing centre at Vellayil was considered along with other proposals received from the Government of Kerala by the Departmental Sanctioning Committee in a meeting held on 22-11-1984 and three proposals, viz., Vizhinjam South, Vizhinjam North and Vallikkunnu were approved on the basis of their merits.

Shortage of GP/GC Sheets

2155. SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a wide gap in supply and demand in the country in respect of GP/GC sheets as reported in the 'Economic Times' of 13 February, 1986; and

(b) if so, corrective steps taken and the reasons for such a long delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Working Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Planning Commission, has projected a gap of about 65,000 tonnes between the demand and availability of GP/GC sheets during the year 1985-86.

(b) Import of GP/GC sheets is also being allowed to supplement domestic availability. The Government have already

granted letters of intent/industrial licences to meet the anticipated shortages.

Accidents in Coal Mines

2156. SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD YOGESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of minor, serious and fatal accidents in coal mines during 1985; and

(b) the number of fatalities and number of persons injured as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). The number of serious and fatal accidents which took place during the year 1985 in coal mines resulting in deaths and injuries to mine workers are as given in the table below :—

I, Fatal Accidents :

(i) No. of Fatal Accidents	177
(ii) No. of persons	
(a) killed	204
(b) injured	25

II. Accidents leading to serious bodily injury :

(i) No. of Accidents	976
(ii) No. of persons seriously injured :	997

(The figures are provisional)

Indo-Gulf Fertilizer Project in Methy

2157. SHRI P. M. SAYEED : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some difficulties are being experienced in setting up the proposed Rs. 740 crore Indo-Gulf fertilizer project in Methy (U.P);

(b) if so, the details of difficulties that have cropped up; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). While the physical progress of the project is satisfactory, one of the promoters is facing financial constraints which may give rise to some problems for the project. Government of India is awaiting fuller information in this regard from the U.P. Government.

Gold Found in Villages Karmatia, district Monghyr (Bihar)

2158. SHRI SALAHUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether gold has been found in village 'Karmatia' under Sono Parkhand district Mongyr (Bihar);

(b) if so, the progress of mining of gold in this area; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF MINES (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In Karmatia area near Sono in Monghyr district, Bihar gold occurs in quartz veins emplaced in metabasic rocks.

(b) and (c). The exploration work in the area is still continuing. Mining of gold will depend on the techno-economic viability of the deposits.

Rehabitation and Compensation paid to the Employees of Shriram Food and Fertilisers Units

2159. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of families affected by the leakage of gas in Shriram Food and Fertilisers in Delhi sometime in December, 1985;

(b) whether any compensation has been given to the affected families; and

(c) whether Employees of the factory have been rehabilitated after the factory has been closed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) According to information received from the Delhi Administration, 297 persons were reported to have been affected due to leakage of gas from Shriram Foods and Fertilizer Industries, Delhi on 4.12.85.

(b) The Supreme Court which heard a writ petition in the matter has appointed the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate of Delhi for hearing claims regarding compensation payable to the victims of gas leakage.

(c) No application for closure of this unit has been received by the Delhi Administration. The question of rehabilitation of workers, therefore, does not arise.

Publication of Yojana

2160. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the circulation of the Planning Commission's English Journal 'Yojana' has decreased in recent months;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have decided to stop the publication of Hindi version of 'YOJANA' ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The circulation of English Journal 'YOJANA' has not decreased in recent months.

(c) No, Sir.

Journalists Invited from Abroad to cover Events

2161. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government invite journalists from abroad to cover events; and

(b) if so, the details of persons invited during the last three years and expenditure incurred indicating the total man-days ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Workers Working in Jordan

2162. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to State :

(a) the number of Indian workers employed in Jordan without valid work permits;

(b) whether they are being threatened with deportation under new measures of the Jordanian authorities; and

(c) if so, Government of India's reaction in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) Exact number of Indian workers without valid work permits is not available.

(b) Jordanian authorities are pursuing the policy of deporting all non-Jordanian workers including Indians who are staying there illegally.

(c) Indian Embassy has been advising the Indian nationals since mid 1984 to either regularise their stay in Jordan or leave the country.

World Bank/IDA Loan for Drinking Water and Sanitation

2163. DR. CHINTA MOHAN : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Bank/IDA has advanced 150 million for International Drinking Water and Sanitation Decade; and

(b) if so, how these funds have been utilised so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). World Bank/IDA assistance is project-

based and assistance is not made available for the water supply and sanitation sector as a whole. Information regarding utilisation of funds of World Bank for Water Supply and Sewerage Projects both in respect of completed and on-going projects is given in the statement given below.

Statement

US \$ Million

S. No.	Name of the Project	Cost of the Project	Amount of Assistance	Cumulative Disbursement upto 31.12.85
<i>Closed Project</i>				
1.	I Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage Project	158.2	55	55.0 Fully drawn
2.	U. P. Water Supply and Sewerage Project	74.4	40	31.58 (closed)
3.	Maharashtra Water Supply	100.0	48	48.07 Fully drawn
4.	Punjab Water Supply	77.6	38	35.07
<i>Ongoing Projects</i>				
5.	II Bombay Water Supply and Sewerage	411.6	196	105.15
6.	Rajasthan Water Supply	164.0	80	41.27
7.	Gujarat Water Supply	161.813	72.0	10.224
8.	Tamil Nadu Water Supply	153.3	73.0	0.53
9.	Kerala Water Supply	85.15	41.0	—

Working of Cooperative Group Housing Societies in Delhi

2164. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered in Delhi;

(b) whether it is a fact that the working of a large number of these societies is far from satisfactory and if so, whether Government propose to take some remedial steps to ensure that these societies serve the purpose and object for which floated instead of working their scarce resources and litigation etc.;

(c) whether Government have received a number of complaints about the working of Parwana Group Housing Society Limited, New Delhi, viz., embezzlement of funds by office-bearers, not holding the election of office-bearers regularly, etc; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) The number of Cooperative Group Housing Societies registered in Delhi as on date is 2001.

(b) No, Sir. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies, New Delhi has received some complaints from members of a few cooperative housing societies about their malfunctioning. In such cases, statutory enquiry as provided under the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act is ordered by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies to enquire into the allegation. On the basis of the findings of the enquiry, legal action as per law is taken against the defaulting cooperative group housing societies.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Registrar, Cooperative Societies has received certain Complaints from some of the members of the Parwana Coop. Group Housing Society Ltd. regarding its working.

(d) A statutory enquiry under Section 55 of the Delhi Cooperative Societies Act, 1972 was ordered by the Registrar, Cooperative Societies on 19.7.1985 to enquire into the financial and constitutional working of the Society. The Managing Committee of the Society stands superseded on 26.2.1986.

Financial Assistance for Construction of Water Sheds in Orissa

2165. **SHRI SOMNATH RATH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allotted to Government of Orissa by Union Government for the construction of water harvesting structures (water sheds) in years 1983-84 and 1984-85;

(b) the amount spent so far in each year and whether any amount has been diverted to other schemes;

(c) the districts where these water harvesting structures have been constructed and their number;

(d) whether any amount still remains to be spent; and

(e) if so, the programme of utilising the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) The amount allotted to Government of Orissa by Union Government during 1983-84 to 1985-86 is Rs. 529.76 lakhs.

(b) The amount spent in each year is as follows :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
1983-84	63.76
1984-85	330.77
1985-86	37.18

No amount has been diverted to other schemes, according to the Government of Orissa.

(c) Water harvesting structures constructed district-wise is as under :—

Balasore	40
Bolangir	120
Cuttack	67
Dhenkanal	5
Ganjam	87
Kalahandi	48
Keonjhar	32
Koraput	117
Mayurbhanj	59
Phulbani	152
Puri	43
Sambalpur	54
Sundergarh	72

(d) and (e). A sum of Rs. 201.49 lakh still remains to be spent which is proposed by the State to be utilised by April, 1986.

Impact of I.R.D.P. on the Beneficiaries

2166. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the economic impact of integrated Rural Development Programme on the beneficiaries, State-wise;

(b) whether in view of the general price rise, annual income norm of Rs. 3500/- is being revised;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Integrated Rural Development Programme will be operated independently by professionals rather than revenue-collecting and law and order maintenance staff ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : (a) A statement containing the gist of the findings of evaluation studies carried out by RBI, PEO, NABARD and IFMR is given below State-wise position is not available.

(b) and (c). In the Seventh Plan the poverty line is taken at an annual household income of Rs. 6400/-. The income norm for identification of families is Rs. 4800/-. However, all the families below Rs. 3500/- should be covered first before taking up families with higher income upto Rs 4800/-.

(d) The IRDP is implemented through the District Rural Development Agencies and the Block Development Officers. These are largely manned by subject matter specialists and Development Administrators. Efforts are also being made to have greater involvement of voluntary agencies.

Statement

Findings the major evaluation studies on the Integrated Rural Development Programme

Coverage	£ I.F.M.R.	£ RBI	£ NABARD	£ PEO
a) Number of States	2	16	15	16
b) Number of districts	5	16	30	33
c) Number of blocks	17	16	60	66
d) Sample size	1859	730	1498	1170
2. Percentage of sample households who received incremental income	90*	51	82**	88
3. Percentage of sample households who crossed the poverty line	NR	17***	47@	49.4
4. Percentage loan repayment by the sample households	79.6@@	NR	69	No repayment

£ : Programme Evaluation Organisation.

£ : Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras Reserve Bank of India,

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development.

* : Were happy with the IRD assistance.

** : The programme helped push up the average income of the beneficiaries by 82% expressed in 1982-83 prices.

*** : After discounting the income on the basis of consumer price index for agricultural labourers as on February, 1984.

@ : 22% at current prices.

@@ : Did not find any difficulty in the repayment of loan.

Inclusion of U.S. Banned Film "Class of 1984" in Filmotsav Hyderabad.

2167. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a banned film and a highly objectionable violent film "Class on 84" from America had been suddenly included for showing in the Filmotsav;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL :

(a) to (c). The film "Class of 1984" was shown in Filmotsav '86 held in Hyderabad in January 1986. The film is not a banned film.

Accidents in Collieries/Mines and Compensation Paid to the Victims

2168. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of minor and major accidents in various collieries in the country during 1984-85 1985-86 in which inquiries were conducted and completed/still pending, State-wise and mines wise, and the number of the injured and the deceased persons whose dependents have been provided financial assistance and social security; and

(b) the number of the cases of major accidents occurred inside the collieries in which inquiries have been completed as also the number of those cases still pending

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Information in being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

LIC Liability on Establishment Employing Less Than 500 Workers

2169. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive Child Labour Bill is being drawn up by the Ministry;

(b) whether the main features of the Bill are to cover health, education and vocational training of working children;

(c) whether Government are contemplating to provide maternity benefit to workers engaged in bidi industry;

(d) whether Government are also working on a scheme under which an establishment employing less than 500 workers may be required to insure its liability with Life Insurance Corporation; and

(e) if so, when this comprehensive Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) This is under consideration.

(d) There is a Proposal to provide for compulsory insurance of employers liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

(e) The Bill will be introduced in the Parliament as soon as the details are finalised.

Amendments to the Industrial Dispute Act for Early Disposal of Pending Cases

2170. BRAJA MOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many labour disputes are awaiting disposal as on 28 February, 1986 and how many of them are pending for more than three months, with details;

(b) whether any review of the amendment made in section 33 of the Industrial disputes Act, 1947, particularly Sub-section 5 of section 33 is proposed to be made to evaluate its impact on the disposal of pending labour disputes; if so the details thereof; and

(c) whether any further amendment of the said Act is under consideration with

the object of bringing about speedy disposal of pending labour disputes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P.A. SANGMA): (a) As on 1.2.1986, 4398 cases were pending before the ten Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts set up under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. Out of these 1754 cases were pending for over three months.

(b) and (c). Section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 provides for conditions of service etc. to remain unchanged under certain circumstances during pendency of proceedings. The amendment to sub-section (5) of that Section stipulates a time limit within which a Labour Court, a Tribunal or a National Tribunal etc. has to hear and pass such order as it deems fit on the application made by the employer. No review has so far been undertaken about the impact of this amendment. There is no further proposal for amendment to the above provisions.

Training Programmes for Functionaries of IRDP

2171. SHRI D.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether comprehensive training programme for functionaries of Integrated Rural Development programme were to be organised for upgrading their knowledge and competence;

(b) whether this goal has been achieved at all levels in States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have any plans to improve the training to fully meet the needs of Integrated Rural Development Programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) to (c). Practical orientation training programmes with the ultimate objective of improving performance

in the field were visualised for different levels of IRDP functionaries in the Sixth Plan period. The Department of Rural Development had organised and continues to organise training programmes for some government officials, bankers and insurance officials directly dealing with the IRDP. The State Governments have also been requested to organise block, district and state level programmes. Reports of programmes organised by State Governments are received from time to time, although this is not being monitored at the central level.

(d) and (e). The content, methodology and participation in each programme at the central level is reviewed and efforts at improvement are a continuous process alongwith the organisation of the programmes.

Land Degradation

2172. DR. CHINTA MOHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 175 million hectare of land are facing land degradation and if so, break up thereof and details of corrective action taken during last three years following Tiwari Committees recommendations in September, 1980 on land and water resources;

(b) what percentage of the lands (cultivable lands fit for reclamation) under different categories have since been reclaimed; and

(c) whether the reclaimed lands will be given to the landless agricultural labour?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA): (a) and (b). There is no comprehensive and repeat survey for the country as a whole to provide precise estimate of areas subject to soil erosion and land degradation. According to information given in the various reports including that of National Commission on Agriculture (1976) National Committee on Backward Area Development (1981) and Rashtriya Barh Ayog (1980), an over-all estimate is that

an area of about 175 million hectares in the country is affected by the problem of soil erosion and land degradation. Break-up of this estimate given in the Tiwari Committee Report is as under :

Problem	Area in million ha.
Serious water and wind erosion	150.00
Shifting cultivation	3.00
Waterlogging	6.00
Saline soils	4.50
Alkali soils	2.50
Diara land	2.40
Other culturable wasteland fit for cultivation	6.60
	175.00

Recognising the severe strain on the country's land resources, the Government have launched multi-dimensional programme of soil and water conservation since the First Five Year Plan much before the submission of the Tiwari Committee Report, in the fields of :

- (i) Problem identification;
- (ii) Approach and strategy;
- (iii) Developmental Programmes;
- (iv) Legislation; and
- (v) Policy coordination.

Till 1984-85, an area of 29.38 million ha. of the identified problem area has been treated at a cost of over Rs. 1222 crores. Besides; Central support is being extended through All India Soil and Land Use Survey for carrying out various types of soil and land survey by application of modern technology such as Remote Sensing for identification of priority/critical areas for preparation of integrated watershed

management plans. About 3.50 lakh hectares of alkali soils have been reclaimed in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab till the end of 1984-85.

In order to provide policy directions on matters concerning the care of soil health and its scientific management, National Land Resource Conservation and Development Commission and National Land Board set up in 1983 have been reconstituted as National Land Use and Conservation Board and National Land Use and Wasteland Development Council. National Wasteland Development Board has been set up with the objective of bringing under productive use wastelands in the country through a programme of afforestation. The target for afforestation for 1985-86 is 1.4 million ha. Till December 1985, a target of 1.34 million hectare has been achieved. Similarly at the State level, for coordination of activities of line departments concerning land, including soil and moisture conservation and land improvement, State Land Use Boards have been set up.

(c) Land being a State subject, reclaimed lands are allotted by the State in accordance with their policy.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We had given notice notice of an adjournment motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Are you serious about it, Sir ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is the position, Sir ? What is being done ?

MR. SPEAKER : Are you serious about it ?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We are very serious.

MR. SPEAKER : If you are serious, then you should let me have some motion, which we can discuss and I can get the information.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY :
We will give.

MR. SPEAKER : I will do it on a proper motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Sir, this is a very serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something. You come to me. You are well-versed in that.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Bara-mulla) : I have to say some thing important.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ?

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Governnor's rule in Jammu and Kashmir is a welcome measure. But now two things should happen in national interest. One is dissolution of the House - the Assembly; they should send the defectors out and the second thing is that the Governor should institute a commission of inquiry into the corruption charges.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It is not for me.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanam-Konda) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, large-scale massacre is being perpetrated there.

[English]

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : There is no parallel in the twentieth century to their corruption.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not for us here.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : In Swatantra Bharat Mills ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please, order. Order order, please.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem) : Yesterday, in Swatantra Bharat Mills, the workers were teargassed when a peaceful demonstration was being held.

MR. SPEAKER : Have you given any notice ?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM : They were peacefully (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will have to find out the facts. (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : What about my substantive motion ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have reminded. I have not got the information. I have to get it. I am on to it. I have to get the information.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The situa-tion (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the proper way. It is a law and order problem. It is not for me.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It happened in Delhi.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not the way.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The Swatantra Bharat Mills workers were ...

MR. SPEAKER : It may have happened in Delhi, or Calcutta. It is a law and order problem. What is the matter in Delhi ? Heavens will not fall here.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : This is a serious problem.

MR. SPEAKER : Not like this.

You cannot do it like this;

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something. If it is proper I will allow you, but if it is not proper I cannot allow it. Yes, Prof. Tewary ?

SHRI SURESH KURUP : I have given notice. [Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : If you have given notice of it, I will take it into it and if it is proper I will allow it.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : It is not correct. This is not proper. Do not harangue me like that. You can come and discuss it with me.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Mr. Speaker when you call me you have to listen to me also.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Sir. I am trying to make him sit down so that I can talk to you, Sir.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : You are very fair, Sir. It is a welcome change. But, why are you sometimes angry ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why are they unnecessarily haranguing me without any rhyme or reason ?

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : People have been speaking in different voices about the security of this country.

MR. SPEAKER : Give me something in writing.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Whether India should manufacture atomic weapons or not... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You give me notice. I will look into it.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : They have got different opinions. Let me make my submission, please.

MR. SPEAKER : No submissions. Mr. Buta Singh. I will look into your motion and decide accordingly. Now, papers to be laid. Shri Buta Singh.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I said, I will look into it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : 200 Journalists of Hindustan Samachar and Samachar Bharati.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter. That is not for Parliament. No. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : These things are not done in Parliament like that. Do not take Parliament so lightly. Yes, Shri Buta Singhji.

12.05 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

Corrigendum to Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Part II—Administration and Finance) for 1983-84

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Corrigendum to the Hindi version of the *Annual Report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (Part II—Administration and Finance) for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2184/86]

Statement re-action taken or Proposed to be taken on Recommendation No. 169 Concerning Employment Policy adopted at the 70th Session of International Labour Conference Geneva.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI P. A. SANGMA) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding action taken or proposed to be taken on the Recommendation No. 169 concerning Employment Policy adopted at the 70th Session of the International Labour Conference held in Geneva in June, 1984.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2185/86].

*The Annual Report was laid on the Table on 26th August, 1985.

Notifications Under Delhi Department Act

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : On behalf of Shri Dalbir Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 :—

- (1) The Delhi Development Authority (From of Appeal) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 312 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1986.
- (2) The Delhi Development Authority (Sealing of Development) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 313(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2186/86].

Notifications under Customs Act and under Central Excise and Salt Act.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of Notification Nos. G.S.R. 348(E) to 398(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Customs Duty Changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 28th February, 1986 under section 159 of Customs Act, 1952.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT-2187/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—

- (i) The Central Excise (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1986

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 331(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1986.

- (ii) The Central Excise (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 1986 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 463(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2188/86.]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—

- (i) G. S. R. 332(E) to 340(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1986 together within an explanatory memorandum seeking to preserve the existing duty structure and the effective rates of duty in certain cases.

- (ii) G.S.R. 399 (E) to 462 (E) and 464 (E) to 473 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1986 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding Central Excise Duty changes and exemptions in the context of Budget proposals pertaining to Indirect Taxes announced by the Finance Minister in Lok Sabha on 28th February, 1986.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2189/86].

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, Review on and Annual Report of Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal for 1978-79 and 1984-85 and West Bengal Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Calcutta for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy of the Insecticides (Price, Stock Display and Submission of Reports) Order, 1986 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 71 (E) in Gazette of Indian dated the 28th January, 1986, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2190/86].

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

- (a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal, for the year 1978-79.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited; Bhopal, for the year 1984-85 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2191/86].

- (b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82.
- (ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (3) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-2192/86].

12.06 hrs.

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (GENERAL), 1985-86.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1985-86.

12.06 1/2 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL); 1983-84

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Demands for Excess Grants in respect of the Budget (General) for 1983-84.

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : FAILURE OF CONSTITUTIONAL MACHINERY IN JAMMU AND KASHMIR

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. V. NARSIMHA RAO) : Sir, I rise to inform the House that on March, 7, the President of India received a report from Shri Jagmohan, Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, informing of certain political developments in the State whereby the Government of Shri G. M. Shah was reduced to utter minority. The Governor also conveyed his assessment that the law and order and security of the State were under serious threat which was further compounded by the grave political instability. In the circumstances, the Governor reported that he was satisfied that a situation had arisen in which the Government of the state could not be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of Jammu

and Kashmir and that he wanted to issue proclamation immediately under Section 92 of the J&K Constitution and solicited the President's concurrence.

I am to further inform the House that on the same day the President was pleased to give concurrence as required under sub-Sections (5) of Section 92 of the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir for issuing Proclamation under sub-section (1) of Section 92 relating to the failure of constitutional machinery in the State.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) Demand for measures for upliftment of the Adivasis in Pali district of Rajasthan.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Tehsil Bali of district Pali in Rajasthan is predominantly inhabited by the Adivasis. Dense forests which were the only source of livelihood of the Adivasis have vanished and turned into a barren land.

The way the Adivasis living in that area have been neglected is beyond description. A sub-plan was formulated to develop that area. Hardly 25 per cent of the amount, which the central and the Rajasthan Government should have provided, has been spent on the development of Adivasis. There are inadequate metalled roads there and as a result the transport facilities are also inadequate in that area. During rainy seasons this part of the area is converted into an island in the absence of culverts over the nullahs. The Adivasis cannot purchase commodities of their daily use. The Government have not done anything in regard to the cottage industries 75 per cent of the population in living below the poverty line. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to conduct an enquiry to find out the amount which has been invested there and what has been its result. They should also make available all such facilities and means by which they can become self-reliant economically. The

process of afforestation in the area should also be accelerated. Ranakpur Express should also stop in the area. I hope the Government will leave no stone unturned to uplift the Adivasis of this country.

[*English*]

- (ii) Demand for a Rs. 100 Crore grant to Maharashtra Government for carrying out housing slum clearance schemes in Bombay

SHRI SHARAD DIGHE (Bombay North Central) : In a public meeting held on 30th December, 1985 in Bombay, the Prime Minister announced a special grant of Rs. 100 crores for meeting the needs of housing/slum clearance—improvement in Bombay. It is expected that this amount will be over and above the assistance from the Government of India for the World Bank assisted project, "Bombay Urban Development Project" (BUDP). For the utilisation of Rs. 100 crores sanctioned by the Prime Minister, the Government of Maharashtra has suggested the following schemes namely, (a) re-development of Dharavi Slum Rs. 15 crores, (b) completion of important projects of Government and Bombay Municipal Corporation and development of land and infrastructure thereto Rs. 15 crores, (c) provision of amenities to slums—Rs. 15 crores, (d) accelerated programme for repairs and reconstruction—Rs. 25 crores. (e) development of land for sites and services—Rs. 25 crores, (f) upgradation of services in Housing Board colonies—Rs. 5 crores.

I earnestly request the Government of India to make available Rs. 100 crores as grant for implementing these housing schemes.

- (iii) Demand for setting up a Watch Assembly Unit by HMT in Ladakh Region.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : The Ladakh region of Jammu and Kashmir State is one the most backward areas of the country. Not to speak of medium-scale industry, not even a small-scale industry exists in the area. The Government of India has considered many districts of J & K State as "Zera Industry area" and

Ladakh district is one of them. The long awaited Stakna Hydel Project in Ladakh is to be commissioned this year and with the availability of 24 hours electricity, the prospects of setting up of a medium-scale industry in the region has brightened.

A watch assembly unit seems to be the only hope of Ladakh as this involves transportation of small quantity of high value components. This will enable many young unemployed boys and girls of the region gaining employments.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government of India to initiate early steps to set up a watch assembly unit of the public sector undertaking Hindustan Machine Tools.

- (iv) Demand for early clearance and construction of the SWAN channelisation and the Shivalik Projects in Himachal Pradesh.

PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur) : The proposal for the sanction of the SWAN Channelisation Project in Una District of Himachal Pradesh and the Shivalik Project in Una and Hamirpur districts of Himachal Pradesh to check soil erosion and ensure irrigation and afforestation in the Shivalik hills has been pending for clearance for over a decade. These two projects are essential for increasing the irrigation potential and for checking the recurrence of floods not only in Himachal Pradesh but also in Punjab. so, I request the Minister of Water Resources and the Water Commission to sanction the Projects and take them up for early construction with the aid of some international agency like the World Bank so as to ensure their completion in the Seventh Five Year plan.

[*Translation*]

- (v) Demand for measures to provide the villages of Purnea district in Bihar with adequate drinking water facility.

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am raising the issue under rule 377. I have just concluded visit to my Parliamentary constituency, Purnea. The people there are facing acute shortage of drinking water.

The situation in regard to the drinking water is critical. In some villages, as many as 200 to 250 people have to depend only on one or two wells. The condition of wells is also very bad and as a result thereof people get dirty water. I have drawn the attention of the Bihar Government to this problem a number of times but no concrete step has been taken in this respect. During my visit, I also drew the attention of the concerned officers to this problem.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to give priority to this problem and take appropriate action in the matter.

- (vi) Demand for survey of villages in Faizabad and Barabanki districts of U.P. to prepare schemes for providing drinking water there.

SHRI NIRMAL KHATTRI (Faizabad) : Mr. Speaker, I would like to draw your attention to the problem of drinking water in Kdauli and Mavai block of district Barabanki. Even after so many years of independence the people of village Diwait and some other villages trudge a distance of 3 kilometres to fetch water as the water in their villages is brackish. The problem of drinking water is very acute in the Harijan bastis. The Water Corporation is installing handpumps in the water scarcity villages of Uttar Pradesh on the basis of a survey conducted in 1971 but the survey of 1971 has become irrelevant in 1986.

I would request the Central Government to conduct fresh survey of all the water scarcity villages of Faizabad and Barabanki districts of Uttar Pradesh and chalk out schemes to make drinking water available there. The Central Government should give grant to the State Governments for the purpose.

[*English*]

- (vii) Need for providing the residents of Secundarabad Cantt area with the basic civic amenities.

DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO (Siddiped) : The existing common amenities at

cantonment Secunderabad are very poor indeed. The approach roads into residential areas are in a bad state. The public lavatories are of very old type. The water facilities are totally inadequate. The drain conditions are imaginable. There is also the problem of inadequate schools, poor street lighting and poor medical facilities. In spite of these things, unplanned rapid housing construction is going on in the entire cantonment without attending to the acute problems of the residents.

(viii) Demand for stopping the system of obtaining Visas by Indians in U. K., USA, Canada, Malaysia and Singapore desirous of visiting India.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : Sir, Indians, particularly Punjabis living in U. K., USA, Canada, Malaysia and Singapore, are being asked to get Visas for visiting their native places in Punjab. There is widespread resentment among the Punjab is living in these countries against the Visa requirement. The people are being unduly harassed and made to visit Indian Embassies for many days and are made to stand for hours in queues. In many cases Visa is either denied or delayed even when the applicant is to visit his family for emergency reasons. There have been protests and demonstrations against Visa system for Punjabis coming back to their homes. The Government should immediately stop this system as it creates difficulties for innocent and law abiding people. Some elements who are active to create bitterness are making use of it for creating hatred among the Punjabis and Sikhs against their country.

[12.18 hrs.]

GENERAL BUDGET 1986-87 GENERAL DISCUSSION—(Contd.)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further General Discussion on the Budget (General) for 1986-87.

Mr. Shyam Lal Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV (Varanasi) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking

on the Budget last Friday, I had stated that this Budget has been successful in implementing those principles which had been announced by the hon. Finance Minister in December last on the statement on long Term Fiscal Policy. After going through the Fiscal Policy, it would be clear why this Budget has belied the hopes of the people that it would be an impressive Budget. A number of long term policies had already been announced which have been implemented in this Budget.

This Budget has been prepared on the principle of zero based Budget as had been announced earlier. The characteristics of this Budget are that it does not give account of income and expenditure in a traditional way but gives an account of the performance of each Ministry in relation to the targets set forth in the Budget. This Budget depicts the structure, functioning and management of the organisation of each Ministry and it has also outlined the targets set out for them. The Budget has also laid emphasis on inspection and monitoring.

I think this is the first zero based Budget. Some headway has been made this year in this regard. I hope that after we have made some headway in this principle, we shall come to know the basis on which we prepare the estimates for our programmes and also how we should analyse them. For this purpose a mechanism will be formulated to know whether the objectives, which have been set forth, are being fulfilled or not. In case the need arises to take strict action or put in more effort, it can be done.

Sir, for this we will have to increase the efficiency of our management, work hard and shall have to keep surveillance on our revenue and expenditure. The hon. Finance Minister has set forth two main objectives before us. The first objective is to accelerate the pace of development and the other is to eliminate poverty. A so called economist who was sent to America as Ambassador of our country in the Janata Party regime and who helped a lady whose shoe had remarked that both the objectives are fallacious. The hon. Finance Minister has made more

allocations for anti-poverty programmes but he has no interest in it because he is least bothered with the poor and on the other hand if the country makes progress, he has nothing to do with it also. That is why he has said so. But I am sorry that an Opposition Member has said outside the House that it is a supplementary Budget. This is not a supplementary Budget but it supplements the Budget of the poor and gives them strength and sustenance. It helps them in balancing their family budget by providing them job, loan and other things. This Budget has been presented with the aim of uplifting the poor. That is why a Rural Development Programme has been formulated to eradicate poverty. There has been increase in the allocation by 65 per cent for the next year in comparison to this year. This increase in the allocation is commendable and I hope the House will give attention to other aspects of development because these programmes are related to the Common man of the country. The development of the country depends greatly on the success of these programmes. Fifty per cent increase has been effected in the allocation for the anti-poverty programme. In 1985-86, a sum of Rs. 1239 crores was allocated for this programme whereas in 1986-87 Rs 1851 crores have been earmarked which is an increase of 50 per cent in the allocation. Similarly, provision of 20 lakh tonnes of foodgrains has been made for distribution among the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. There is also NREP scheme for the development of villages and for the upliftment of the poor. You have made allocation for this scheme liberally which will generate employment of more than 30 crore mandays.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

This year provision to generate 25.3 crore mandays has been made. A sum of Rs. 443 crores has been provided for it in 1986-87 whereas it was Rs 230 crores in 1985-86. The actual increase is 93 per cent but it can be called nearly 100 per cent increase in the allocation.

Similarly, there is Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for the development of villages. Under the Scheme, 26.4 crore mandays will be generated and the total Central outlay for it is Rs. 633 crores. An increase of 50 per cent over the 1985-86 allocation is being made. The third programme is Integrated Rural Development Programme which is a beneficiary oriented programme. A sum of Rs. 428 crores has been provided for it in 1986-87 which is 51 per cent more in comparison to the provision made in the current year.

I would also like to point out that such beneficiaries, who had been given loans and in spite of this their condition could not be raised above the poverty line, should again be provided loans. In this connection the hon. Finance Minister had said in his statement that such beneficiaries, who had been provided loans once but their condition could not be improved and are burdened with indebtedness, should be provided loans again so that they may start some job afresh after repaying their old debts.

The most important part of the Budget is that allocation has been made for houses for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people and the bonded labourers. Rs. 125 crore have been provided for a new INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA. I hope that this programme will be implemented successfully. I want to congratulate the hon. Minister for the new scheme because I represent a metropolitan city. There was no such scheme for the urban poor under which they could have got loans easily. In this year's Budget you have started a new scheme of giving them loans through the banks. Provision for Subsidy and working capital has been made in it. Similarly, the rickshaw pullers, cobblers, washermen, barbers, 'rehriwallahs' and other poor people will be able to take loans so that they may earn more and make progress in life. Along with it, you intend to extend the accident insurance scheme for Municipal sweepers, coolies and the poor from 100 districts to 200 districts. I suggest that this accident insurance scheme for the poor workers like municipal sweepers and railway coolies should be made applicable to the entire country. With this gradual extension, it will take

many years to cover the whole country and there will be bitterness between the different categories because of this discrimination. Under the 20 Point Programme also, you have allocated Rs. 5,998 crores Rs. 1000 crores have been earmarked for rural drinking water scheme also. You are covering only 39,000 villages for the present. I may submit that you are making such an elaborate arrangement for the economic development of the rural people, but its implementation takes place at the district level. In districts, District Magistrates have the full powers to utilise the entire amount. The district magistrate presides over the Authority Constituted in the districts and also allocates the amount. With one hand, he distributes the funds and with the other hand he starts controlling. I suggest that you may think of involving non-official agencies in this matter. These can include Members of Parliament, M.L.As and other people who can oversee the implementation and as a result it may succeed. If the targets fixed by you are achieved properly, there will be a revolutionary change in the development of the country. Therefore, in order to remove poverty, we should lay special emphasis on alleviating programmes. These programmes are implemented through the State Governments and district administration. I feel that the Central Government needs to be more involved, specially with monitoring programmes and the representatives of the people should be given more opportunities to contribute their mite. We appreciate the priority given to Agriculture and the allied sector in this year's Budget. In this connection you have provided for Rs. 2,838 crores as Central Outlay in this year's Budget which is in addition to the outlay of the States which is 29 per cent more than current year's Budget. It will prove a shot in the arm in the agriculture sector. In 99 districts of the 16 States particular emphasis has been laid on dry land farming. I hope you will try your best to expand it further and the State Governments will also extend their full cooperation. Special attention has been paid to the Ministry of Human Resource Development in the Seventh Five Year Plan which includes education, sports, women, environment, art, culture etc. and for this you have allocated Rs. 1,733 crores in this year's Budget. By

spending such a large amount you will not only open model schools in every district, you will also see to it that the primary education is universalised and made available free. If it is made compulsory, large number of people will be benefited. Today, in our country those who got BTC training as early as in 1970-71 are still unemployed. They are crossing the age limit for service. You should open schools in rural areas so that cent per cent education is imparted. This will also generate employment for people. Along with the teachers, buildings and equipment should also be made available because these are lacking now. This time, for education you have increased the allocation from Rs. 221 crores to Rs. 352 crores I hope that out of this amount, you will spend some money on schools, particularly for construction of buildings for primary schools.

I would also like to say something about the public sector industries. The country has many expectations from them. You have also emphasised in your Budget speech that they will have to generate internal resources to run themselves efficiently. The production should be of good quality and their capacity should also be increased. They should be geared up. I think in this connection the Government should emulate the example of the corporations working under the Petroleum Ministry. For example, the working of IOC, Bharat Petroleum, Hindustan Petroleum, Indo-Burma Petroleum is appreciable in every respect. If the public sector industries working under the Department of Coal, Department of Steel or other Departments run efficiently in a similar manner, I think we will be very successful.

Similarly, our State Governments also run certain public sector industries. These too are not functioning properly. I would like to give you one or two examples. For example, all the Electricity Boards and Road Transport Corporations are running at a loss. In 1983-84 the Electricity Boards suffered a loss of Rs. 948 crores which soared to Rs. 1123 crores in 1984-85 and Rs. 1373 crores in 1985-86. If the state Electricity Boards keep on functioning this way, then neither power generation will increase nor deficit in the

economy will be made up. Similar is the plight of Road Transport Corporations. It is highly unsatisfactory. During the Sixth Plan period, they suffered loss to the tune of Rs. 150 crores to Rs. 200 crores every year and their working is in no way satisfactory. Therefore, the State Governments need to pay special attention to this aspect.

I welcome the new MODVAT scheme announced by the hon. Finance Minister in this year's Budget. At the time of presenting the Budget you had anticipated that after the presentation of the Budget, the prices will come down. But from the Press reports it appears that the industrialists may not pass on the concessions given to them to the consumers. It is a matter of happiness that symposia and discussions are being arranged at different places by your Department and correct information is being given to the people.

You have taken many commendable steps regarding Income Tax, strict action has been taken against tax evaders and the amount realised through recoveries has increased. We appreciate all these steps. But at the same time this year you have given such huge powers to the Income Tax Inspectors for making searches in the residential premises that there is every possibility of these being misused. If you make this arrangement for the income tax payers in the highest bracket, there would not be any objection but the power to enter the house of general income tax payers, to my mind, is in no way proper and is not going to be of much advantage. I want that you should reconsider it.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I want to inform you that we are reconsidering this point.

SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV : Thanks for reconsidering it. But one thing I must say and that is that with this Budget you have, on the one hand, tried to maintain the growth rate and on the other hand you will succeed in checking the price line because, according to the newspapers, immediately after the presentation of the Budget there has been fall in the wholesale

price index by 1 per cent which is really satisfactory and commendable and confirms your statement that after the Budget the prices will come down and you will succeed in holding the price line. I am of the view that this Budget has instilled a new hope and faith among the people and under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, economic policies will be followed which would provide relief to the poor and increase their income and raise their living standard. You will definitely succeed in this goal and I want to thank you for this.

This year you have supplied, along with the Budget, a booklet, 'Budget and the People' which mentions the achievements of the Budget and explains them in a manner that the ordinary men may also understand them. To understand the Budget was a complicated matter previously. This document has helped us much and I think all the people, whatever their ideologies might be, would have benefited from it. Though doubts are always there, yet everyone in general has welcomed the Budget and they have not only welcomed it, they have dedicated themselves to the task of implementing the policies of Government along with the Hon. Prime Minister.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the second Budget by the present Finance Minister. Before we assess it in detail, let us have a look at its salient features. First, let us see the impact of the last Budget i.e., whether the policies announced were fully implemented or not; secondly, the amount earmarked for the Budget and the total Plan outlay; and thirdly, the Plan perspectives incorporated in the Budget. I congratulate the hon Finance Minister and the Government that in spite of the severe strain, he allocated Rs. 22,000 crores for the Plan and it is clear that had the Plan outlay been the same as was projected last year there would have been no need to impose any fresh taxes or increase the prices. It is heartening to note that the Plan outlay for the States has been increased by 20 per cent over last year and

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

the Centre has allocated Rs. 5,880 crores more for it. In spite of all this, the best thing is that we shall depend on foreign assistance to the extent of merely 5 per cent of the total Plan outlay. The proposed 48 per cent of Plan expenditure earmarked for infrastructure for a better future is welcome.

Prior to me, Shri Shyam Lal Yadav mentioned a few schemes launched by Government, like, Rural Development Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and a new INDIRA AWAAS YOJANA under which it is proposed to construct over 2 lakh housing units. I welcome it. But I would like to point out that merely providing grants to Harijans and Tribals for construction of houses is of no use because our past experience shows that the grants are not adequate for construction of houses and these are therefore, misutilised. The Government has, therefore, evolved a scheme in Uttar Pradesh under which the grant amount is deposited in the banks and the concerned person is given a built-house for which recovery is made through bank. It will work only if they are given built-houses. Past experience shows that merely providing grants will not be of much help.

Sir, grave concern has been expressed regarding the uncovered deficit of Rs. 3,650 crores in the present Budget, but I do not think that it will have any serious impact on the economy or increase inflation. The expected Gross National Product is Rs. 14,84,454 crores. We have 2.5 crore tonnes of foodgrains as buffer stock. The foreign exchange reserves are of the order of about Rs. 7,000 crores. I can say it with conviction that because of the given factors, inflation cannot rise. Another proof of the fact is that inflation has been the lowest during the last year as compared to the past seven or eight years.

Secondly, it has been pointed out in the Budget that the share of States in the Central taxes is very little and an hon. Opposition leader pointed out that the recent hike in prices has been effected with a view to deprive the States of their share. The share of the States is on the high side

and I would also clarify that despite 36 per cent increase in the income tax collection, 85 per cent of it goes to the States, and this year it is expected to be about Rs. 500 crores which is a record. There has been an increase of 20 to 21 per cent in the Plan allocation of the States this year. The gap between import and export which is around Rs. 6000 crores is causing grave concern and it has to be bridged. We should try to find substitutes, wherever possible.

It is sad the Government also agrees that the production of petrol during the Seventh Five Year Plan will not be as high as it was during the Sixth Plan and, therefore, we should try and utilise the solar energy which can prove a useful alternative source of energy. Another method is to convert molasses into alcohol and use it as energy. Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Maharashtra are the biggest producers of sugarcane in our country. When a country like Brazil can operate 10 lakh vehicles on alcohol, why can we not use an alcohol as an alternative to petrol? Molasses can provide a strong base for chemical industry. It can prove useful in the production of synthetic rubber as there is acute shortage of natural rubber in the country. I was highly disappointed when I did not find a mention of it in the Five Year Plan or the annual Plans. I had mentioned about Brazil in this regard in a note to the hon. Finance Minister. I agree that there is a big difference between Brazil and India as has been pointed out by the Industries Minister also. There is another reason also for using it as alternative source of energy. Sugarcane is the biggest cash crop for the North Indian farmer, but he is not satisfied with the price it fetches him. We are not able to pay him remunerative price of Sugarcane because it is linked with sugar recovery only and this has resulted in sharp decline in sugarcane production. Therefore, price of sugarcane will have to be linked with sugar, molasses and alcohol recovery. Alcohol can be used for rubber manufacture chemicals, life saving drugs and as an alternative to petrol. We must examine this aspect. Some people are not in its favour and, therefore, a study should be made by visiting those countries where it is used and efforts should be made to find

other alternatives, otherwise the trade deficit cannot be bridged.

The increase in taxes on luxury items will reduce the trade deficit. We must also examine whether we are paying foreign exchange in hard currency for the import of machines, particularly power generators, equipment for power houses and other spare parts. It should be looked into if we are spending more on this account.

The foremost thing which we feel should be done is to raise the efficiency of the Public Sector. Power is the core sector of the Public Sector and therefore, its production should be increased. I am in favour of using BHEL machines but I would like to point out that when some equipment is supplied by any company, it ensures its after-sale service and guarantees its repair and maintenance etc. BHEL should also provide after-sale service to ensure maintenance of equipment.

Once, perhaps, in 1978-79 a major agreement was signed with Siemens Co. or with some Western Country. The Government will have to ensure that it gets spare parts and equipments on suitable terms and conditions. Is it a fact that we are getting a product for Rs. 3, which is easily available for Re. 1?

Neither the size of the Plan nor the Plan allocation is the key factor. What is important is how those funds are utilised? This shall have to be ensured.

Last year I had suggested the constitution of an implementation Committee in every Parliamentary Constituency under the chairmanship of the concerned Member of Parliament. This would provide an opportunity to people belonging to all parties as also the MLAs to contribute their mite.

I would like to raise an important matter regarding hill areas. A comprehensive Plan has been formulated for UP and it has been allocated Rs. 553 crores. This has created an incongruous situation which we feel is illogical. There is a clash bet-

ween environmental protection and development. In fact environmental protection as well as development should go side by side. There are many roads in our areas which could not be constructed because forest have come in the way of construction of roads. Several industries also could not be set up because of forests. The Government should try to understand that unlike plains there is no other category of land in our area except private land or the land owned by the forest department. The forests which are being denuded should be saved but in the areas which are rocky, roads should be constructed, drinking water and electricity should be supplied and irrigation facilities should be provided and soil erosion should be checked. The Government has been kind to Dehradun. There is a Hill Development Department, Doon Valley Board and also the State Government to ensure environmental protection. This Board has decided that industries would be set up in not more than 2 per cent of the area. I agree that no industry which spreads pollution in the area should be set up but what is the difficulty in setting up electronics industry which is often discussed here. Electronics industry should be made a cottage industry. Is there any restriction on setting up optics industry, which is pollution free and could provide employment as well.

We cannot enter the 21st century without the help of electronics and the Government is imposing restriction on it. There is no development in hill areas today. It has not been possible to construct roads, canals or to provide drinking water and power because of the indifference of the forest department. In this connection, I would like to cite an example. A person in my area planted trees in 10 acres of land and migrated to other village. Now, 50 ft high trees are standing on that piece of land which the concerned person wishes to hand over to the Forest Department and he is even ready to take a barren piece of land in lieu of this land but the authorities are not yielding. This is ridiculous of course, this is a single instance. The development has come to a grinding halt. I think the Government for making separate allocation for the development of hill

[Shri Brahma Dutta]

areas. I request the hon. Finance Minister to monitor the schemes and remove the hurdles. Sincere efforts should be made to utilise the funds properly. The existing installed capacity of the major irrigation projects is not being fully exploited. Similarly, we are unable to make capacity utilisation of power houses and big factories.

I would like to say a few words regarding encouragement to exports. Export Councils are there but they are monopolized by big exporters. They formulate a policy which is detrimental to the interests of small exporters and thereby create problems for them. You will have to give full attention towards it. Then only you can achieve those aims which have been set for the Seventh Five Year Plan and which our Prime Minister and our Party want to fulfil.

With these words I would like to repeat that in the present circumstances this is the best possible Budget. Most of the programmes which had been announced by the hon. Finance Minister last year have been achieved. You are formulating administered pricing policy. It should be ensured that this policy should be a rational one. You propose to formulate long term policies in regard to the agricultural prices. Therefore, you must formulate policy in regard to the cost of production of agricultural produce. There should be coordination and parity between the two.

With these words, I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The budget for 1986-87 with all its cosmetics is intended to create an atmosphere which is most aptly described in a Bengali poem saying :

*E Duniya Sakal Bhalo. Asal Bhalo,
nakal Bhalo.*

That means everything in this world is good. Genuine is good and so is the fake— Like that this budget also seems to have pleased everybody. At least that is the claim being made.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): You are also pleased. The Minister should not foist pleasure on us.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : That is why we have been severely criticised by our Prime Minister here because of our failure to clap at the so called appropriate moment. It seems, we have been open to the charge of turning pink from red.

Unfortunately I am now reminded of the other part of the same poem. It says :

*Kintu Sabar Chalte Bhalo, Paoroti ar
Jhola gur.*

That means the best on the bread and the molasses. That is the literal meaning. In mundane language, I translate the bread and molasses and subsistence to the poor.

My problem is that I find everything wanting. Therefore, naturally, I cannot commend the budget. I consider the budget to be an exercise in giving a false gloss of pro-poor bias which is meant to cover up the departure from nationally accepted policy of planning, public sector, self-reliance and social justice. Along with the price hike its real thrust remains the same, namely, throwing the lion's share of the burden on the poor people and therefore risking the ire of one handsome gentleman—the present Finance Minister is also handsome.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I am getting appreciation.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In the long-term fiscal policy you have already promised that all the concessions given to the rich will remain available for five years. In fact, you have followed that, that is added new concessions even in this Budget to the rich. You can't deny it. There is

gift tax concession, withdrawal of the surcharge from the next assessment year and even on the question of standard deduction business. It is true those having an annual income of Rs. 25,000 will get a relief of Rs. 250. Probably that is to silence the kicking middle class at the moment. But may I know what is the justification of giving standard deduction to those who have more than Rs. 1 lakh annual income? In my opinion standard deduction need not be given to anybody at this moment because after all the beneficiaries would be only 35 lakhs out of a total of 75 crores of population. Therefore, this cost will have to be borne by others. That is why I say I do not like this cosmetic budget. While the promise given to the rich in the fiscal policy has to be honoured yet you could have at least said that you will be making an exercise about lowering the indirect tax. Let us see what happened to that? While the direct tax in this budget brings only Rs. 21 crores net the indirect tax brings Rs. 467 crores which is 22 times greater than the amount of accrual from the direct tax. Actually this year the share of indirect tax is 80 per cent of the total tax revenue whereas the share of direct tax in the GDP has decreased. In the year 1985-86 the ratio was 2.41 and now for the year 1986-87 it is 2.25. So, it seems there is a difference between a promise and a promise. A promise to the rich has to be honoured but the promise given to the poor can be ignored. This is the direction of the tax policy. You will not give me time otherwise I could go in detail.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If you have many points you can write and send.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE : Sir, the written word he is not compelled to read whereas spoken word he is compelled to hear.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : In 1985-86 revised estimate Rs. 3118 crores were expected to be realised from corporation tax. What is the rise in corporation tax? It is only Rs. 2 crores this year. Look at the excise and customs. Here the growth of excise duty is Rs. 2862 crores for the

same period and the growth of customs duty is Rs. 704 crores and here the reliefs given in the indirect tax also benefit relatively richer people.

Much has been said about MODVAT, and you said it is not MADVAT. I do not want to go into the details of it. But one thing is very clear that it is not only for small scale, it also applies to large scale. Mainly, it will go to large scale, because many of the small scales are labelled as small scale under the indirect ownership of big business houses. But let us imagine that it will at least benefit some sections of the small scale as well.

The Minister's contention is that this relief will be passed on to the consumers. Has it ever happened? What new situation has arisen? Is it because just you have given a cosmetic budget speech that all benefits will be passed on to the consumers in the form of lowering of the price of the final products? Can you even guarantee, leave all one MODVAT benefits, that the excise relief that you have given for the bulk drugs and formulations will be reflected in the drug prices? I tell you that I shall take away my ears during the next year's budget speech if this is reflected in the drug prices.

Much ado has been made about increasing excise duty on some luxury consumption articles such as motor cars, T.V., refrigerators etc. But the range is only about half a dozen and the quantum is insignificant. Though it is a supportable measure, it can hardly have the desired cosmetic effect on beautifying the ugly face of the total direction.

Let us now come to another question, the question of deficit. Everybody knows that the Minister has taken subterfuge of comparing the coming year's deficit with the budget estimates of the current year which has, in the revised estimates of the current year, gone up very much. The real deficit is much more than shown by the Minister. The price rise which is not directly indicated in the budget, cannot be separated from it in its impact, if you look

[Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee]

at the budget in full. It would be a *Yagna* without *Shiva*. That is not possible. If you had taken it as a part of the budgetary measures, than at least the States would have got some share.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then, it would have been all right.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : No, we do not want it. But that at least would have prevented you from using make-up for lowering your deficit. Your overfall deficit would have run into at least Rs. 1000 crores more than the present deficit, and which will go up later.

The question of deficit is a difficult one. Many of the economists have said that the bank loans contracted by the Government should also figure in the deficit. If that was done, I understand from the economists, that the real deficit would go beyond Rs. 10,000 crores.

Now, about its inflationary effect. It seems that you are not very much worried about the inflationary effect. You said in your budget speech :

“In relation to the size of economy and the stock of money the deficit is reasonable and non-inflationary”.

He also said that the current year's over all deficits has been absorbed by the economy. I do not know what is called absorption. You take the wholesale price index for computing inflation. We find that the consumer price index goes very much up as compared to the wholesale price index. While the wholesale price index went up by 3.86 per cent, in that period the consumer price index went up by 7.5 per cent. And everybody knows why it is manipulated so. The agricultural workers price index went up by 8.1 per cent. Do you think that for an agricultural workers, this increase of 8.1 per cent can be absorbed? Yes, of course, it will be absorbed at the cost of his belly; We do not agree with

your absorption theory because if it is absorbed, it is absorbed at the cost of severe constraints and severe difficulties to the poorer sections of our population.

13.00 hrs.

Let us now come to the most lauded item, 'quantum jum in the poverty alleviation programmes'. So far as raising the amount is concerned, it is welcome. But is all that adulatory claim justified? You said that you have increased it by 65 per cent. Now, if you compare the Revised Estimates, the increase is only 30 per cent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is 22 per cent only.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I have seen both the figures and here I have taken the bigger one.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is always compared B.E. to B.E. only.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Naturally. What is compared should be to your advantage, whether it is BE or RE.

This allocation in regard to poverty alleviation programmes also raises several questions. Now the thing is, if the Seventh Plan stands, what do you propose to do in the next years, when you have already given 40 to 42 per cent in two years? Is it the beginning of a go-by to the Plan? Wherefrom will the resources be collected? You do not collect from the rich and the rural rich is left out altogether. General burden is on the poor. How will this Seventh Plan be taken up? How will the so called quantum jump come up? Is it going to be done at the cost of other sectors such as public enterprises, etc.? You have not dealt with all these questions at length. Instead of all that adulation of this particular scheme which by itself is a good one, you should have answered these questions which have already arisen. But you have not done so.

Even this 30 per cent increase is nominal in the terms that you have assumed

and with an implicit inflation rate of 11.1 per-cent in working out a plan outlay for the year 1986-87, it is going to be less than 20 per cent in real terms. Then, where is the quantum jump ?

What is the point in increasing the price of rice and wheat ? How will you raise the poor from below the poverty line ? Actually, it is computed that poor people, excepting those in the ITDP areas (and there are millions and millions of poor people outside the ITDP areas) have to pay at least Rs 100 crores extra for this rise in issue price. Is that also poverty alleviation ? I do not understand this when the food stock is rotting. I do not know whether this food stock is the immediate inspiration for this big jump. Why should these food stocks rot at all in the first place ? Better allocate twelve hundred million tonnes for these programmes and save the wheat from becoming non-edible.

I have just two points more and I will finish. Everybody is worried about your low allotment for the public sector. It is the lowest ever in the Plan period, with only 3.2 per cent increase. At several very important spheres, actually it is decreased. So, do we take this is to be in keeping with your privatisation about which you are so enamoured at the moment, may be you are not talking of that very loudly because of the pressure ? But here itself, it is evident that it goes up. One little thing I would like to point out regarding the allocation for Central law and order. Why this Central law and order should go to that terrible height of Rs. 350 crores or something like that ? The law and order is a State subject. Is it so that in Delhi alone the law and order is in such a state that you have to allot such a huge sum more than many welfare measures proposed by you ?

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The whole of West Bengal is best policed than Delhi.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Therefore, I think the direction of the Budget which I have earlier mentioned is

a out by these evidences. And if I had much more time, I could have mounted more evidences.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Madam, please conclude. You had already given lot of evidences.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : I will conclude by saying that in your last part of the speech, where you referred to Gandhiji's quotation you called for...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He has quoted all the three Gandhijis.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : The First Gandhi was quoted last. There the Finance Minister has given a quotation calling for sacrifice among other things. Now, it seems to me that the Finance Minister has understood that this sacrifice is to be made by the hundreds of millions of under-dogs while the order of the day for the rich will be enjoyment. In my opinion this is what has been sought to be imparted through the Government policies, reflected in the Budget despite its claims on the contrary and despite all its cosmetics. Therefore, Sir, I oppose the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA (Mirzapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister of our country, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has resolved to take the country into the 21st century by making great strides in the economic field. It is a step which would ensure tremendous progress of the country and make it a strong nation in the field of agriculture, industry, technology or science. This Budget is a step in this direction and as such we welcome it and give our wholehearted support to it.

13.05 hrs.

(SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI
in the chair)

The main feature of the Budget is that in this Budget, guidelines have been laid down for demanding or allocating funds and

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

also how to spend it. Sufficient allocation has been made for the areas where it is needed the most.

The Members of the opposition parties raised hue and cry when there was minor rise in the prices. I would like to tell that whosoever may be the ruler, whatever may be system of Government, whether it is the democratic system of Greece, the administration of the country cannot be run without raising revenue from the people.

The great poet Kalidas while delineating the ideals of Suryavansi kings had written in—

Raghuvansha Prajanameva bhurtham
Satabhyo balim grihit.

The ruler levies taxes for the welfare of his subjects. This was the motto of the Suryavansi Kings. This was the motto of the society of that time. It is further written—

Sapita pitrishyatastam janma haitwa.

The ruler was like father to his subjects in every respect. It was his responsibility to look after them. The parents were just supposed to give birth to children. The great Greek philosopher, Plato had written that every earning person should give some part of his income to the ruler, protector and teacher. Two thousand and five hundred years ago a great socialist and philosopher had written that no State can function without raising revenue. Therefore, whatever proposals have been made by the hon. Finance Minister for collecting revenue, are meant for the development of the country, for the upliftment of the poor, for the prosperity and strengthening of the country.

Sir, let us see how a rupee collected in the Budget is accounted for 50 paise from revenue, 14 paise from internal borrowings, 14 paise, from other receipts, 11 paise from various revenues and only five paise has come from external assistance. There

is a deficit of only 6 per cent in the Budget. For a developing country, deficit of 6 per cent is insignificant. Now cast a glance on expenditure. 22 per cent expenditure is on Central Plans, 29 per cent on the State Plans and union territories, 14 per cent on defence, 14 per cent on payment of interest on loans and only 13 per cent is the Non-Plan expenditure. The 13 per cent Non-Plan expenditure speaks of the wisdom of the persons who prepared the Budget. Sir, I would like to list the good aspects of the Budget. The Budget is based on the principle of long term economic soundness. As has been said, this Budget is great step in the direction of fulfilling our resolve for making the country strong. In the Seventh Plan this is a commendable step. No burden has been put on the common man. Taxes have been levied on those who can bear them. Concessions have been provided to the small and medium scale entrepreneurs. This is the main characteristic of the Budget. Incentives have been given to the small scale industries. These industries will be set up in villages and towns so as to give employment to the people and remove unemployment.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi was a great leader of the country. The country is indebted to her. She made the country strong in every field and introduced programmes like National Employment Scheme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme, Educated Unemployed Scheme, I.R.D.P. etc. for the poor of the country. The hon. Finance Minister has resolved to allocate more funds for these programmes. An increase of 65 per cent in allocation has been made in the Budget for the anti poverty programmes. This is a commendable step. Government must monitor how the funds allocated to states for Employment programmes in rural areas, Rural employment Programme, Landless Employment Guarantee Scheme are being spent. In addition to providing employment in the villages, permanent assets like dams, schools, roads etc. should be created. It is necessary to ensure that there is no corruption in the utilisation of funds. The setting up of the Small Scale Industry Development Fund is a welcome step.

Now the educated people will be able to take loan from the Fund and start their own business. This will help in reducing unemployment.

Indira Awaas Yojana is also a welcome step. It will be introduced in the villages and houses will be constructed for the poor. The hon. Finance Minister has taken one more important step which is commendable. Under this step assistance will be provided to the urban poor. Till now there was no programme for the urban poor and neither had any fund been provided for them. The hon. Finance Minister has proposed to give assistance to the rikshaw-pullers, cobblers, washermen, porters, barbers, hawkers, sweepers and cart pullers. I would request that cotton carders, tailors, masons *panwaris* and tea vendors should also be included in the list because they also constitute urban poor. This is a welcome step. The urban poor used to complain that nothing was being done for them. Now the hon. Finance Minister has taken this welcome step.

The prices of life saving drugs have been curtailed. This is also a welcome step. Sir, this is a common man's Budget and through this Budget it is intended to help the poor. This Budget will help in strengthening the economy of the country and fulfilling the aspirations of the hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I hope this Budget will give strength to the country. I would also like to give some suggestions. The public sector has a key role to play in the country. In the year 1952, when the public sector was established in the country there were only five industries in this sector and a capital of Rs. 29 crores had been invested in it. But at present there are more than 200 industries in this sector in which capital of more than Rs. 40,000 crores has been invested. It is a point to ponder if a sector, in which such huge capital has been invested, does not yield any profit or does not generate its own resources. The public sector should be further streamlined and dealt with strictness. We hope that the public sector will give so much production and profit as to generate its own resources. If this does

not happen, it will be very unfortunate for us. I would like to submit further that it is not proper to be solely dependent on the public sector in respect of industries like power, steel, fertilizers, petroleum, petro-chemicals. There is a demand among the people that since these are basic items, private sector should also be encouraged to produce them. Those entrepreneurs, who want to invest their private capital in these industries on a small scale and not on large scale, should be given the opportunity and they should be encouraged. The farmer does not need subsidy any more. Now the farmer is enlightened and has been instrumental in raising the honour of the country high. He has strengthened the economy of the country. So, special attention should be paid towards the farmer. Stress should be laid not on the subsidy but on other basic things. 3 to 4 mandis should be established in every development block. The villages should be linked with roads and they should be provided facilities like electricity, water and markets. If the farmers get remunerative prices of their produce, they will be encouraged to produce more. Agriculture is at the centre of our development strategy and as such special attention should be paid to the farmers. Speedy action should be taken for the development of backward areas. The eastern Uttar Pradesh is the most backward region in Uttar Pradesh. Crores of people of Uttar Pradesh have gone to Mauritius, other countries and Bombay, Calcutta or Arab countries. Pressure on agriculture has increased there and as a result development is not taking place in that region. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has sought special allocation of Rs. 4,500 crores for the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh. I would request that this amount of Rs. 4,500 crores should be sanctioned and the traditional industries like carpet, handloom sari industry of Banaras, utensils of Mirzapur and the handloom industry of Azamgarh should be encouraged. Lakhs of people are earning their livelihood through these industries. By giving encouragement to these industries, job opportunities will be generated and in this way the development of eastern Uttar Pradesh will take

[Shri Umakant Mishra]

place. The Northern Part of my constituency, Mirzapur is industrially backward. The people are migrating to other places. Mirzapur city is getting deserted. So in the backward region of eastern Uttar Pradesh like Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Varansi and Allahabad which are situated around Mirzapur, a large scale industry should be established in every region. It is very necessary to set up large scale industry in Mirzapur. With these words, I welcome the Budget wholeheartedly and thank the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister for taking a positive step in the direction of the progress of the country.

DR. PRABHAT KUMAR MISHRA (Janjgir) : Madam chairman, I support this Budget and I want to draw your attention to the last sentences of the hon. Finance Minister which he spoke while presenting the Budget. He had said : "In times to come the people will not judge us by the creed we profess or the label we wear, or the slogans we shout but by our work, industry, sacrifice". I want to express my views on the Budget based on these words of the hon. Finance Minister

Our young Prime Minister had declared last year that when in 1990 we shall go to the people again, we shall take the 1984 manifesto and tell the people that we have fulfilled the promises we had made to you and it is for the people to evaluate the extent to which we have fulfilled, the promises. Here I want to draw your attention to the backward region of Madhya Pradesh, which is predominantly a Harijan and Adivasi area and which is a very backward area. Fortunately, recently Shri Rajiv Gandhi visited that area. I do not want to go into the statistics but certainly dwell on certain points which are practical and pragmatic.

Ours is an agricultural country and the centre provides substantial funds to the states for different schemes. How much that money is properly utilised and what is the return we get from that money, I want that its monitoring must be provided for in the

Budget. I want to give you an example. Madhya Pradesh has remained a very backward country in the matter irrigation. Many a time it is either lashed by hailstorms or heavy rains. Sometimes it is ridden by crises like gas tragedy. In this way it remains affected by one or the other trouble. In such a situation we are unable to utilise the whole amount for the purpose for which it was earmarked and it has to be diverted to certain other purpose. I want to talk about the funds allocated for irrigation. In Chhatisgarh, several irrigation schemes are in hand and crores of rupees have been invested on the establishment, motor cars and staff but on account of non availability of the full assistance from the Central Government or the World Bank in time, neither the farmers are getting full benefit of this establishment nor are we getting full achievements. The provision you have made in the Budget for the weaker sections is definitely commendable and this Budget is a historic one put at the same time unless you allocate funds on priority basis for completing the incomplete projects, you will not succeed.

Here I want to mention the names of certain schemes of Chhatisgarh. For example, Arpa and Bango schemes have been lying incomplete for the last 8 to 10 years due to financial constraints. Their cost is increasing every year. In the absence of any time-bound programme, it is a problem to meet that cost. Same is the situation in case of certain hydel electricity schemes. I would like that special attention should be paid to them also and funds should be allocated so that those programmes too are completed within a specified time.

I want to bring to the attention of the hon. Minister that medical facilities in villages are inadequate. The funds are allocated in the Budget every year on the basis of very old norms when population in the villages used to be quite less but today the situation has changed. At present the population there has increased manifold and accordingly the requirements for the medicines have also increased. In spite of that, due to lesser allocation of funds, there is shortage

of the medicines and the poor remain deprived of medicines. I would, therefore, like that special provisions should be made for district hospitals and villagers should get sufficient quantity of medicines. When we talk of traditions and culture in our country, we know there has been a system of medicine in our country since ancient times from which people have been benefiting in a natural way and that suits them also. I would therefore, wish that there must be a branch of Indian system of medicine in every hospital, be it Ayurvedic, Unani or Homoeopathy system and it should get equal status and special provision should be made for that and a separate branch should be opened in every small and big hospital.

Thirdly, I would tell something about the Public Sector. Though the Public Sector produces commodities to the desired extent yet we must exercise control over the production costs. Korba falls under my constituency. In Korba area, you have acquired the agricultural land from the people and have established big industries. I would call it their exploitation. Now the original inhabitants of that area should get the benefits of all these projects. But what is happening is that these people are not getting the benefits. The result of the establishment of these industries is that the people of that area are leading a miserable life in cities like Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta by living in slums. I would, therefore, request that for this a procedure should be evolved under which the Personnel Director or such like officer in the Public Sector is appointed from among the local people who may ensure that the oustees are fully protected and provision should be made to ensure employment for them. In this connection I want to bring to your notice that at the time of setting up of industries, it is stated that they need skilled workers and they start recruiting trained persons from outside. The result is that the local people are neglected. I, therefore, request that at the time of setting up of such Public Sector industries as in Korba or like BALCO, NTPC or any other industry, ITI or Polytechnic schools should also be opened there so that the local

children may get training in those schools and are employed in these factories. Provision should be made for this in the Budget so that the oustees whose lands have been acquired, may get employment in them and are benefited.

Besides this, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards the subsidy aspect. Last time one of our hon. Members had raised a question but so far we have not received any reply from the hon. Minister of State for Finance. I would specifically like to draw the attention to the fact that when we see the figures of subsidy in the Lok Sabha and when we go to the villages and meet the people for whom the subsidy is intended we are surprised to see that they do not get that much subsidy. I, therefore, request you to collect information in this regard. One thing has been observed in the case of cooperative banks as well as nationalised banks that subsidy to the farmers, be it for purchase of fertilizers or pumps, is not deposited in their accounts properly because of which farmers have to pay interest on inflated loans and the bank officers utilise that money for themselves, for their vehicles etc. Therefore, this requires special monitoring.

Sir, now I will draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Finance towards industry. Industry is being developed at the cost of agriculture. It is a big problem before us. When the traditional farmers compare their work with the industry, they find a lot of difference and find more profit in industry. In this way as compared to the industrialists, the farmers are earning very less. The result is that the agriculturists are diverting their attention to the industry and the agricultural labour is migrating to industry. In this way the traditional agriculturists are now facing labour and finance problems with the result that they are unable to compete with the industry at present. Therefore, I submit that the industry which you set up or promote should be agriculture-based so that our people remain involved with agriculture and they may get employment in the projects. It may not happen that our agricultural

[Dr. Prabhat Kumar Mishra]

labour may get employment elsewhere and the Government which proudly says that we are self-sufficient in the matter of food-grains may have to cut a sorry figure. I therefore, request that you may set up agriculture-based industry so that we may not have to feel sorry and we remain involved with agriculture. Industries should be based on agricultural produce.

I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Finance Minister to pollution in the area. Special provision should be made in the Budget in this regard. Just as Ganga is an important and major river of the country, every river which flows through a village is important for it. I would like to point out that whereas on the one hand industrialisation is being encouraged, on the other hand steps should be taken to check pollution that is growing as a result thereof. In this regard I would like to cite an example of a factory in my area, Bilaspur, which is spreading pollution. The Brooke Bond tea Company has set up a paper mill, probably Madhya Bharat Paper Mill in Bilaspur, which is discharging its effluents in the nearby nullah and thereby posing health hazard to the people. Repeated complaints have been made to them but in vain. Neither the district authorities nor the State Government has made any provision to check pollution. I would like that besides industrialisation, attention should also be paid to the other aspect, i.e., pollution and arrangements should be made so that the effluents of the mill which are causing inconvenience to the villagers and posing a health hazard can be checked. Special provision should, therefore, be made in the present Budget to check pollution in the area.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. Livestock is very important for our farmers. As our agriculture is dependent on livestock, in the absence of sufficient allocation in the Budget for livestock we are not able to look after our cattle properly. Livestock which comprises dairy, poultry and fishery should be encouraged so that economic condition of farmers may improve.

Regarding forestry, I would like to point out that though the forest department plants trees on both the sides of roads yet in the interior forests are being denuded. I would like that some provision should be made in the Budget so that at least 5 acres of village land is covered under forests in every village, thereby checking land erosion, and helping in rainfall.

I would draw your attention to communications also. Our hon. Railway Minister rightly pointed out that when we talk of development, every Member of Parliament wants to have a railway line in his area. In this connection I would like to say that when we talk of the Twenty First Century, development and progress, it is obvious that the representative or the people of that area will demand better means of transport and rail, air and road links. The people in backward areas and the villagers have to face great inconvenience in the absence of means of communication because without these facilities their produce cannot reach the market and they are also deprived of education facilities. Therefore, special provision should be made in the Budget in this regard. The funds which are allocated by the Centre should be utilised to provide more facilities to the people.

I would also like to draw your attention to energy or power generation. A lot of progress has been made in that regard and provision has been made in the Budget as well but the State Electricity Boards should be given special assistance by the Centre because the electricity generated is not properly utilised by the States. More provision should be made in this regard in the Budget so that power can reach the farmers.

In the end I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and I think that our young Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi has given a new thrust to the Budget through his progressive announcement. Besides, I expect the Government to work in a systematic way in future to provide schools, roads, potable water and public health facilities in every village.

I conclude with these words and thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Madam Chairperson, you have always borne with me and I hope you will allot me some extra time. I come from an area which is highly developed but there are many areas which are very backward also. So, it would not be justifiable if I just take up points which pertain to the highly developed areas and ignore the backward areas or vice versa. Hence I request you to allot me some more time ... (Interruption).

AN HON. MEMBER : Double time.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Double time (Interruptions).

MR. CHAIRMAN : You make only points, don't make introductory speeches. Those have already been made.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD : Madam, I rise to support the General Budget for the year 1986-87 for the reasons, firstly, that the allocation of more funds has been made to fight poverty and to remove poverty. Secondly, we find that the financial policy is intended to support the farmers and given relief from financial burden for the urban poor and the common man and lastly there is the long-term fiscal policy to which the Government since last year has been adhering.

Let me start with the backward area. It is a good policy that the Government is thinking of allotting more funds for the upliftment of the backward areas through rural development programmes. These programmes have been functioning for the last four years but the result that should have been achieved is not that satisfactory. The benefits that should be reaching the beneficiaries are not reaching them. In many cases, because of illiteracy, the beneficiaries are not able to take full advantage of this programme. Hence,

though a very large amount has been allotted for this programme, I would request the Minister to make a proper survey of this programme. Every State has got its own peculiar problems like the State of Himachal Pradesh and Kashmir, for instance. It is very difficult to implement this programme because of the terrain and because of the difficulty of communication. So, different types of arrangements have to be made to monitor these programmes. I will give you one example of milch animals being given to poor families. That is given to substitute the farmers income or to add to his income. But does it really work? It does not work. The families are large. The milch animal dries up; it stops giving milk; it is useless and it becomes a burden to the family. There are many other problems which the owner of this animal and the beneficiary has to face, like veterinary service and so on. The animal that is given is of a very high category and breed and it needs some special food which is not available. This is one example of what the beneficiary has to go through in order to make both ends meet.

In my constituency two months ago 50 sewing machines were given to Muslim women. You know, Madam, how restricted Muslim women are; they cannot go for work. They don't go out for work, in traditional families; and machines were installed in their houses. But there is no work for them. What do they do with these machines? Not only that. Somebody should teach them how to improve their stitching so that they may be able to do better work. But it is not so there in these programmes. So the whole idea of bringing these people up from the poverty-line is not fully achieved. Prices are going up everywhere whether we like it or not. No doubt he has given relief to the tax payers upto Rs. 4,000. The prices of all commodities have gone up. Has the increase been relatively worked out in the matter of giving relief? We have to see to that. Otherwise the people's hardship will never come to an end.

Then, education is one of the most

[Shri Ranjit Singh Gaekwad]

important aspects. I am talking about the programmes for the poor man's benefit. Now, education is very much important for the development of the backward areas and unless you educate them properly they cannot take fully advantage of all these development programmes and they can never contribute to the development of the country. I have read some articles on poor people and their reaction to the budget. It has not affected them, they are not even aware of it. When we are working for the poor, when the budget has been made for the poor, first we must have an infrastructure, we must make them aware of it. Otherwise it is like injecting live cells into a dead body, you keep on giving finances, but there is no development. The finances that have been put into this programme will not have the given effect and looking to our economic position, we have to be very careful as to how we spend each paisa.

Madam, when loans are given to educated unemployed youth, again a survey has to be done to find out whether that given loan is workable in that particular area. Several loans have been given for the same produce in one place, but again there is no infrastructure for the outlay for these produces which have to be created. The Director or the man who looks after these outlays is totally handicapped, there is no machinery to help him.

I would suggest to the hon. Minister that Advisory units should be created where people can go and take proper advice on how to develop their own trades so that they go in the right direction and do not have to depend on going to bigger cities or bigger centres and wasting more money. Some people have said that subsidy does not work, there is a lot of malpractice in the method of giving subsidy. I would suggest that it should be a loan with 90 per cent of the subsidy included in it.

Madam, our production has gone up, but against that our population is also

going up. Comparing the population growth and the food growth, we still have to put in a lot of efforts.

Coming to the farmer, Madam, the farmer is one of the hardest working individual in the country and still the poorest. Again, he is also un-educated and not able to employ newer methods of farming in many places. Hence our farming lags behind in many areas of our country. Even a country like Israel where the soil is bad and where there is no water, they have managed to excel in their farm production. That is because of education, they were ready to accept new methods and this is what has to be done if we want to become self-reliant and self-supporting.

Madam, I will come down to my own State now, Gujarat, where we had communal riots, and after that we have now to face, specially in the northern part of the State, drought. Looking to the conditions now in summer, there is going to be a great shortage of water and so proper amenities have to be provided to face the Coming days when the position of water is still going to worsen. The tax laws should be simplified according to me, so that the individual understands himself about it and he need not rely on agencies who fleece him. With the simplified laws, the individual will be able to work out the things himself and he need not go to the agencies for paying taxes.

(Interruptions)

Culture is a very important part of our heritage. Our culture is incomparable to any other's in the world. I am happy that the Government have allotted some funds for this activity. I would request the hon. Minister that those who have reached excellence in art and artists of prominence and high calibre should be exempt from income-tax. There are not a large number of their and the life of the artists as an artist is not very long. It is an honour that we give and these are the people who go abroad to other countries as ambassadors of our culture and art. I think, we owe them that much.

Some-how, the Railway Budget does not relate to the General Budget. The growth-centre and development have been announced by the Government. There are many areas where the Railways have shown projects of development but the finances are not being utilised in other aspects. I wish, all that is required would be to relate the Railway Budget along with the General Budget because in our weak and scarce economy, we have to think twice whenever we spend a single naya paisa.

With these words, I support the General Budget.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Madam Chairman, I rise to oppose the Budget which is totally anti-people in character. But it is consistent with the character of the Government which has presented this Budget, because the Government is anti-people. So, necessarily the Budget has to be anti-people.

Madam, notwithstanding the Budget being replete with self congratulatory expressions, it does not indicate that India is going to grow with the types of allocations made in the Budget and the way in which resources have been sought to be mobilised or rather stagnated. This Budget is coming from a party, the ruling clique of which does not believe in socialism while mouthing phrases about socialistic pattern of society, which does not believe in public enterprise and which would starve it to slow death by denying the necessary finances; which thinks that the engine of growth should be in the hands of the rich and capitalist class which it represents. Here, their own philosophy surprisingly and for their own good fortune. Coincides with that of the World Bank IMF, the clique of the imperialists who also want this country to be run on that fashion. So, the class interest of the party in power converges with the dictates of the imperialists in the economic direction to be given through the Budget. Because the party is of a very diverse character, so I am concerned with the philosophy of the ruling clique. They think that the public sector

should never have been there. It was the original sin on the part of their predecessors whose heritage they claim and exploit all the time and on which basis they are today ruling this country. They committed this original sin in setting up the public sector in the first instance but having got it, they cannot just jettison and so they want to starve it to such a position that ultimately the Government will be only left with nursing those industries which are the infrastructure industries on which the private capitalists have to necessarily depend.

Another villain of the piece, so far as this clique is concerned, is the subsidies given to the farmers and consumers of food agriculturists and to those who consume the product of the agriculturists. If these subsidies could be got rid of, then, according to these people, the country could move faster and more resources could be employed or deployed in the growing sectors, no matter the people, for whom the sectors have to grow, the economy has to grow, will no longer be able to live even below the poverty line where they are languishing at the moment. And since the engine of growth has to be under the control of the capitalist classes, therefore, the controls must be done away with. Licensing MRTP, FERA and import control of all kinds, all bars against collaborations, import of foreign technology, all must go. Indiscriminately, to the extent possible they did it in the last Budget. At that time, they were under the euphoria of having won a massive majority in this House which they wrongly equated with massive mandate and they have been proved wrong in successive elections ever since by losing in most of the important elections and bye-elections. But nevertheless, they cannot get rid of that philosophy and they are still under the impression that by jettisoning the public sector slowly, not at a time, but by giving more importance to the private sector, making it an engine of growth, they will take India out into the path of sustained development, of course, through the capitalist path, not the socialist path. They will go on uttering socialist phrases all the

[Shri Amal Datta]

time. One of these examples is the trap they themselves created by enunciating a long-term fiscal policy by which they have bound their own hands in mobilising resources. Elasticity of resources is gone. You cannot increase the direct taxes any more.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : May I correct Mr. Amal Datta? If he reads the long-term fiscal policy on the corporate tax, it says we will not lower it. That is the word.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Income-tax can be lowered.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In the personal income-tax, we have said we will not raise it, but in the corporate sector, we have said we will not lower the tax, not reduce it. That is what has been mentioned. Please read it.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : It means, by and large, it is a freezing of the direct taxes.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It is only on a matter of fact I have intervened.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : They put a shackle on their own powers to make the tax system elastic and responsive to the needs of the economy. They have put a ban on the increase. They have said 'not lowered', but they have given out the impression and I am sure they are going to stick to it because these are the understandings between the people of the same class and it must be kept—that the corporate tax will remain where they are and in fact, the surcharge that will go from next year. But I think you cannot raise the resources.

The resource mobilisation which was to be made through the budget by way of indirect taxes got a jolt because of the increase in the administered prices followed by the Bharat bandh and the turmoil which

it generated. Therefore, that had to be very quickly changed and the indirect taxes visualised in the budget had to be got rid of at that time and brought down. Therefore, that other promise could not be kept, namely, the surcharge on corporate tax. Or is it income tax ?...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Please read the Budget in more detail.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : In direct taxes mobilisation what they have done is to mobilise only an additional Rs. 21 crores through direct taxes. I think this is the lowest ever that has been done except may be last year when probably there was a negative figure when the direct taxes mobilisation went down.

So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, only Rs. 468 crores are being mobilised. This is also an extremely low figure which had to be lowered because, as I said, some of the excise duties which were visualised had to be got rid of because of the pre-budget agitations.

Now the engine of growth is not only to be in the hands of certain sections, the private sector but also it has to go in a certain direction. What is that direction? It has to go in for more and more production of commodities which are used for luxury consumption and commodities which can be exported. Therefore, all this liberalisation of controls and liberalisation of imports of technology and import of machinery, and it had gone to such an extent that the private capitalists who were in the machine-building industry have started objecting and that is why some restriction this year has been put on import of machinery. Some import duty has been put on that.

14.00 hrs.

I would have thought that a country where the mainstay of the bulk of the people is agriculture, a few more lines and paragraphs would have been stated in the budget about agriculture. The budget merely says that the large import of edible oils and

sugar shows that our cropping pattern is imbalanced. Nothing about the potential of increase in foodgrains and other crops and other foodstuffs. Nothing about what we could do to ameliorate or redress the regional imbalances which is putting a great strain on the infra-structure. You have to carry 10-12 million tonnes of wheat and rice from Punjab and Haryana to all parts of the country. For 1500 to 2000 km. you have to carry and we do not have the resources. So these regional imbalances should have been cured and there should be something in the budget about that. Nothing. No appreciation. It is so pathetic. Even when they talk about edible oil which hurts because of foreign exchange implications, they only talk about minor oil seeds and all that but what is the potential of this country in increasing oil palm cultivation and all that, that has been given a total go by. What has happened in foodgrains sector, in the agricultural sector, for which the Government is patting itself on its back? We expect to grow this year 150 million tonnes of foodgrains, two million tonnes less than what we had produced two years ago; in 1983-84, it was 152 million tonnes; in 1984-85 it came down to 146 million tonnes; and this year it is expected to be 150 million tonnes. It is said that they have done a great job by increasing our production from 82 million tonnes in 1960-61 to 150 million tonnes where the figure has been stagnating for the last three years. The Government never loses an opportunity to congratulate itself for this great achievement. But what has happened so far as the people are concerned? How much is available per capita, what is the per capita availability. If you take today's figure of population and the 1961 figure of population and also the 1961 figure of output of foodgrains and today's figure of output of foodgrains, you will find that it has gone up from 187 kilograms per head per annum to 197 kilograms per head per annum; that is the extent of increase in production, that is, ten kilograms per annum per head, but not in availability because every year we are stocking at least ten million tonnes of foodgrains; if you take that figure out from the production figure, then it comes down to 184 kilograms per

head per annum. The availability of foodgrains is less despite the Green Revolution. And you will never be able to make foodgrains available at the price at which people can buy and eat if you have to carry them over 1500 kilometres and so long as you do not correct the regional imbalances which have grown because of the policies followed perhaps deliberately—but to give you the benefit of doubt, let me say, because of the ignorance of this kind of a situation developing:

14.04 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The national income has grown, no doubt; but how much? It has grown in real terms by 1.3 per cent per annum. That is the extent of growth during the period from 1960-61 to 1984. For about 25 years we have grown at this rate. There have been wide fluctuations from one per cent to ten per cent annually; during the last five-year period, in the Sixth Five Year Plan it has grown a little more than it used to grow previously. The GNP has been growing at about 3 per cent or something like that, again with some fluctuations; on an average it is 3.7 per cent. Again because of the growth in population, it is very much diluted.

I now come to their claim about poverty-alleviation. The claim is being made day in and day out, inside this House and outside the House, that they have reduced the number of people living below poverty line from 48 per cent at the beginning of the Sixth Five-Year Plan to 36.9 per cent in 1985. To start with, this figure of 48 per cent itself is suspect because there was always a controversy whether it was not much more than 50 per cent. Then about the figure of 37 per cent also, it is suspect as to how this figure has been arrived at, what kind of sample survey has been restored to for this purpose. Now it has been put beyond all doubt that this is no longer possible because the prices of foodgrains that have been assumed are no longer valid. By one stroke of pen, you have increased the prices of foodgrains and there will be an other increase again from

[Shri Amal Datta]

1st April You can no longer make the claim of 37 per cent people living below the poverty line having regard to the food-grain prices prevailing now and what they will be from April and afterwards. Even if all your calculations and methodology was correct this one fact will take you again back to where you started to square one. Approximately 50% people will live below the poverty line again.

As I said, the impression has been given that India has progressed towards socialism because the Government, the Public Sector is controlling the entire economy. It has got dominant place in the economy. But it is only when you take into the public sector and investment calculations, the infrastructure which takes approximately 75% of the public sector investment that you can arrive at that conclusion. But you realise and appreciate that the private sector, the capitalists are never going to invest in that infrastructure. They were never capable of doing so in the first place and will not do so now.

Then what is happening is that only 25% of public sector undertakings are actually in competition or may be in competition with private sector. In other words they are doing the same kind of job which might have been given to the private sector where the total amount of investment in that 25% which comes to roughly Rs. 9000 crores. This is to be compared with Rs. 12000 crores and more of investment of only 20 top industrial houses in the country.

So, where the Government stands in respect of the public sector and where the private capitalists stand in respect of their investment, you have a comparison here. As against Rs. 9000 crores—I have said Rs. 12000 crores for 20 big houses, it is Rs. 5000 crores for two top houses the Tatas and Birlas. How do the Government compare itself with Tatas and Birlas? It is a cut above these two houses put together. That is all that the Government is doing

so far as the public sector eminent domain is concerned.

In this year's budget it has the temerity to not to increase the public sector outlay as previously they were doing. They have only increased the infrastructure, increased and in others they have reduced the outlay.

A lot of claims have been made in the budget. Increase in the Plan outlay. I don't know how they say increase in the Plan outlay. Again this is a controversy—whether you can compare with the budget estimate or the revised estimate and tell the people what you are doing. If you compare with the budget estimate and say that you have increased, you must be at the same time honest to the people and say that so far as the revised estimate is concerned, it is a little less. With regard to the revised estimates I will just give the figures for records :

It is a little more than the revised estimate. Revised estimate for plan outlay is 20000 and it has gone to 22000. It is more, I am sorry about that.

In 1984-85 prices, only 41.2% is being invested in two years, instead of 40% which ought to have been invested. That is 1.2% more is being invested, more than what is envisaged in the 7th Plan. That is all.

There is a claim about 65% increase in anti poverty programme. My Hon. colleague Smt. Geeta Mukherjee has already dealt with it. I shall not go to the extent of repeating that again. But I think that the figures should not have been juggled with in that fashion. The revised estimate figures you have given. Even if a comparison with the budget estimate of last year and this year is valid, the revised estimate shows that what the Government found to be the practicable minimum expenditure in this connection, on that a 20% increase is being made. That is all. Then again that 20 per cent has to be indexed by the price increase. So, it becomes 10 per cent increase. It is a small increase compared to the gigantic task of poverty alleviation which it seeks to do. *(Interruptions)*

Now, Sir, resources are claimed to be raised without touching the poor. How can one get more funny than this! There is already increase in prices of foodgrains, kerosene, cooking gas and the effect of this is already visible in the life of the people. When you say we are raising the resources without touching the poor I say that they are already paying much more. The effect of this will be all pervasive. There is no doubt about it. So, the prices will increase. Government will get much more taxes. The prices will go up. Even at the present rate of taxation there will be more revenue.

Then it has been said that deficit has been kept at about last year's level. Here again there is jugglery with figures.

SHRJ VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Jugglery is not only my monopoly.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : The revised figure is Rs. 4800 crores but it is after omitting a very important item, namely, Rs. 1600 crores which is given to the States as medium term loans. This is totally omitted. If that is added and then you compare the estimated figures of deficit there is 90 per cent increase in deficit. If you apply the same ratio to the present deficit it will be Rs. 7,000 crores.

(Interruptions)

Then it has been said that inflation has been contained. Having incurred this amount of deficit and more deficit if all the theories of various economists are complied with the deficit is more because the bank advances should be regarded as deficit. To say what does it matter if we print the notes and we spend because we have been able to contain the inflation as there is only 7 or 8 per cent inflation is not right because the fact remains that you forget two vital things. You have increased the trade gap by approximately Rs. 5000 crores and that you have got an oil bonanza. Whatever machinery we had for extracting oil is there. We have added very little to it and the oil is coming. It is good but the Finance Minister should understand the

implication. They themselves agree and admit that this kind of growth in oil output is not going to sustain. May be this year it may sustain but what is going to happen next year. If you cannot sustain the growth in oil production and also sustain the trade gap which we had last year then what are we going to do. We have to import. We cannot increase our exports because of trade barriers. All these countries which ask us to promote export themselves put the trade barriers and see that we are not able to export. But, in the mean time we are importing more. What will happen? We know how the Latin American countries fell into the debt trap and that is exactly what is going to happen to us.

What has been the effect of last year's budget, the liberalization etc., asking MRTP people to come by raising to Rs. 200 crores the exemption limit, FERA people having been given lot of advantages for setting up industries in no-industries and backward districts etc. What exactly has happened? How many people have set up industries? What is the performance in this sector? Industries have not been set up, though licences have been given. I am told, as yet the effects are not at all discernible, to question of being visible.

The number of collaboration agreements that are coming up by hundreds and thousands has gone up by more than hundred per cent, because flood gates have been opened. To this extent, a question in this House revealed, that we have paid for a technology which is available domestically—I am referring to the silicon technology. Whatever quantity can be produced by that particular method and the facility which is already set up has already gone into production since the first of this month; it could have gone into production if power had been supplied earlier. For the same technology, we had paid two million US dollars or something like that. We are so eager to go for whatever is happening outside. There is another example. Under the new education strategy, they are hoping to introduce computers in the schools. According to the estimate of the Government, I am told, about 100,000 computers

[Shri Amal Datta]

would be needed in the first phase, and then much more in the second, third and fourth phases. For this initial 100,000 batch of computers, the Education Minister goes abroad to purchase school computers and probably they will dump some old ones taking advantage of our eagerness to buy things from abroad. Have we not got people who can make school computers for us here? Anything which is Indian has to be rejected and anything which is foreign is welcome.

Then, I would have thought that a few lines would have been devoted to industrial sickness. Today, about hundred thousand companies, of which about eighty per cent are small units are sick. Why are they sick? The Reserve Bank own investigation reveals that most of the small industries become sick because they are born sick. According to that investigation, fifty six per cent are born sick, because of the financial institutions and the Government conspiring to delay the setting up and commissioning of the industries. Nothing has been said about it. There is no policy in fact. We have been going to the Finance Minister, the Industry Minister and the Prime Minister as also others to know what is going to happen to the industries which are either closed or are on the verge of closure. We do not know how many people have lost their employment, wholly or partially, because of this hundred thousand units having been closed. The number is nearly that...*(Interruptions)*

I would just conclude by saying a few words about your poverty eradication programme, for which you have provided 10 to 20 per cent more in real terms. They are full of leakages to the extent that I do not think that even 10 per cent of the people who have been beneficiaries of this programme have been able to cross the poverty line. This is the remarkable thing about this programme. You will be surprised to hear that out of 16.5 million beneficiaries of the IRDP programme, one-third had gone in for milch cattle. That means, in the five year period five million

milch cattle have been bought and sold. But five million cattle are not available in the five-year period. We knew it because we examined people. I am a member of the PAC and we have gone on tour to various parts of the country. It is found that the same milch cattle have been sold five to ten times and that was done by the conspiracy of the bank people, the beneficiaries, the block level people and various other officials. One way to get out of this is to associate local authorities like Panchayats. This was the original directive of the Reserve Bank and the Department of Rural Development. But unfortunately, this kind of identification of the beneficiaries and this kind of adherence to procedures laid down by the Reserve Bank has only been done in the States like West Bengal and Tripura, which are pariahs so far as you are concerned. In other States there has been no such identification *(Interruptions)*. What has been the result? As a result, Loan Durbars, known as Loan Melas were organised wherein loans have been given to all and sundry recommended by people nominated by some Minister or some politically influential persons. This is not the way of poverty alleviation. Stop your loan melas if you cannot adhere to the procedure which is laid down by yourself.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERGEE :
(Jadavpur) : Why are you interested in stopping loan melas? They should not be stopped. They should continue for the upliftment of the poor people. I wonder why these people are not interested in the programmes...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMAL DATTA : For you, poor people are those, whose papers are signed by you!

Much more concession should have been given to small scale industry. In fact I do not think that you have done a great benefit to the small scale sector by increasing the limit. If you had lowered the limit or possibly categorised them into A, B, C and something like that, smaller people would have got the preference. What is going to happen now? The whole small scale sector is a priority sector and

the whole benefit will go to the bigger ones, that is, those who are in the higher ranges of the small scale sector. Those who are down below, trying to do business with Rs. 20,000 or Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 1 lakh, they will be left out in the cold. Perhaps, you can think over whether this small scale sector can be given some added advantage in some manner or other, so that employment generation can go ahead in the industrial sector.

Thank you very much for accommodating me. I would like to say just one word. I think the lady member should have been called to order. She was disturbing me.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request all the members not to disturb. Do not think that I am supporting or advocating for the lady member. You all may speak when your turn comes. Please do not disturb.

[Translation]

* SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI (Bellary) : Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly welcome the General Budget for the year 1986-87. This is an unique Budget because the main objective of this budget is to root out poverty from this country. Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi's dream was to completely remove poverty from our country. This budget aims at making the dreams of late Smt. Indira Gandhi a reality. The complete responsibility for the amelioration of the living conditions of the poor masses of this country lies on our hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. All efforts have been made in this budget to chieve this objective.

Tax reforms made in this budget have been welcomed by one and all. I commend and welcome the modified value added tax. This will ensure the Government a very good revenue and there would absolutely no chance of tax evasion. All the 37 items that are mentioned under taxes are com-

mendable. The producers pay the taxes and they get the benefit of it in the final products. This system should be there at all levels. I request our hon. Finance Minister to see that like the producers, the consumers also get the maximum benefit. The common people should be made to know all the details of these 37 items under excise duty. This will enable the Government to stop tax evasion.

Our Government has come forward in a big way to help small scale industries especially in rural areas. The Industrial development programme is providing financial assistance to the rural small scale industries. The hon. Minister has given maximum concession to the small scale industries in the rural areas. This will enable the rural unemployed to get jobs. It will also help the industries utilise the raw materials available in that area. This is a progressive step which can maintain a balanced economic system in the country.

The Central Government has taken proper steps to identify "no industry districts" and to help them in developing industries in those areas. This has been done throughout the country except a few States. In such State about 14 to 16 districts have been identified as no industry districts and they are getting the special assistance from the Centre. But in the case of Karnataka in justice has been done. This has created a lot of problems to the people of the State. The raw materials are not being utilised properly. Therefore, I urge up on the Minister to consider each block as a unit and to help such areas to establish industries. There should be at least one public undertaking in each district. Our hon. Prime Minister has stated that at least one public undertaking should be there in each district. This proposals of the Government has appeared in the leading national newspapers also. This policy has to be implemented in right earnest and at least one person in each family should be provided with one job compulsorily. This is very essential because poverty prevails in most of the rural and agricultural areas.

* The speech was originally delivered in Kannada.

[Shrimati Basavarajeswari]

They have to be brought above the poverty line.

Our Government has given top priority in this budget to the rural development programmes. I thank the Finance Minister for his generosity in this regard. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister towards the misuse of funds which are meant for the upliftment of the rural masses. Several members have already mentioned about this misuse of funds. It may be RLEGP or flood relief or drought relief or rural development or development of forests, the misuse of money must be brought to end once and for all. Stringent action should be taken against such persons who are responsible for the mismanagement. They may be agents or representatives or politicians. Action has to be taken if they are involved in the misuse of money.

Another important matter I would like to stress is the sanitation facilities in the rural areas specially for women. Whenever I go to the villages in my constituency the women fold would surround me and explain to me the yopeless conditions of the prevailing sanitation system. They weep and request me to do something in this regard. Therefore, I request the Government to come forward with a plan to provide at least one toilet to each village.

Drinking water facilities to the villages should be given utmost importance. Problem villages have to be identified and they have to be provided with drinking water facilities. I hope that by the end of 7th plan our Government would be able to provide drinking water to all the villages in the country.

It is highly commendable that our Government has a new plan to provide houses to the poor under the Indira Avas Yojana. I appreciate this idea of our Government. There are lakhs of lakhs of people living in slums for the last 40 to 50 years in our country. The Indira Avas Yojana will serve as a boon to such slum dwellers. But this facility should not be

confined only to a few communities. It must cover all the people who are below the poverty line. Sufficient provision has been made in this budget to help and encourage the poor cobblers rikshaw pullers and other down trodden people.

Banks throughout the country are helping in distribution of loans to the needy. There is task force to look after the loan distribution. But many times the banks ask the people to go from one bank to the other. Therefore I request the Minister to see to set a target before each bank. Otherwise the bank officials would say that they do not have sufficient funds to give loans. Therefore our Government should ask the banks to follow time bound programmes. Otherwise there would be a number of hurdles in distribution of loans. Time bound programme is a must to all the nationalised banks. They only people can get loans for anti-poverty programmes and for agriculture.

Long term agricultural pricing policy and the long term fiscal policies are very encouraging. But these days the cost of cultivation has gone up. Fertilizers and pesticides are also costly. Farmers also do not know which crop they should grow in a particular year. There are instances of burning sugarcane which was produced in excess. Some time the oilseeds are produced abundantly. On account of this a balance cannot be maintained in the production of agricultural produce. Many a times, farmers go for commercial crops to earn more money and this results in the scarcity of fodder to the cattle. Therefore it is very essential to have a crop pattern at the national level. For this consultations can be held with farmers representatives, leaders and concerned institutions.

This budget has given good encouragement to the growers of oil seeds. But some oil seeds have been left out. They should also be included. The Centre should consult the State Government and give more encouragement to the growers of pulses and seeds.

Karnataka, Maharashtra, and some other States grow cotton in large quan-

tities. Varalakshmi and DCF 34 are the finest varieties of cotton. Farmers invest huge amounts to produce such superior cotton. But unfortunately "white fly" is attacking the cotton plants and the production has declined very much. Instead of getting a yield of 10 to 15 quintals, the farmers are getting only 2 to 3 quintals. This problem has to be tackled immediately. The market price has also come down. Therefore, the Centre should give all financial assistance to the Cotton Corporation of India to buy more and more cotton from the growers. At the same time the farmers should be allowed by the nationalised banks to pay their loans with simple interest in three instalments. They are unable to pay back the loans in one instalment. In addition to this, the farmers should be provided with more financial assistance on the basis of the crops which they are going to raise the next year.

Vijaynagar steel plant is a long pending demand of the people of Karnataka. Our late lamented leader Smt. Indira Gandhi laid the foundation stone of this steel plant a decade ago. In Bellary district, there is abundant storage of ore which will not be exhausted even if it is utilised for decades. The people in Bellary district are mainly dependent on rain and their financial condition is not sound. The hon. Minister has also stated that the plan of setting up of the Vijaynagar steel plant has not been given up. The people of Karnataka are very much upset over the delay in setting up this plant. We are all disappointed about this delay. I humbly request our hon. Finance Minister to get aid from foreign countries if necessary and set up this plant. I hope our Government would take all necessary steps and start the Vijaynagar steel plant as early as possible.

Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views and with these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha): The Finance Minister is reported to have stated during the course of an interview to a

senior editor of an important journal that "people will assess the Government on the totality of what it is doing for the country's progress; one bandh by the opposition costs the economy Rs. 450 crores in production and the extra revenue we have raised from petroleum products is Rs. 530 crores." In this one sentence the Finance Minister seeks to justify the way in which the administered prices were increased a little before the start of the Budget session, and also to attack the opposition for having decided to voice the feelings of the public in regard to these administered prices and the totally unjustifiable method for increasing the administered prices. I think, the Finance Minister should realise that this country is working according to a certain type of parliamentary democracy and the Constitution has adopted a parliamentary form of Government which regards Compliance with parliamentary conventions to be of very great importance. One basic principle is that there should be no taxation without representation. And here well nigh Rs. 2000 crores by way of additional taxation have been raised. I use the word 'additional taxation' deliberately though they say that these are increased administered prices. The total amount by this increase comes to Rs. 2000 crores while increase in revenue by way of taxation from the Budget proposals amounts only to Rs. 450 and odd crores. What was the hurry to have such a steep increase? This Government has no hesitation in giving retrospective effect to any number of things. Leaving that aside, there was no warrant for hastening the matter. They could have come along and presented it before Parliament so that there could have been a discussion. What does the Finance Minister say in his Budget speech? And this is an extra-ordinary statement to make. What he said was that he proposed to place before the House a Policy Paper on administered prices. He says, there has been an open debate on this subject. The open debate started only after the prices were increased and the increase was so terrific that it aroused the wrath of every section of the public in the entire country. If the Opposition is not to voice this kind of resentment, then who else is to do it? When there is a *bandh*, it costs

[Shri H.M. Patel]

Rs. 450 crores in production. May I ask why did the Prime Minister also refer to it specifically in this House? Why does he forget that all he has to do, if he is really taking this country to the 21st century right away, is to reduce the number of public holidays. Think of the amount of saving that would be effected if this country were to have no more public holidays than the number given in the United Kingdom or the United States or any of the Western countries. He would save any amount of money...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA
(Robertsganj): How many holidays were reduced in your time?

[Translation]

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE :
Panikaji, there is a trunk call for you.

[English]

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Sir, I have no objection to answering his question. Don't forget—unfortunately the Finance Minister has chosen to forget—that this country became independent in 1947 and the prices have increased since that day up to now—not since that date but let us say since 1969. The price of wheat was Rs. 1.05 per kilogram in 1969, today it is Rs. 2.90 per kilogram; the price of rice was Rs. 1.67 per kg., today it is Rs. 4.40 per kg; Dal Moong was Rs. 3.30 per kg., it is Rs. 7 per kg. today; sugar was Rs. 2.79 per kg., today it is Rs. 7 per kg. I might remind this hon friend of mine that when Janata Government was ruling this country, the price of sugar actually fell below Rs. 2 per kg....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : And the whole economy was shattered.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : It seems to me that so far as these hon. Members are concerned, they feel that this country started functioning only from 1977 when the Janata Government came into power. They forget

that the country has been independent since 1947, and for all the sins of commission and omission since 1947 up to 1977, they want that the Janata Government should have rectified, removed, improved, their actions which led to emergency...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : In every sector the production was less.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : May I continue? The price of milk at that time was Rs. 1.40 per litre, today it is Rs. 4.50 per litre; vanaspati price was Rs. 5.76 per kg., it is Rs. 18.50 today; the price of 500 gms. of tea was Rs. 9.80, today it is Rs. 22.45. You can go on pointing out these things. Now, what is the effect of all this? The Indian economy becomes a high cost economy. And when it becomes a high cost economy, Government has to subsidise food and fertilizers. And what happens then? The result of all this is that the subsidy that they pay today is Rs. 4,000 crores a year and yet after giving those subsidies, the cost of our 29 million tonnes of foodgrains is so high that we cannot export foodgrains even if it was correct to export foodgrains. Why do they have such a large stock? Has the Government ever asked itself this question? There is not enough purchasing-power with our people. It is not as if there are no hungry people; people need foodgrains; but there is no purchasing power with the people. That being the position today, so many people who have to go without foodgrains. Government should have found it possible to evolve a scheme or schemes whereby the foodgrains in stock could be utilised purposefully say for providing employment.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE
(Balpur) : Loan Melas.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Loan Melas is a Scheme in point. It is something which is very nearly running the Banks. It only means more numbers of unrecoverable loans.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
'Mela' in Marathi means 'Died',

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Finance Minister said that resources had to be raised. If the plan is to be fulfilled what is preventing him from improving all round efficiency? He can improve the efficiency in so many different sectors of the country's economy. Just to give you one illustration, if one per cent increase in capacity utilisation of power plants in this country can be effected, we would not have to invest Rs. 500 crores in fresh capacity. We can avoid all this by just one per cent increase in efficiency. Equally, one per cent saving on power loss in transmission can save another Rs. 450 crores. Why do you not improve efficiency? The Bihar State Electricity Board has got 33 per cent capacity utilisation. As against this another public sector enterprise, the National Thermal Power Corporation is having double that capacity-utilisation that is 66 per cent. If that could be achieved by another Public Sector Enterprise, why not Bihar? And why not take steps to do this rather than impose fresh taxation burden on the people?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. C. PANT) : It is not in Central hands directly.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Mr. Pant I am prepared to enter into a debate on this point and satisfy you that you could achieve greater efficiency.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am only saying that the NTPC is in the Central sector.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I said it myself. Another public sector, I said. I may tell you that there are also Central Power Stations managed by the Central Government whose efficiency and capacity-utilisation is also substantially lower. There are similar hard facts which we would do well to face. But there is no attempt at facing them. There are certain things that Government has fixed as simply estimated cost of modernisation and replacement. And because we have done this, we have been saddled today with plants which are highly inefficient. You take our old steel plants for instance. They are still carrying on with machines which are running, but

they eat up lot of energy. We can ill afford the wasteful consumption of energy. I am only offering all these things...

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : There is a lot of improvement in the steel sector.

(Interruptions)

SHRI H. M. PATEL : The Government has its own administered prices. It is difficult to understand what is the philosophy underlying it. It increased the prices of fertilisers at a time when farmers are beginning to utilise larger quantities of fertilizers. If they go on increasing the prices of fertilizers, they would not be able to utilise the fertilisers in larger quantities. The Eastern U.P., for instance, has only just begun to utilise fertilisers in a incenting ful way and there would be a third Green Revolution if they are encouraged to countinue to use fertilisers. I feel that these are points which are very very important and should not be ignored.

The Finance Minister began his rather long budget speech with a quotation. He said :

“Develoment must be accompanied by equity and social justice—by removal of social barriers that oppress the weak. This is the essence of our concept of socialism.”

I must say that this was the only occasion on which these very fine words were uttered; nowhere later in his speech do we find these words. Not only do we not find the words, but very little that is proposed in the whole speech is designed to remove the various social barriers that oppress the weak and certainly there is nothing, that will lead to greater social justice and equity. There is not the slightest doubt, however; that because of this budget prices will rise and in particular the prices of essential commodities; the suffering will be the greatest as a consequence among the weak, those who are least able to bear the additional burdens. Government servants, organised labour and all sections of organised employees, teachers, bank employees and so on will

[Shri H.M. Patel]

all have some relief. It is the unorganised labour, the self-employed and the unemployed who will have to bear the real brunt and these number far more than all the others who have got some relief towards the increased prices. On top of these increases come the indirect taxes, though excise duties have been rationalised and the object of introducing MODVAT is essentially to eliminate the cascading effect which cannot wholly be avoided in the present scheme of things. The effect of the totality of the changes is likely to prove almost disastrous to many industrial units. Indeed, it is the small-scale units which he claims he desires to help are hit very hard, and this is clear from what appears to be their immediate reaction. Small industries associations have already started protesting, many small industries have closed down or have threatened to close down because they do not know exactly how they are going to be affected by the proposed changes.

15.00 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

The Excise collectors and officers of the Excise Department are unable to give them any clarification on the subject. I make this statement with a sense of responsibility and without any hesitation.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL
(Chandni Chowk) : What is the percentage ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I would like to know on what basis are they asking these questions. I am merely making this statement. If you feel that the small scale units are not going to be affected, I shall be happy indeed.

It is is not hurting the units, you would be unhappy.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL :
Not a single industry has been closed down so far, in Delhi.

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Delhi is not the

only place where small scale units exist. The trouble with the hon. Members on the other side is that they feel any statement made, any criticism made must be resented. If an action hurts the people, then surely they should welcome critical Statement. And unfortunately sometimes Government's actions do hurt people who do not deserve to be hurt. I am glad the Minister of State for Finance realises this thing because he is a very reasonable persons.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why do you make this unreasonable statement ?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : This policy also affects the larger units. For instance, the AIEI, Association of India Engineers, a very knowledgeable organisation which does not speak irresponsibly, finds that the increased excise duty will raise the price of a standard truck by something like Rs. 7,000 whereas the relief given by MODVAT according to the calculations made, comes to Rs 2300. It is stated that the Maruti car is likely to rise in price by Rs. 15000. If this is going to the consequence, I don't think the changes made are sound. This is the present reaction which has been reported. All this must inevitably slow down the development of the country.

Again the thing that has been surprising me most is, there is no reference to rising public expenditure or any proposal to bring about reduction in public expenditure. The public expenditure has been rising unremittingly. It has been rising at the rate of 5% per annum. Its burden has been enhanced. Why is it that the Finance Minister has chosen to ignore it ? Of course, an across the board economy cut, which is the normal reaction of the Government when pressed to economise very very rarely effects any economy. It may result in some directives such as there should be no fresh appointment made and no fresh projects taken up. This does not achieve any worth while result. But I think, it is necessary that an Expenditure Commission should be appointed. There was an Expenditure Commission which was hastily wound up in 1980 when it revealed the interesting fact that 70% of the public expenditure was

incurred in urban area where 20% of the country's population live. Surely the fact that expenditure was being incurred in urban areas is a fact which should have been readily admitted. You should welcome this fact so that thereafter you could proceed to do some justice to the 80% of the population who live in the rest of the country and on whom only 30% of the total expenditure was being incurred so far. I think, the reduction in expenditure would certainly help the Finance Minister in his search for resources for the developmental activities of the country. The virtual absence of any reference to this is a serious omission. There is similarly very little that has been done for agricultural sector of the economy. There is some reference, of course, to the larger allotment that has been made. But that larger allotment ignores the basic demand of the farming community for remunerative prices. There is no reference to the fact that farmers who grow cotton, for instance, this year are placed in an extraordinarily difficult position because there is no demand for what has been produced. If this decline in demand is likely to repeat itself, Government should have evolved a scheme either for stimulating demand for permitting exports or for assisting in change over to a more rewarding crop pattern. Crop pattern needs to be changed from time to time, according to the price situation and the market demand. But this would only be possible if Government did give some high priority to agricultural sector and realised how very important it was to ensure agricultural prosperity. Although they say that on prosperous agriculture depends the prosperity of the country, somehow very little is done to that end. This is what I feel needs to be remedied and remedied without any delay. It is necessary to be forthright in the matter. What is it that comes in the way of the Government in pursuing a right policy in respect of the agricultural sector of this country? They know full well how vital agriculture is to the Indian economy as a whole. A prosperous rural area would mean higher purchasing capacity and higher purchasing capacity of 80% of the population would mean immediately larger markets for the

industrial sector in the rest of the country. What is it that comes in the way? Giving remunerative prices to the farmer means only that perhaps it may lead to an increase in the prices of essential commodities like foodgrains, wheat, rice etc. The solution to this has so far been found in the grant of subsidies.

But this can never mean that the farmers should be denied remunerative prices. There is no reason whatsoever for denying the farmers, and justice.

You must find ways and means for giving remunerative prices, without at the same time allowing prices of essential commodities to go up. Cost of living has somehow to be maintained on an even keel. There are ways and means in which this can be achieved.

It is desirable that the Finance Minister gives some thought to the observations that I have made here and respond fairly and generously to the observations and criticism and make suitable modifications in his final response.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK (Sonepat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the 1986-87 Budget. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for the way he has formulated schemes and the way provision has been made for revenue and expenditure hereby benefiting the poor and the average farmers. This Budget will take the country on the path to progress and will provide relief to the common man. I would like to praise the main aims and objectives of the Budget as outlined by the hon. Finance Minister. We shall be successful in eradicating poverty and achieving socialistic objectives through this Budget. It will help in strengthening the Public Sector and increasing self-reliance. I congratulate our Government on behalf of the citizens of this country and hon. Prime Minister through the hon. Finance Minister for the way Schemes and Plans have been formulated over the years thereby benefiting

[Shri Dharam Pal Singh Malik]

agriculture. Earlier, hardly 10 to 12 maunds of wheat and 6 to 7 maunds of rice were produced in an acre of land but today because of our Plans, we are producing 54 maunds of wheat and 70 to 75 maunds of rice in an acre of land. Prior to me, Shri Patel mentioned about remunerative prices to farmers. I am happy that even Patel Sahib has said in so many words that remunerative price should be paid to the farmers. I would like to recall what happened during their regime. When Janata Party was in power, everybody knows what was the plight of the farmers. I would like to cite an example from Haryana which indicates the states of affairs prevailing at that time.....(*Interruptions*) Sugarcane was being burnt because its price was at its lowest. Once a farmer was smoking 'hukka' in his house and was awake during the night. On being asked why he was wide awake, he replied that he was keeping a watch. Over what, he was asked? He said that he feared someone might unload a cartload of sugarcane in his farm. At that time the price of sugarcane was far less than its transportation cost. I would like to say that one should peep into oneself before criticizing others. The Opposition leader who spoke prior to me dwelt at length on price rise. The hike in prices is not pocketed by a single person. The more the funds with the Government the more the development in the country. A fit example will be that of a family which has sufficient means. Its scale of expenditure will be high and it can make progress as well. The total Budget of the Centre in 1947 was not even Rs. 200 crores though today it is around Rs. 1,80,000 crores. Both the non. Finance Minister and non. Prime Minister deserve to be congratulated for this.....(*Interruption*) As we talk of Seventh Five Year Plan, we have to note that the progress we have made during the last 30 to 35 years has been made only due to our planned economy. One can easily imagine the appalling condition in which it was left by the Opposition during Janata regime. Therefore, before offering any criticism they should be conscious of their own shortcomings.

It is a fact and everybody agrees that India is an agricultural country and 80 per cent of its population is solely dependent on agriculture. Mere words will not improve the lot of the farmers. Eloquent speeches on the subject can make good books but they cannot bring happiness and prosperity in the lives of the farmers. Water and electricity are the two primary needs of the farmers. They can get water provided Electricity is supplied to them. I feel that floods and drought are equally damaging. If the floodwaters are properly controlled, water can be diverted to drought-affected areas. I would like to say a few words about Haryana. Haryana used to have buffaloes of good breed. The livestock in our country was equal to its population and I believe that if we do not take care of our livestock, the farmer will not be able to make progress. The average farmer does not have more than 5 to 7 acre landholding today. I am not speaking of big farmers at least they cannot be found in Haryana and the average farmer depends much on the cattle wealth. The livestock should, therefore, be properly looked after. What to speak of veterinary doctors, we do not even have veterinary compounders within a radius of 5 to 7 miles around a village. I, therefore, suggest that suitable provision should be made in the current Budget to provide a veterinary doctor or compounder in every village to look after the livestock of farmer, because until the livestock is not properly looked after the lot of the farmer will not improve.

We used to have 'Murra' buffalose in large number in Haryana but today this breed is almost extinct and it is causing heavy loss to the farmers. Most of the farmers are making use of tractors in agriculture today and even a small farmer hires it from a well off farmer to plough his fields. As a result of this, there is sharp decline in the number of bulls and pedigree bulls are not available. The animals husbandry department should ensure availability of pedigree bulls at its research centres so that breeding of bulls of good stock takes place and they are made easily available to small farmers to plough their fields.

Besides, I would like to submit that little attention is being paid to agricultural scientists. I think thousands of farmers become victim of thresher accidents every year and lose their limbs, but no effort has been made or a system evolved so far to stop recurrence of such accidents in future. Besides this, I would like to say that the combined harvest machine is too big in size. It is not used by the small farmers because it leaves the lower portion of the stem of wheat plant uncut in the field, which is used as fodder. At present the rate of fodder is Rs. 105 per quintal. The Engineers should suggest some suitable modification in the machine so that the stems are also cut and collected.

Regarding the Budget, I wish to say that Haryana at present has no capital of its own and Chandigarh is the common capital of both Haryana and Punjab. Under the Rajiv—Longowal Accord, Chandigarh is to be given to Punjab and Haryana has to construct its new capital somewhere else. But the new capital cannot be constructed till Central Government does not give full grant to Haryana. For this purpose, the minimum requirement is of Rs. 10,000 crores and provision to this effect should have been made in the Budget.

It is an old dispute and ever since the creation of Haryana, there has been dispute with Punjab about the transfer of villages and SYL canal. Many of you may be knowing about the causes of the dispute but many others may not be knowing it. I wish to inform the House that in 1960, an International Agreement, Indus Water Treaty 1960' was signed between India and Pakistan. Under this treaty, Indian Government had paid a sum of Rs. 110 crores to Pakistan and in 1961 digging work was started which was to be completed by 1970. In 1966 the States of Punjab and Haryana were formed and the assets were to be divided in the ratio of 60:40. In 1966 Shah Commission was appointed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi which recommended the transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab and three hundred Hindi speaking villages of Punjab to Haryana. But these recommendations were not accepted. In 1970

again, Mrs. Gandhi proposed the transfer of Chandigarh to Panjab and in lieu thereof 107 villages of Punjab were to be given to Haryana and construction of SYL Canal was to be undertaken. The Akalis in Punjab welcomed this decision and celebrated the decision in Gurudwaras. But this decision was also not implemented. People of Haryana are greatly dependent on this SYL Canal because at present only 30 per cent of agricultural land is irrigated and the rest of the land is without any means of irrigation. Now farmers are disgusted and disappointed. If this dispute is not solved, it may take a serious turn and can cause great loss.

I would urge the Government to transfer the Hindi speaking villages to us and solve the water problem. It is our reasonable demand and if it is not conceded, it will create great resentment among the people of Haryana and will have adverse effect.

With these words, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak.

[English]

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget is a determined effort to solve some of our basic economic issues, to raise the living standard of the poor and the downtrodden and at the same time liberalise the economy and provide stability in fiscal and monetary matters. The Budget has an unusually wide sweep and seeks to achieve its objects through an exceptionally large number of innovations in fiscal and monetary policies.

The first important problem that the Finance Minister had to face is that of raising the resources to meet the requirements of Five Year Plan. During the current year Government has been under pressure to meet the growing burden of expenditure on account of interest payment, Defence, subsidies and assistance to the States. In spite of a sharp increase in the revenues the Government had to rely on additional domestic borrowing and a higher level of deficit financing.

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

Sir, in his search for additional resources it is natural that the Finance Minister's attention should be attracted first by the public sector undertakings. During the current year there has been significant improvement in the working of the thermal units, railways and the collieries. If there is improvement in the working of these public sector undertakings then there should be no difficulty in raising the necessary finance for our planning effort. How important this can be seen from the fact that if in the power sector the plant load factor improves by 1 per cent or transmission losses are reduced by 1 per cent the national production, it is estimated, would increase by about Rs. 450 crores. It is, therefore, necessary that the Government concentrates its attention on improvement in the productivity and efficiency of the public sector units. These units have been set-up at great cost to society and it is necessary that the managements of the units must become cost conscious. They must reduce excessive manpower. They should have better control over inventories, associate labour in the management process, raise capacity utilisation and aim at stability of prices over a period of time. The managers as well as labour should have a sense of commitment and they should realise that they should contribute their share of resources for developing a socialist economy.

Sir, the Finance Minister has called for a frank debate on the subject of resource mobilisation which he regards as essential for the long-term economic health of the nation. There are many ways by which he can add to our resources but since time is limited at my disposal I would only like to refer to one or two matters. The first relates to irrigation projects which suffer from cost over-runs. Expenditure has increased by about 400 to 500 per cent in many cases. If project formulation is improved and implementation takes place according to time-schedule then I am sure the Finance Minister would be able to save hundreds of crores of rupees every year. Since we have now a Ministry whose job is

programme implementation, I hope, things would improve in future. It will make easier the task of the Finance Minister to raise resources for the Plan. It has been said that the reason why there are delays in the execution of power or irrigation projects is that there is proliferation of projects resulting in inadequate allocation of resources, difficulties in land acquisition and shortage of construction material. All these difficulties can be foreseen, can be anticipated when the project reports are prepared. It is surprising that even after thirty five years of planning, our projects reports are still faulty. Have we not got experienced and able consultants? There was a news item in the newspapers that the Government was going to enter into an agreement with a company run by non-resident Indians and that they would provide consultancy to our public sector enterprises at a very very heavy cost. The Government should consider this matter carefully, because sometimes consultancy can be very expensive.

The third way, apart from reducing administrative cost or cutting down expenditure, is that the Finance Minister can raise resources by one method, the method which is always at his disposal and which he can make use of at the risk of inflationary pressures—I am referring to deficit financing. This method has to be employed when you cannot raise sufficient resources from taxation or borrowings. In spite of all his efforts, our Finance Minister has found that he has to leave a gap of about Rs. 4090 crores as uncovered. Criticism has been made that this gap will lead to rise in prices. From our past experience we can say that this amount of deficit financing is within safe limits. If production increases by five per cent, as we anticipate, as it did in the Sixth Plan, the economy will be able to absorb it and the prices would not rise.

The loud protest made by the opposition against the increase in administrative prices and the one-day bandh organised by them were ill-conceived and politically motivated. By stopping production for one day, they have cost about Rs. 500 crores to the national income. It is not the way, as

has been pointed out by our Prime Minister in his replay to the debate on the motion of thank to the President's Address, we can help the people; we cannot help the people by organising bandhs, but by helping the economic machinery to run smoothly and efficiently.

The entire thrust of the budget proposals is for eradication of poverty and improving the lot of the economically weaker sections of society, specially the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. The Government is committed to this policy. For the first time, the hon. Minister has made a whopping increase of 93 per cent in the allocation for National Rural Employment Programme, which will generate employment for 300 million mandays in 1986-87. He has increased the allocation for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme from Rs. 400 crores to Rs. 633 crores. Similarly, the provision for IRDP has been raised to Rs. 428 crores from Rs. 283 crores during the current year.

Apart from the social security scheme, arrangements will be made for constructing houses for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes under the Indira Gandhi Grih Nirman Yojana, for which an allocation of Rs. 125 crores has been provided.

Efforts will be intensified to see that thousands of problem villages are provided with at least one safe source of drinking water. Mr. Chairman, Sir, we know how difficult it is for the people to get drinking water in the Maharashtra villages. There are 810 villages to which we are supplying water through tankers and bullock-carts. The number of such problem villages will increase to 12000 villages within two months. The Government has prepared schemes for water supply costing about Rs. 1450 crores, and Rs. 125 crores have been provided for Maharashtra. I hope the hon. Minister will come to our rescue and see that for this work, more resources are allocated to Maharashtra.

Priority continues to be given to other parts of the Plan, such as the Minimum Needs Programme, and the 20-Point Pro-

gramme which aim at an all round progress of the poorer sections of the community.

Sir, the primary thrust of the Budget has been to implement various elements of the Longterm Fiscal Policy. This marks a great departure from our traditional practice. It has introduced what is called MODVAT, modified value added tax, which is a means of giving to the manufacturer instant credit for tax on materials which he has used. This means that the prices have a tendency to come down. It helps not only the manufacturers, but also the customers and consumers, who are unorganised and therefore unprotected.

The proposals to replace the investment allowance by a new scheme, abolishing surtax on corporate income from 1978-79, to change the present system of depreciation and rationalise its rate structure are important. Liberalisation of the excise exemption scheme will boost the small scale industry and expand opportunity for employment.

The large scale simplification and rationalisation of the tax structure and the introduction of MODVAT will help industry to develop.

Then I would like to bring to the kind notice of the House one local problem regarding my constituency. We have a textile mill which was closed about 18 months ago. 3000 workers were rendered jobless. The management which was guilty of mismanagement or misappropriation of funds has not been taken to task. In the interest of the 3000 workers who have lost their jobs, I hope the Government of India will come to the rescue of the State Government which, has already written to the it for help. The Government must take over the mill and hand it over to the cooperative of the workers, so that it can again function and the people can be provided with jobs.

We talk so much about growth and development. But all this is intimately related to the 'growth of our population. From 1966 onwards, we have been making Herculean efforts to reduce the rate of

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

growth of our population and the rate has come down to some extent. But the addition to population every year has gone on increasing. Therefore our efforts on the lines which we have accepted will not enable us to reduce the rate of growth of our population to the rate targeted by 2000 AD. Therefore, I suggest that we must accept a policy of strong disincentives and incentives in this matter. If we rely on purely voluntary methods, then we are facing an intractable wall of resistance, resistance due to religious or traditional prejudices, resistance because of lack of knowledge or wrong ideas. State power must make some impact on the people so that we can achieve the objective of a stable population or a zero rate of growth, by 2000 AD.

With these remarks, I support the Budget which has made great innovations and radical changes in our fiscal system and which is going to prove to be a great instrument in raising the standards of millions of our people.

[*Translation*]

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a very nice Budget and it would not be wrong to call it a Budget of very high degree of maturity and sincerity. Every year Budgets are presented. Most of us discuss these Budgets and there is mixed reaction in respect of every Budget. We like some aspects and some may not appeal to us. Ruling party members support the Budget wholeheartedly but sometime they do it as part of their duty. Similarly, the Opposition members sometime oppose it strongly and sometime criticise it for the sake of criticism only. Since Friday, I have been listening to the speeches of the Members belonging to the ruling party as well as to the Opposition. In case you have listened to them carefully, you must have felt that all the ruling party members, who spoke on the Budget, supported it wholeheartedly and not merely as a duty. The Members belonging to the Opposition criticised it merely as a duty

and it was only suggestive criticism. It is evident from it that it is a good Budget.

I did not want to enter into any controversy but Shri H. M. Patel, who has left the House, had stated that real freedom was ushered in 1977 and administration was streamlined. But I would like to ask where that food and sugar stocks had gone which were collected by the Congress Governments. Gold reserves were also auctioned to favourite capitalists who were financed by the Banks, on the plea that the prices of gold would come down in the market. You have committed such blunders. You have seen the two general elections as a mark of atonement of the people. Atonement is good thing otherwise one has to suffer and you will go on suffering.

This is a commendable Budget and as such I would not go into detail but only say that it is a poor man's Budget. Steps have been taken to reduce the gap between the rich and the poor, to increase production and increase the defence resources. I appreciate the Finance Minister for not only inviting suggestions but also accepting the good suggestions and trying to implement them for which I would like to congratulate him. Budget of any country depends upon the economic and social conditions of that country. In case of developing countries, the Budget can be assessed by its impact on the people of that country.

Sir, there is repeated talk about the people living below the poverty line. It may be less than 50 per cent but if the number of those living in the proximity of the poverty line is also taken into account, the number would be more than two-third of the total population. We must see how this price rise would affect those who do not have enough food and clothes for them and their children, live in thatched huts and do not get even sufficient supply of kerosene. By this Budget they will get cheap ration, cheap clothes, employment, education for the children and medical facilities. This Budget will benefit a major portion of our population which is not well

off. This can be the real criterion of any Budget.

I had raised an objection to the previous Budget and I want to raise the same objection to this Budget too. Finance Minister has left the House. I do not know what allergy he has to the family planning. In some households, the elders bless the youngsters by wishing them prosperity and more children. It seems that there are such elders in the house of the Finance Minister also. He has not said anything about the family planning either in this year's Budget speech or in last year's Budget. Family Planning has been accorded the lowest priority in the Budget. The allocation made in the Budget for the family planning is only 6 per cent more than the last year's Budget allocation. Whereas we are resolved to enter the 21st century with a growth rate of 1.53 per cent in the population, actually this growth rate should have been zero. I am doubtful that you may not be able to achieve even that growth rate set by you. We have seen over the years that the increase in the production and the growth in the national income are all nullified by the ever-increasing population. No importance has been shown to the family planning programme. The provision of monitoring by Centre is praiseworthy. Now one can see how the banks have played a key role in bringing revolutionary changes in our national life. If one does not want to see the reality, it is a different thing. Railways have also shown a good performance. The State Government have not made provision for monitoring and as such we would not achieve the desired result. The hon. Finance Minister has contributed a lot for placing the banks on sound footing. The Indian Banks Association has fixed service charges, but all the banks are not adopting it. If these charges are introduced through the Reserve Bank of India as in the case of rate of interest, I think they will introduce them. In case we invest in N.S.C. and U.T.I. we get certain concessions. We must mobilise maximum savings for our developmental purposes. If we encourage maximum savings in the villages, it will help in the

development of the country. If the facility of saving certificates is provided in the bank, it will help in enhancing savings. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have taken this step with great courage which is no less than a miracle. A national wage policy should be formulated. We should have uniform pay-scales for the employees working in the Central Governments State Governments and the local-self bodies. The employees had been fighting for uniform dearness allowance for the last many years and at last we had to concede their demand. It would be better to take early steps in this respect instead of giving chance to the people to resort to agitation ... (Interruptions) We should try to effect cut in administrative expenditure and cut should be substantial so that its impact is felt by the people. For example, at the time of visit by the V.I.Ps, hordes of Ministers and officers of the State dance attendance on them. The Protocol should be revised as it has become obsolete now. We should effect economy wherever possible. Similarly a lot of foreign exchange is spent on foreign tours unnecessarily. People manage to arrange foreign tours for themselves. People ask me also why I have not gone on foreign tours. They suggest to me to wangle a foreign tour to have a good time. Such tours, which are wangled, should be stopped. It entails expenditure of public money unnecessarily. Assistance is provided to the states in proportion to their population for raising the people above the poverty line. What I would like to submit is that such assistance should be provided to the State in proportion to the number of people living below the poverty line. Then only they can come at par with other States. It is good that the royalty for minerals is proposed to be increased. I would like to draw your attention to the Public Sector which is the backbone of the country. We cannot say that the performance of the Public Sector undertakings is satisfactory, although the work being done by some of them may be good. It is all due to the performance of the officers in the Public Sector. There is need to monitor their performance. The officers in the public undertakings manage to get top posts and

[Shri K. N. Pradhan]

conduct themselves in a manner that the public sector undertakings incur huge losses. For example, in an important unit like BHEL; the officers who should have been demoted and punished for their misdeeds for the last two years have been given double promotion. Under such conditions how can we improve the performance of the public sector undertakings. We shall have to take stringent measures to improve the working of the public sector undertakings.

So far as the forests are concerned, there are no two opinions that emphasis should be laid on afforestation in the country. Besides, irrigation facilities have also to be augmented and roads and power are to be provided. But we have seen that work on these projects is held up for as may as two years, although funds have been sanctioned for these projects by the World Bank. But permission is not given to fell a few trees in the name of protection of forests. The Centre does not give permission to fell those trees.

States have to approach the Centre for sanction of various schemes such as NREP and RLEGP. This results in inordinate delay and the sanction is also generally not granted. I would submit that work of implementation of these schemes should be made a State subject.

I would also like to say about F.C.I. For example, you give Rs. 50 as subsidy on wheat. It seems to be on high side. So you should get it examined at your level whether the subsidy, which you provide, is justified or not. Certain foreign powers are active in weakening our country. They do not want to see us make progress. Also, there is no dearth of traitors in the country. They are in league with outside powers and are engaged in treason. They want to destabilise the country because they know that no foreign conspiracy can succeed if this Government remains in power for five years in the country. These people, who want to come to power, think that they may get this opportunity very

soon. They somehow got an opportunity sometime back. The intelligence department of the country should be strengthened and, if need be, more money be earmarked for it. We should not hesitate in spending more money in this respect. The incidents that took place in the recent past were due to the failure of our intelligence. With these words, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and hope that such Budgets will be presented every year till we enter the 21st century and the same would lead to the prosperity of our country.

SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL (Phulpur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget for 1986-87. The Budget, which has been presented by the hon. Finance Minister is an important document for the poor, the farmer and all sections of the society: The Opposition have given their views in regard to the Budget which are not based on logic. They had hoped there would be hefty tax proposals in the Budget and they might get an opportunity to organise strikes, agitation etc. but all their hopes have been dashed. That is why they are viewing the Budget from their respective angles.

The Department of Rural Development has been allocated more funds in comparison to the allocation made in the Budget for 1985-86. This will help in the upliftment of the poor. A sum of Rs. 230 crores was provided for 1985-86 which has been increased to Rs. 443 crores for 1986-87. Similarly, against an allocation of Rs. 400 crores for 1985-86 for the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, a sum of Rs. 735 crores has been allocated for the year 1986-87. Likewise, the allocation for the Integrated Rural Development Programme has been increased to Rs. 428 crores.

15.55 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH *in the chair*]

The most important work is the housing programme for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the bonded labour, who belong to the poorest section of the country. Last year Rs. 100 crores

were allocated for this programme and this year Rs. 125 crores have been allocated. Sir, it is a very sacred work, which the hon. Finance Minister has done. But my submission in this regard is that a survey should be made to find out whether the houses constructed for the Harijans are of any use to them. The reason is that Harijan houses are of such a model and constructed at a place that few Harijans live in them. I have myself seen many such houses in Mou Aaima in Allahabad in which not a single Harijan resides. There is another place named Hathgahan but nobody lives there. Similarly, houses have been constructed in Aseypur in Tehsil Handiya but there also no one resides. I myself went there and saw that though the houses are ready yet before the residents moved in, cracks developed in the houses. When I complained about this to the Collector, he himself enquired into the matter and wrote a report against the construction. Only then the construction work was stopped and now the houses are being constructed elsewhere. Therefore, the programmes which are being implemented for the poor and the land-less should be monitored properly.

Sir, I am of the view that the hon. Finance Minister has done a great job by naming the housing scheme after the name of Shrimati Indira Gandhi because she sacrificed her life for this country and if the houses are constructed after her name, then it will be a great thing. I have seen in this Budget that the 20 Point Programme has been released according to the wishes of Shrimati Indira Gandhi through which the country will make all round development. Last year, Rs. 4,900 crores were allocated for this Programme and this year Rs. 5,548 crores have been allocated so that the programme can be implemented properly and there is all round development of the farmers.

The hon. Finance Minister has proposed about 21 per cent increase in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers during 1986-87 over the current year. Sir, it is a big thing. I think there has been considerable increase in the use of fertilizers and we have to

import it also. I, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate funds for this and try to increase the indigenous production so that the shortage of fertilizers can be reduced. Sir, in Phulpur there is a big fertilizer plant and the quality of the fertilizer is so good that it is in great demand. Therefore, a proposal for another plant there was sent by them. As an alternative, they had requested for expansion of the existing plant but the Government, so far, has not issued any directions. I have requested the hon. Finance Minister many a time to provide sanction to that proposal which will involve an expenditure of Rs. 275 crores only while other proposal sent from other places involve expenditure between 400 crores to Rs. 500 crores. Moreover, as compared to Phulpur, they have lesser facilities. There the plant will be ready within three years whereas at other places it will take about five years to complete. Therefore, the Government should keep all these factors in mind as to where less money will be invested and where the plant will be commissioned earlier, I, therefore, feel that if these factors are ignored, the job will not be done in a proper manner.

Sir, through you I want to tell the hon. Finance Minister that in November, 1981 the hon. Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had visited that place and in her presence the then Agriculture Minister had announced that a soda-ash plant will be set up there but subsequently that factory has been allocated to some other place. On making an enquiry, I come to know that the factory was not set up there because it would not have been economically viable. My submission is that if that plant does not incur losses at the other place, how then would it have incurred losses at this place? When the Agriculture Minister or any other Minister announces something in the presence of the Prime Minister, it has some sanctity. Now the people in our area want to know why this work has not been done in spite of an announcement to this effect? This creates disappointment among the people and our image suffers.

Nitrogenous fertilizer is required in large quantity in the eastern part of Uttar

[Shri Ram Pujen Patel]

Pradesh and the western region of Bihar and there is only one fertiliser plant in Phulpur which caters to the need of the entire area. Fertilizer is supplied from this plant to the different parts of the country. Therefore, keeping in view the utility of the plant, I hope you will order its expansion and allot funds for it. It will be very kind of you, if you do this.

Sir, the most significant feature of the Seventh Five Year Plan is that the hon. Finance Minister has specially taken care of the development of human resources. I am of the view that corruption, dishonesty and violence prevailing in the country are due to the degeneration in the character of man. It is very necessary that we make available so many resources that our moral standard is raised and love for the country increases. We must make more investment in this direction.

16.00 hrs.

We should provide funds for building the character of the youth in the villages. It is being done through 'Navyuvak Mangal Dal' but they are provided a measly sum of Rs. 500 per year per block which cannot help in the development of character. There is need to pay attention to this aspect.

The Government is paying special attention towards the new education policy. The policy also is going to be presented in this session. The hon. Finance Minister had said in the Parliamentary Party meeting that so much subsidy is given to the farmers on fertilisers and edible commodities that we can provide one tube-well and one school each to every village. If it is true then make some improvement in the village schools and reduce the subsidy on other items. This will help in development of those poor children who study in villages. It will be very kind of you if you develop education in the villages. It will be very beneficial for the country. The children in the cities study in good schools but the standard of the children studying in the villages remains low. Their standard will also have to be raised.

Akashvani and Television are being used to present obscene items. This also contributes to the degeneration in the character of our youth. If character falls then the country cannot function properly. That is why we hear that India's secrets are leaked out to foreign countries. This tends to corrupt the mind of the people.

The hon Finance Minister has also said that tourism helps in the growth of goodwill and national integration. It is true. For this, we should encourage the people who visit different religious places and places of scenic beauty and also provide means of transport for those places.

In our Phulpur area there is a place Shringberpur which has been declared as a place of tourist importance by the Government of Uttar Pradesh. It will be very kind of the Central Government if it provides some grant for its development.

Our foremost aim should be the defence of the country. If the country remains secure and democracy is sustained in the country, India will make progress. No one in the world can stop it. Even today foreign countries have their eyes on India. More allocations should be made for the Defence of the country so that we are able to contribute in strengthening the country in different sectors.

The hon. Prime Minister inaugurated the project at Allahabad to control pollution in the river Ganga. Similarly, we must formulate schemes to clean the rivers where people bathe and sewage is discharged.

Similarly, firewood is very important. It is also our duty to protect forests. But at present in villages as well as cities wood is indispensable. The Government have not formulated any such scheme. The hon. Finance Minister has stated in his speech that we shall plant firewood trees also. If firewood is not available, it will become difficult in future to cook food and everyone will have to eat raw food. Today, the rate of the wood is Rs. 30 to Rs 35 per maund. It has become so costly that it has become difficult for the people to purchase it. In

our family at least 5 to 10 kgs. of wood is consumed every day. You can yourself see that is a family has to spend Rs. 300 per month on wood, then wherefrom will it eat food? In any family, a clerk gets hardly Rs. 700 to Rs. 800. It will become difficult for him to make both ends meet.

I want to submit one thing more in conclusion. There are private sector as well as public sector industries in our country. Public sector industries are still running at a loss. My submission is that strict action should be taken against their employees and officers. If we are able to control it and set the things right, I think our Budget will never be a deficit Budget. We will not have to impose additional taxes. The hon. Finance Minister has detected many cases of corruption at many places. All those who have been apprehended should be sent to jails. If the hon. Finance Minister does this, I feel the situation will improve substantially.

Lastly, I would submit that the way you have imposed ceiling on land, ceiling must be imposed on money also. Provision should be made to send a person with unaccounted money to jail. Only then this blackmarketing will come to a halt.

With these words I support the Budget and hope that the hon. Finance Minister will make such arrangements that the social and economic disparity is removed and India marches forward.

[English]

SHRI H. A. DORA (Srikakulam) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset I may be permitted to submit that this Budget does not reflect the hopes of the common people in this country. On the other hand, it frustrates the hopes of those people, particularly those who are below the poverty line.

Sir, much has been said about the alleviation of rural poverty and laying of greater emphasis on programmes which are of direct benefits to weaker sections of

society particularly the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

At this juncture I may be permitted to submit that this Budget presents 93% of increase in National Rural Employment Programme and 58% in Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. It also presents an increase of 51% in Integrated Rural Development Programme. The total amount that is allocated in the year 1986-87 is about Rs. 1594 crores. This allocation when compared with the bulk of the population that is living in rural areas, is not at all sufficient. It is not on par with the allocation that is being made in urban areas. I may be permitted to submit that the Budget discloses that this National Rural Employment Programme will generate employment for about 300 million mandays in 1986-87 as compared to 253 million mandays in the previous year. Sir, the allocation is not the criteria for judging the implementation of these programmes. Involvement of rural poor must be there. I want to know whether there is any agency which is monitoring this aspect, that this amount is really spent in the National Rural Employment Programme? I read a Report in the Press to the effect that one Mr. G. V. K. Rao has been appointed by the Planning Commission to go into this aspect, to know as to whether this amount which has been allocated under these programmes have been actually reaching the poor people in the rural areas.

Sir, you are aware that there are nearly about 5,75,000 villages in this country. Eighty per cent of the population is living in the villages only. But the amount that is allocated for rural development when compared to the size of the budget is only Rs. 1594 crores. It would be, I think, 1/200th portion that is being allocated to the rural development even if the amount is properly utilised in the rural areas. Sir, the wording of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme is that this is intended mainly for those poor persons who possess no lands in their villages, but if it be utilised for them under these schemes, I know personally that the middlemen are benefiting and the schemes are not properly

[Shri H. A. Dora]

carried out in the villages. There is no proper monitoring. The village poor are not involved in these schemes also in the rural areas. That apart, I may be permitted to submit that the Integrated Rural Development Programmes which are intended for the marginal farmers and small farmers and also for backward classes are a total failure in our country. The hon. Minister is aware that the recommendations that are made by Mr. G. V. K. Rao, who is heading the Review Committee which has been set up by the Planning Commission are not implemented. This particular Review Commission has categorically stated, subject to correction, Sir, that the rural poor have not been involved in these schemes which are intended for them. Therefore, I would suggest to the Minister that these schemes should be properly monitored and there must be an assurance from the hon. Minister that these schemes will be effectively carried out in rural areas. That apart, I may be permitted to submit that the rural water supply is said to be part of the minimum needs programme and Rs. 317 crores have been allocated for the year 1986-87. I may also be permitted to submit that in this august House an answer was given that to eradicate this water problem in this country Rs. 3000 crores are still required. Would it be possible for the Government to provide drinking water, particularly to the villages? I know most of the villages are not provided with drinking water. The Ministry is also aware that most of the villages are not provided with communications.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members may please don't talk among themselves.

SHRI H. A. DORA : On the other hand, I may be permitted to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that from 1969, as my hon. friend here has stated, the prices have gone up. The price of wheat has been doubled. That is, in 1969 it was Rs. 1.09 per kg and in 1986 it is Rs. 2.29 per kg, the present rate of wheat. Similarly, the price of rice in 1969 was Rs.

1.67 per kg. It is now Rs. 4/- per kg. The price of dal in 1969 was Rs. 3.03 per kg. now it is Rs. 7/-. The price of sugar in 1969 was Rs. 2.79, it is now Rs. 7.09 per kg. Similarly, the price of oil was Rs. 5.76 in 1969. Now the price of oil is Rs. 18.50 per kg. Therefore, there is two fold or three-fold increase so far as essential commodities are concerned. But there is no mention in the Budget speech of the hon. Finance Minister that this increase is to be diminished by measures that are likely to be taken by the Government. There is no such indication. This is a serious omission on the part of the Finance Department in this particular aspect.

That apart, I may be permitted to submit that in this country even after 38 years of independence, the basic problem of drinking water has not been solved. We are thinking of going forward towards the 21st century at this juncture. It is incredible to say that we are reaching the 21st century. We are going back to 19th century, according to me.

In this country, problems are plenty but the Indira Congress Government introduced points 20 and the result is empty. In the same manner, I may be permitted to submit that this particular Budget is not the Budget for the poor. It is the Budget of the rich people and monopolists of this country.

[Translation]

SHRI ANOOP CHAND SHAH (Bombay North) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented in the House. This Budget has become more important because it has been prepared keeping in view the objectives of the Seventh Five Year Plan. The supporters of big industrialists had organised meetings in big cities like Bombay to mobilise public opinion against the Budget. They tried to show that this Budget will not help in the development of the country. Those who spoke at the meetings were mere mouth-pieces of the industrialists. They were speaking on their behalf and presenting their (industrialists) view point. As against this, I feel that this is a poor man's Budget and a common man's Budget. This Budget

is for farmers and small entrepreneurs. Ours is a planned economy and we cannot make progress without planning. The country knows very well as to what happened to those who tried to move ahead without proper planning. My senior colleague Shri Patel, just now mentioned about the sharp decline in the prices of sugar to Rs. 250 per kg. during the Janata regime and when the congress came to power it sharply rose to Rs. 13 or 14 per kg. I would like to remind him that this failure was the result of the wrong policies of the Janata Government. I would like to say a few words about the Public Sector. Until the Public Sector is managed properly, the country cannot develop. The chairmen, Managing Directors and other big officials of the Public Sector are behaving like lords. These people run the undertaking just as kings and feudal lords used to rule over this country. The revenue that is collected by the Government is poor man's money and these people are indulging in wasteful expenditure. There is, therefore, a need to improve the working of the Public Sector. The services of the Chairmen or Managing Directors of those Public Sector units which are incurring losses or those which are not earning profits in a particular year should be immediately terminated and people who have the spirit of sacrifice and the zeal to do good to the country should be appointed in their place.

It is good that provision of Rs. 125 crores has been made in this Budget for Indira Awaas Yojana which would help the people belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Tribes and in rehabilitating bonded labour who have been set free. The scheme as such is good but so far as my experience of housing goes, I dare say, that all those housing schemes which have been launched in the past by the Government have proved inadequate and the entire benefit of such schemes does not reach the needy. To implement these schemes in a successful manner we should seek the help of the private sector. If we utilise the services of the Private Sector only then will we be able to meet our target of constructing 2,00,000 houses every year.

Now, I come to the Food Corporation of India to which the Government have decided to extend a subsidy of Rs. 1750 crores during this year. The reasons why this subsidy is given should be kept in view, along with the way it is utilised and we must ensure that the benefit of the subsidy reaches the common man. It has been observed that at present the entire subsidy is being misutilised to meet the expenses of the Food Corporation of India.

I would now like to say a few things regarding NCCF. We had set up NCCF...

[English]

NCCF is an apex federation of consumer cooperative at the national level.

[Translation]

Rs. 80 lakhs have been provided to this organisation so that it can give grant to its members, make Capital investment and encourage cooperative movement. But it has been observed that the NCCF is not even ready to register some of the cooperative societies as its member. Some cooperative societies have been approaching NCCF for membership for the last 5 to 6 years but they have not been granted membership so far.

Now, a few words about communication. The Communication Department has been divided into two parts and I want to make submission regarding the postal service. Though postal service has been extended to each and every village in the country and people also utilise its saving deposit facilities, yet no provision has been made for the security of the staff. I, therefore, request you to provide adequate security arrangements wherever the postal savings scheme has been introduced.

I belong to Bombay and, therefore, I would like to make one or two submissions in this connection. Bombay is the industrial capital of the country and even through we may make tall claims yet we are aware of the plight of the city today. We had demanded

[Shri Ancop Chand]

Rs. 100 crores for its development /expansion but only Rs. 50 crores have been allocated in the Seventh Five Year Plan. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had promised during the Congress Centenary Celebrations.....
(*Interruption*) you could also demand. Some people say that if Bombay is granted funds, Madras and Calcutta should also get it. I do not have any objection to it but we should not forget that Bombay is 'Mini India' where people from other States come in search of employment and livelihood.

[*English*]

We are not asking any States to give money for the development of Bombay but we have every right to ask Central Government for special aid.

[*Translation*]

Some provision should be made for us. We demand from the Central Government to provide funds for Bombay as it is a city which provides jobs to people coming from every nook and corner of the country.

In the end, I would only say that during all these 30 to 35 years, the Opposition has merely opposed, but now time has come when it must change its stance and chalk out a programme of their own. The Members of the Opposition have seen the results of continuously opposing for 35 years and now they must at least act for the next 5 years in the manner shown in the 'Geeta'.

*Sam Gachhatam Samvadham
Samvo Manasi Janatam*

[*English*]

Let us walk together, talk together and act with one mind for the development of our nation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADHU DANDAVATE : We have decided rather to follow :—

*Karmanye Vadhikaraste,
Ma Phaleshu Kadachan.*

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to express my views on this important subject. Our country is passing through a critical phase and facing heavy odds but now due to the policies of the present Government, there is marked improvement in the situation. But our problems are not that easy that this can be solved with in a short span of time.

We are facing three major problems today. First, we have to strengthen emotional integration in the country. Secondly, we have to accelerate the pace of development and eradicate illiteracy and widespread poverty in the country. Thirdly, we have to defend our country from foreign powers.

If the people frequently resort to strikes and 'Bandhs' like 'Bihar Bandh' 'Bengal Bandh' and 'Bharat Bandh' in the situation obtaining in the country, we cannot hope to bring about any improvement in the country. These 'Bandhs' not only hamper production and productivity but also slow down the pace of economic development. It has been generally observed that during such 'Bandhs', members of various political parties force the people and traders to join the bandh, thereby encouraging violent tendencies. Otherwise also, there has been rise in violence in the country for the past few years. The country can neither make progress nor strengthen emotional integration in view of the atmosphere of violence all around. It is all the more important that we do not resort to violence to settle our political and social differences in order to ensure the security of the country from foieign powers. To my mind, it is important for all of us not to take recourse to *Bandhs* as a means to resolve our political and social differences. I appeal to all the leaders in the country to think over it seriously and to resolve not to organise any such *Bandhs* in future as far as possible.

The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister has been generally welcomed. Some people have criticised it but I feel that they have done so merely as a formality. The hon. Finance Minister was facing a Herculean task. It was necessary to mobilise resources for the development and security of the country. There is widespread poverty in our country and, therefore, it becomes necessary for the middle class and the poor to share the burden which falls on them as a result of additional resource mobilisation. The tax proposals moved by the hon. Finance Minister could, in no way, add to the burden of the poor and the middle class people, on the country they would alleviate it a bit. As a result of concessions in the excise duty, the cost of production of industrial goods will go down and industrial development will be encouraged. No tax proposal is such as may further add to the inflation. There has been satisfactory increase in the budget allocation for plan development and defence as compared to last year, and we hope that next year the pace of the developmental programmes would be quickened and the defence further strengthened. The provision of Rs. 5,998 crores that has been made for improving the economic conditions of the poorest of the poor, is encouraging. The Government is aware that the anti poverty programmes which have been launched at district and Block level to raise the standard of living of the poorest families has to be further strengthened and kept under close supervision so that the programmes for the improvement of the economic conditions of the poor may be implemented. In my opinion the active cooperation of the local people particularly that of the poor may also be sought for the implementation of these programmes. Some of the hurdles in the proper implementation of these programmes are due to the fact that most of the people belonging to the poor section do not have full and correct information about these programmes.

In the present Budget adequate provision has been made for development of irrigation and power which is very essential for the economic development of the country. The investment made on the

development of power to date has not benefited the people. In our Bihar state there is shortage of electricity for the last one decade which has adversely affected the economic development of the State. I know that Government of India and Bihar Government are trying to strengthen the administration of the Electricity Boards and have also succeeded to some extent. Production of electricity has been increased but it is still quite inadequate. It appears that the administration of Electricity Boards and Institutions still requires more attention.

Development of irrigation also requires more attention. In some areas of our State, of which I have personal information, roads are in bad condition. National Highways are also not repaired properly which is creating difficulties for the movement of traffic. It causes inconvenience to the people and adversely affects the economic development of the State.

I would also like to mention briefly about the problems of my constituency, Purnea. In Bihar, Purnea is the biggest district both in population and in area. It is a border district and its border touches Nepal in the North and Bangladesh in the East. It is essential to take concrete steps at the earliest to strengthen the administration of that area. Not only in this area but also in all the areas on the Nepal border, security measures and development programmes should be speeded up.

I have also given my suggestions about Purnea district and for the past several years I have been trying for speedy action on these suggestions. Since there is no scope of difference of opinion on my suggestions, I hope Government would not delay its implementation any more.

In the end, as public representative, I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that the prices of Petroleum products, cooking gas and kerosene oil have been increased beyond expectation. People expressed their resentment against this increase and in view thereof Government gave some concessions. I welcome it but

[Srimati Madhuree Singh]

the reduction in the prices of kerosene oil and diesel is negligible. Kerosene oil is used generally by the poor and hut dwellers. Therefore, I request that some more concessions may be announced.

The farmer is the backbone of our economy and diesel is used in agricultural implements and as such it is desirable to reduce its price. As a housewife, I also demand reduction of Rs. 5 per cylinder in the price of cooking gas. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will consider these suggestions.

SHRI LAL VIJAY PRATAP SINGH
(Sarguja): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a good Budget. It is not only useful to the general public but also reflects the policies and programmes of the Congress Party.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the concept of planned economy has been in vogue in the country for a considerable period and we have formulated several plans. You know that some time-bound and result-oriented revolutionary programmes have also been started and their good results are visible to us. In view of these things, our young Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has not only adopted the common path but is striving hard to take this country into the 21st century at a fast pace. These programmes have been formulated in consonance with this spirit.

You know he has entrusted the responsibility to set the economy in order to a person who is a scholar and a competent person. I would go to the extent of saying that he is an expert in this field.

A look at the Budget would reveal that 65 per cent of the Budget has been earmarked for anti poverty programme. And if we go deeper into it, we shall find that there has been an increase of 51 per cent

in the I.R.D.P., 91 per cent increase in the allocation for N.R.E.P. and more than 58 per cent increase in the allocation for R.L.E.G.P. over the previous year's allocation. This is in itself an achievement.

Besides, under the Indira Awaas Yojana, Rs. 125 crores will be spent to provide houses to 2 lakh people every year which is also a good step. Similarly, provision has been made for the supply of foodgrains at cheaper rates particularly in tribal areas where there is shortage of foodgrains. Provision has been made for the grant of loans to barbers, washermen, cobblers, cart-pullers and carpenters for purchase of equipment and every effort has been made to provide facilities to people belonging to the lower strata of society.

In the same manner if you see you will find that the interest of the people of the fixed income group has also been kept in view. The interest rate on Provident Fund has been raised to 12 per cent and ceiling of Rs. 400 in respect of house rent has been removed.

At present notional income from self occupied houses is being taken into account for taxes. It is now proposed to exempt such notional income.

You might have seen that there are large number of handloom units and small scale industries and our hon. Finance Minister has paid due attention towards them also. You might have seen that full execution in excise duty will be available to industries upto clearances of Rs. 7.5 lakhs in a year which accounts for 85 per cent of the small scale units in the country. Similarly, for Handloom units and small scale Industries, exemption limit for the purposes of income tax has been raised from Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 30 lakhs which is quite significant.

You might have also seen that the hon. Minister has introduced a new MODVAT Scheme. It is a new experiment. So far as the Public Sector is concerned, there is also an increase of 20.5 per cent. You know Public Sector plays a key role in the

country's economy, whether it is to improve the economy or to provide employment. I would like to request the hon. Minister to make programmes for the improvement of the Public Sector which suffers from several shortcomings. Efforts should be made to run the public sector properly.

There is need to be more economical in every field as there is an important saying a penny saved is a penny gained. If we effect small economies in every department, the entire amount so saved would be quite a big amount and can be useful if utilised for eradication of poverty. I believe that the hon. Minister will implement his programmes successfully.

With these words I thank the hon. Minister for presenting such a good Budget.

[English]

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to make some observations on some items mentioned in the Budget. In the Budget the Finance Minister has said that the Government has taken certain steps and also propose to take certain steps for speedy eradication of poverty, to narrow down the gap between the weaker sections and the rich and also to give social justice to the weaker sections of society. For this purpose the Finance Minister has increased the annual outlay by 65 per cent on the anti-poverty programmes. The various schemes undertaken are NREP, IRDP, RLEGP and subsidised bank loan schemes for the poorer sections of the society in urban areas and also to provide housing facilities to the economically backward people like the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.

During all these years such programmes have been implemented throughout the length and breadth of the country. But what do we find? What has been the result of implementation of such programmes? Has the implementation of such programmes been able to narrow down the gap between the rich and the poor sections of the society? Have the fruits of implementation

of such programmes been enjoyed by the weaker sections of the society? Has the implementation of such programmes been able to provide social justice to the weaker sections of the society? By the implementation of such programmes, how many people have been brought above the poverty line? This has to be evaluated by us in all seriousness.

I come from a State which is economically and socially backward, namely Assam. During all these years, we have found that most of the allocations for such programmes have been misutilised or diverted for other purposes. Also, most of the programmes have not been implemented to the full. For instance, during these years, in my State, the Government of Assam have spent the entire amount allocated for development programmes in the name of law and order situation. They have spent these funds to keep themselves in the *gaddi*.

Similarly, I can cite innumerable instances in my States. Under the NREP programme, appointments have been made in favour of two or three members of the same family at the cost of other poor people. These things have been going on there.

Sir, this House has a responsibility to see that the funds allocated against such programmes are utilised properly, these are not diverted and spent for the purpose for which those have been allocated. This House has approved grants for these programmes. This House cannot shirk its responsibility on the plea that the implementation rests with the State Governments. I suggest that the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Programme Implementation should constitute a Committee of Members belonging to various parties for a physical verification and see whether the programmes have been fully implemented and the funds utilised. They should also see if there has been any misuse of these funds.

The Finance Minister in his budget has mentioned about the establishment of model schools in every district of the country and that has been welcome by

[Shri M. R. Saikia]

many hon. Members of this House. But, I am afraid, the implementation of this scheme will further widen the gap between the rich and the weaker sections of the people. The Children belonging to the weaker section will not be able to compete for admission in these model schools, because the guardians cannot provide their children better atmosphere to enable them to gain better quality of education to face the competition because of economic hardships. The children of the white-collared or privileged sections of the population can have better conditions and better atmosphere and they are in a position to gain better quality of education which will enable them to face competition in order to get admission into the model schools. Money is going to be spent for the affluent sections of society at the cost of the under-privileged and weaker sections of the people. Therefore my humble submission is that the money should be spent for the weaker sections who are living far away from the cities. These children should be provided better physical facilities for creating better conditions. Good and efficient teachers should be provided to impart better quality of education. Therefore I request the Government to think over this issue regarding the establishment of model schools.

Regarding the position of our balance of payment I observe that it is a result of soaring imports and dwindling exports. Therefore, in order to improve the balance of payment position, we should increase the volume of our exports. The main exportable commodity with great potential to earn foreign exchange is tea. Therefore, Government should try its level best to increase the flow of tea to the international competitive market. In order to achieve, this, the present arrangement of fixing the export quota on regionwise, channelwise and categorywise should be relaxed. The Government of India should also try through the trade agreements made between the Government of India and other foreign countries to persuade the foreign countries to lower their tariff rates so as to

enable us to increase the volume of tea export. For instance, Pakistan has imported a very large quantity of tea which is of a low quality from Argentina, Indonesia, China and Kenya, instead of importing more and better quality tea from our country. Therefore, my request to the Finance Minister is that the Government of India should try its level best to persuade the Government of Pakistan to import tea which is better in quality from India rather than importing it from those countries.

Regarding income tax, we welcome wholeheartedly the measures taken by the Government of India. Not only we, but all the members of Parliament irrespective of their political colour or creed and all the sensible men in the streets will also welcome these measures. But I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take note of one thing. The corrupt politicians should not be excluded from the operation of such measures. We politicians have been vested with political powers, which are given to us by our people. We should utilise that power for the benefit of the people. Instead of utilising such powers for the benefit of the people, some politicians utilise those powers for their personal gain by which they amass huge properties, wealth and money through *benami* transactions. If these measures do not cover such corrupt politicians, then what is the meaning of socialism? What is the meaning of narrowing down the gap between the rich and the poor? What is the meaning of giving social justice to all? We should encourage the concerned officials to catch hold of such corrupt big guns, to achieve our desired goals.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS (Ernakulam) : I support this year's Budget. Last year when the Budget was introduced in Parliament, eminent economists said that it was an epoch-making budget. Compared to last year's budget, we can say that this year's budget is a slim beauty, because this does not contain any unnecessary fat, in the form of complex taxation.

When there was a rise in the price of petrol and petroleum products, a large section of the people from different parts of

the country were afraid that it would cause unnecessary inflation. So, everybody was eagerly waiting for the present Budget. But when the budget was introduced, it was so simple that nobody could find any fault with it.

I would like to point out certain facts : It is said that when we look at the wholesale prices, it is more or less stable. But there is an increase when the common commodities reach the people. The reason is that we don't have an effective public distribution system. Only a few States like Kerala have effective public distribution systems. So, unless the common consumer items like foodgrains, kerosene etc. are given to people at reasonable prices through the public distribution system, we cannot control inflation.

The second point is that there is a big talk about Health for All by 2,000 A.D. But when we look at the budgetary allocations, Rs. 200 crores are set apart for the Department of Health, and Rs 530 crores for Family Planning. Thus, on an average it comes to Rs. 1 per citizen in our country. This will not help. Unless, the family planning programme is effectively implemented.

Whatever progress we are making in the industrial sector or agricultural sector, the fruits of it will not reach the poor people.

17.00 hrs.

We are talking about universalisation of primary education and adult literacy. We could not implement it effectively. When we look at the data obtained from various institutes, we find that the drop-out in the primary schools is very high and the reasons given are that many of our kids have to go for some kind of jobs because their parents are poor. In Tamilnadu, they go to the printing press. In Kashmir, they go to carpet making industry to earn their living. So, our children between the age of 5 and 10 go for various jobs because their parents are so poor that they cannot afford to send them to schools. They cannot get food. So, throughout the country, if you implement a scheme whereby noon-meal is

served to all the children who are studying in the primary schools, it will really help to prevent the drop-out in primary schools.

There is a drastic change in the attitude of the bank people. I am coming from Cochin, which is the industrial capital of Kerala. Earlier, the bank people used to go to the houses of the big industrialists and give them whatever money they needed. I know of a large number of cases where they could not recover money they had given to these people. But when a poor man goes to a bank to get Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 or Rs. 5000 as loan, he has to go through a very difficult process. Last Saturday, we went to one of the big loan melas where Poojaryji himself came. There what he found was that for getting a loan of Rs. 500 from a bank, the poor man had to go to the bank 3—4 times, and the bank people asked the poor man to pay interest at the rate of 12 to 15 per cent. Poojaryji asked bank people not to collect this much rate of interest from the poor people. He asked them to give loan to the poor people at the rate of 4 per cent. Then he also told the bank people to give loan to the poor people to the extent they were entitled to get. He asked one of the cobblers how much loan he would require, and how much he was given. The cobbler said that he wanted to have Rs. 1000 as loan, but he was given only Rs. 500. So, in the banking sector, the attitude of the banking people has to be changed in order to help small farmers, small industrialists and so on. Our interest should be to help these people who need real help. So, instead of giving help to these needy people, even now, many of our banks are instered in helping the big business houses.

When we go to big cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, we find that on one side there are sky-scrappers, multi-storeyed buildings, on the other side, just near to that, there are small shelters, slum areas. When you fly over the Bombay Airport you will be ashamed to see that one side there are big buildings, on the other side, there are big slums areas. What constructive steps have you taken to control spreading

[Prof K. V. Thomas]

of slums? What effective steps are you taking to give them better facilities? I have visited many slum areas. Can we not provide them better drainage facilities, better drinking water facilities which are so simple things, which are necessary for human beings to live a better life?

We have to find out a way to help them living in the slum areas.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Before I conclude, one more suggestion I have got to make. During the Emergency in every shop a board was put up, showing the price. People used to look at the board, and pay the price. Now none of the shops exhibit the board nor the price. Let alone the quality, nobody knows what the price is and what is the price that is being charged. The shop-keeper says Rs. 100, we pay it or if he says Rs. 50 we pay it. A way has to be found and every metre of cloth has to carry the price. The selling price should be printed. I think this is one of the areas where the people are cheated.

Regarding agriculture production—I come from Kerala and I know about coconuts—the production of coconuts has been fluctuating, and so the price also has been fluctuating. If the production goes up price has been going down and when the production decreases the price has been increasing. Last year, for example, the coconut production had gone down, and the price had also gone down while the farmers hope that there would be a stable price. That is what is happening in many of the production units.

Another point which we want to mention is about the corrective sector. You have given about Rs. 30 crores for this sector. Still, the farmers cannot get the proper funds because there are no farmers' cooperatives,

Now the position shows that for production of coconut thousands of rupees are spent by the farmers. Unless the cooperative societies are there, the farmers who produce coconut, copra, and other things cannot hope to get a reasonable price. There are no marketing facilities for small farmers and in the absence of such reasonable marketing facilities they cannot with-stand competition.

There are so many other things in the agricultural sector which need to be looked into and more improvement can be brought about by implementing the programmes.

[Translation]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget has been welcomed by a cross section of the people of the country whether they are poor, businessmen or other categories. The Kind of Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, has never been presented before.

The quotation from the Prime Minister's speech mentioned in the beginning of the Budget serves as a preamble to the Budget.

[English]

Development must be accompanied by equity and social justice--by removal of social barriers that oppress the weak. This is the essence of our concept of Socialism.

[Translation]

This is our aim and also the policy adopted by our Party. The country should advance towards socialism. The Budget has laid down guidelines to be followed to achieve this end.

This Budget seeks to provide social security to those whose families are engaged in agriculture. This will give great relief to the poor agricultural labour living in villages and who are facing hardships. I would suggest that a social security card should be issued to every person in the country. This will reveal his source of

income, what are his requirements and what he intends to do in future. This will facilitate the achievement of our goal of socialism.

Similarly, a family register should be maintained in which the name of the head of the family and his children should be entered. Whatever money he spends should also be entered in it. It will also help us to know how many persons are getting the benefit and how many persons are still exploited and are backward. It will also facilitate us to know the details in the event of the division of a family. We shall also come to know how a family, which was very poor, has become so rich.

We have all seen that some time the entire funds are being spent on a single block. By going through the figures we have discovered that about Rs. 20 lakhs are spent every year on the Blocks. The reason for lack of development in the villages is that some people misappropriate funds meant for the Blocks and spend it on constructing their houses with the result that sometimes a single family manages to construct 3 to 4 houses while some other families cannot get even a single house to live in. In the previous session, I had said that if you want to bring socialism in the country, then a family should be provided at least one house.

I.R.D.P. and a number of other programmes have been introduced in the country to help the poor. But the poor are not getting its full benefit. The middlemen misappropriate the funds. Our Prime Minister has warned that such things would not be tolerated. If you want to end such practice, we shall have to plug the loopholes which lead to exploitation. Then only socialism can be ushered in the country. We can move forward only if we follow this path.

A number of steps have been taken in recent years to promote industrial growth in the country. I would suggest that the industrial workers should not be paid the bonus in cash. They should be asked to purchase shares of the organisation in which they are working. In this way their bonus amount will be invested.

The condition of weavers and rikshaw-pullers is most deplorable. The Estimates committee had made study in regard to the weavers and had submitted its recommendations also. But no action has been taken thereon. The literacy among weavers is not more than 2 to 3 per cent and as a result they are not able to make progress. The condition of rikshaw-pullers is no better. Their children are also adopting the profession of rikshaw pulling. In this way their future generations will continue to be rikshaw-pullers. Had they been educated they would have availed of the benefits provided by Government to them. Some study should be carried out in their case. The children of rikshaw pullers should be given stipend as is given in the case of *bidi* workers.

I would like to suggest to the hon. Minister that it would be better if instead of giving subsidy to the weaker sections and the poor, they are given interest-free loans. In other words, you realise Rs. 100 against a loan of Rs. 100. In this way they would at least be able to save overhead expenses. At present they carry home only 33 per cent of the loan with the result that they are not able to derive benefits of I.R.D.P. The hon. Minister should look into it and take appropriate steps. (*Interruptions*) I am concluding just now. You are asking us to curtail expenditure but the State Governments are incurring heavy expenditure on transport. In case you provide conveyance allowance and loan for purchasing a vehicle, the Government can reduce a lot of its expenditure.

The Doitari Mini Steel Plant falls in my constituency. Work on it was started five years ago and a sum of Rs 9 crores has so far been spent on it whereas the total expenditure is likely to be Rs 100 crores. This year you are going to spend only Rs. 61 lakhs. In this way how will the project be completed? At least this Steel Plant should be completed for the betterment of our constituency.

With these words I convey my thanks to you and conclude my speech.

17.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKAR *in the
Chair.*]

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Sir, the Budget reveals considerable courage, foresight, strength and determination of the hon. Minister of Finance. It protects the interests of the weaker sections, the middle class workers, salaried persons etc. It gives fresh incentives by way of subsidised loans to the urban poor. There is a 65% increase in anti-poverty programmes, for the elimination of poverty. This is very much significant. But I want to invite the attention of the Finance Minister to ensure that this amount actually reaches the beneficiaries, the people for whom these programmes are meant. It should not evaporate in the middle. As such, I suggest that some supervising agency should be established to examine whether the amount is correctly spent or not. Investment is being stepped up in respect of rural development, education, health, art and culture, Information and Broadcasting and anti-poverty programmes.

Sir, the Finance Minister has rightly expressed his concern over the severe budgetary pressures on account of subsidy on food, debt payments, defence and the disappointing performance of the public sector.

Keeping in view the provision of Rs. 4057 crores for agriculture and allied sectors in the 7th Five Year Plan, the provision of Rs. 917 crores in the budget for the year 1986-87 for Plan expenditure for Agriculture seems to be reasonable and also it is more than 1/5 of the total provision. The provision for subsidy of Rs. 1750 crores for food and Rs. 1950 crores for fertilizers has been made in the Budget. This is a very heavy burden on the public exchequer. The subsidy on fertilizers has to be given to ensure that the farmers get fertilizers at reasonable price.

Now I want to submit about foodgrains. Foodgrains are distributed by the

Food Corporation of India. The handling and distribution cost of the Corporation, without provision of storage and transit losses, is as high as Rs. 50.59 per quintal. Similarly the carrying charges payable to the Food Corporation for maintaining buffer stock of foodgrains is as high as Rs. 50.15 per quintal, without taking into account the storage and transit losses. This requires special examination to reduce these charges. The Finance Minister has expressed his concern about the short production of sugar as well as oilseeds. I submit that the short production of sugar was largely due to the present dual price of the Government for sugar. Sir, for increasing the production of gram, and for that matter, certain other varieties of pulses and oil-seeds, high-yielding varieties will have to be evolved. Our wheat revolution has been brought about only through high-yielding varieties and not only by giving subsidy. The Finance Minister mentioned in the Budget Speech that it has been proposed to extend the Crop Insurance Scheme to fruits cultivation also. Previously this Crop Insurance Scheme was introduced for wheat, millet, paddy, pulses, oilseeds, etc. only for those who have taken loan from the banks. I am afraid this system will increase indebtedness. So it should be given to one and all of cultivators, not only those who take loan from the banks. It should be extended to all farmers and should cover full loss and not a portion of the loss only. This may be kindly considered.

There is increase of 20 per cent on the plan allocation and 40 per cent increase in the total outlay is praiseworthy. The weaker sections, mostly Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes will be much benefited from the Housing Scheme and Rural Water Supply and infrastructure created. Stress has been given to agriculture and as for irrigation, I would suggest that instead of major projects, stress may be given for what is called water harvesting structures or water sheds. At the same time science and technology should be transferred to the cultivators and the cropping pattern must be such that when you want that we should change one crop to another, it must be

possible, besides water management. These are the main factors for producing more.

Sir, I quote the first sentence of the Editorial in the Indian Express dated 1.3.1986 about the Budget :

“Only the naive or the prejudice will grudge Mr. V. P. Singh, the Congratulations which he will deserve. His Stewardship of the economy has been such as to put at rest for the moment, at least several misgiving about the consequences of the policies initiated by him over the last year.”

Sir, the tax revenue has increased and raids against tax evaders as well as the smugglers should continue. At this juncture I want to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that a big racket is going on as far as sending the labourers outside India to the Middle-East and also make them work inside India is concerned. The companies which send the labourers unauthorisedly appoint the sub-contractors. A big racket has been going on for years and crores of rupees are involved. huge amounts are collected from those labourers, more so from Orissa about 10,000 to 12,000 rupees per labourer, and they are made to work in India for some time with the hope that they will be sent abroad and in the end they are not sent and sometimes they are sent—I can give instances of Continental Construction Company of India in Delhi. and many others. The amount these labourers get towards their wages from outside, when it reaches India, 10 per cent to 15 per cent of it is given to sub-contractors who have supplied the labourers to these companies. All such documents can be seized from the banks where they have opened the account their records from office. They evade the taxes, they are criminals, they have committed many offences. I am prepared to supply the details to the hon. Finance Minister if he so pleases. If this racket is unearthed, I think tax evasion to the extent of lakhs of rupees can be detected here in Delhi and also in Bombay and many other places. That should be done and the labourers

should be given relief and the 10 to 15 per cent of the wages of the labourers which has been deducted and given to sub-contractors may be returned to them and action taken.

About the transfer, by the Central Government to States and Union Territories, it has been criticised that the Centre is not paying due attention. But it has been stated in the Budget speech itself that the transfers by Centre to States and Union Territories are up by Rs. 7500 crores in 1985-86, 51% over 1984-85. The Central assistance for States and Union Territories Plans is up by 42% in 1985-86 from 1984-85 level. About the personal income-tax collection, in 1985-86, it is 36% over budget estimate and 85% of the collection goes to State. That is Rs. 508 crores more than the budget estimate. Increase in Plan outlays of States and Union Territories in 1986-87 is 25% over 1985-86.

These observations in the Budget speech answer the charges levelled by the opposition. So also, it is said that this Budget is a populist budget. But I would like to know from the hon. Member who has spoken about it about the programmes of his State. It makes a publicity that it gives rice at Rs 2 per kg. Is it not a populist programme? Some States do give mid-day meals for students.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : Then, we are in the same boat.

SHRI SOMNATH RATH : They make some unnecessary comments. I borrow the words of our esteemed Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi :

“We should make some sacrifice for the growth of the nation. As such there is a little increase in administered price but much ado is made about nothing.

Under the leadership of the Prime Minister, the Budget reveals another factor. This country will stand on its own legs It will not depend on any foreign country for its

[Shri Somnath Rath]

growth. It will not be led by other countries but if possible this country will lead other countries so far as global peace and disarmament are concerned.

Lastly I would suggest that these subsidies that are provided to the weaker sections should reach them and the Members of Parliament may be taken into confidence. They may be made the members of the block committee and district committee so that they may also know through their participation what is the real state of affairs in those blocks. Though there is a direction from the Centre that at the State level and district level committees, where Members of Parliament are associated they are to be called when Parliament is not in sessions; but this direction of the Centre is respected more in its reach than in its observance.

I thank the Finance Minister and hope that this Budget will certainly give relief to poor people. The criticism that the deficit amount mentioned in the Budget may lead to inflation has been rightly replied by the Finance Minister that by more production and higher collection of revenue, it would cover the deficit. I congratulate him on calling even the opposition parties, the experts who are in the fields and the general public to speak and discuss on the Budget with the aim of nation's growth and fulfilment of the objectives.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduara) :
Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to oppose the Budget proposals presented by the Finance Minister. The people of India have already expressed their anguish and resentment of this Budget and the Government also acknowledged that the 26th February Bharat Bandh was a success on account of this Budget. There was a pre-Budget price rise of the essential commodities such as petroleum and petroleum products, diesel, kerosene, foodgrains etc. This is a second Budget.

The Government is being entrapped in its own contraption of its own creation because they have followed the mixed

economy right from the very beginning of independence and this mixed economy has failed. Enormous money has been spent already on various public undertakings and on public programmes and the ruling party also admitted that the benefits did not reach the common people and the poor are becoming poorer and a few have become so rich that they do not know what to do with their money, after all? This is profit-oriented socialist structure prevailing in India.

The private sector industries are meant for the profit of the individual entrepreneurs and so long as they get profit, the industries survive and whenever there is some loss, the proprietor himself closes the industry and takes back his inputs from it to switch over to another industry where he can get more profit. So, making an industry sick or closed has itself become another industry. The surrender to the Government and get back all their inputs and switch over to another industry. You have no check on this. Now you have lakhs of industries which are either sick or closed or going to be sick. You have not given any proposals to revive those industries and give employment. If the existing industries are not viable, then, how can you expect to have another one and how do you expect to progress further because you do not have any surety that such and such industry will grow and give profit to the common people and give employment? There is no certainty at all. You could have checked such trend of the industrialists. You could have given some suggestions in this regard.

Your Budget proposal is exactly a profit-oriented proposal. You want to get profit and you have invited multi-nationals to help you because of your admiration to the Western capitalist countries. You are supposed to copy the Western countries such as UK, the USA and other small developed Western countries and for that reason you are looking towards them as if India is lacking in man-power, technology and technical know-how. You have opened the door and invited them to come over here but they are coming for their own profit to keep their own business rights in

the world market. You are thinking that these people will come and they will have their technology and they will help you and that you can enter into the world market on a competitive basis. But perhaps that will remain your dream because these Western countries have exploited so many other countries like ours. For instance, take UK. They have global companies and they have exploited a number of countries to serve their own interests. So, these people you should not believe that they will be of any help to our country...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : May I know from the hon. member which proposal of the Budget has given invitation to the multi-nationals ?

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : The door is open—I mean to say—for the multi-nationals. They are here because you have taken loans. You have asked for loans and you have asked for the people to come also. This is the general habit of your government. That is all I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He says the doors are open but you have not allowed them till now.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : Sir, finance is a difficult subject. To earn money is easy but to spend is very difficult. So you must show how much we need, how much cloth this country needs, how much edible oil we need, how much dhal we need. These are essential commodities. You have not done any exercise of this kind. So people are at random moving here and there in search of employment and how to live.

This Budget will perhaps put the people to more trouble and it will invite starvation also because prices of all essential commodities have increased. You know 51% of our people are living below the poverty line and illiteracy is about 65%. For all these people it will be very difficult to even live because of the increase in prices of essential commodities. They cannot live as human beings and enormous difficulties are ahead for these people and they are the people for whom the Government must give their first thought.

Your Government came to power due to the sympathy of the people on the brutal assassination of Indira Gandhi and now it seems that this government has no sympathy for the common people who have voted them into power. You could have given the essential commodities at fixed prices and the distribution would have reached everybody. At least they would have said that this budget would be very rice to all the people.

This budget will not help the country, neither your government nor yourself and everywhere there is resentment and anguish and the people are now on the roads to protest against the budget and I do not know where the country will go if such things go on and if the Government does not come with a sympathetic view to assess the exact need, what the country needs and how much essential commodities are needed to feed this 75 crores of people as human beings. So I request the Minister to think over it and try to give some relief to the poor people so that they can put their heads above and live like human beings.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, our capable hon. Finance Minister has prepared the Budget with great foresight for which not only we but also the crores of people of this country congratulate him.

The main feature of this Budget is that there is nothing in it which may invite the criticism of the Opposition. It has become a convention with the opposition parties to oppose for the sake of opposition. I have been listening to their speeches since morning and I have seen that unlike last year they have not been able to make any point in their speeches this year. I had also raised some points in a forceful manner in regard to the Budget like them. This year I am congratulating the hon. Finance Minister in an equally forceful manner. The Budget of this year is not as painful as it was last year. This time the hon. Finance Minister has won the hearts of the people by his competence and foresight.

[Shri Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

The Finance Minister has rightly pointed out that last year he was quite ignorant of the financial intricacies but within one year he has gained so much knowledge that we are all praise for him.

I do not want to go into the jugglery of statistics. I shall raise points in regard to policy matters. In this Budget, programmes have been formulated for the development of the country and upliftment of the poor, which is praiseworthy. When the prices of petroleum products were raised last year, I had opposed the proposal. This year also, I felt sorry when prices of the same were raised before the presentation of the Budget. The poor and particularly the farmers are totally dependent on some petroleum products. The cooking gas is used daily in the middle class house-holds. It is not proper to raise the prices of these Commodities.

The hon. Finance Minister has given further exemption of Rs. 4,000 in the income tax limit in the Budget and has thus provided relief to the people.

The income tax procedure has been simplified. It is a good step. Although you have done away with the exemption given to the minor charitable trusts yet I would like to draw your attention towards a number of charitable trusts where billions of rupees of this country are lying unused. In each of such charitable trusts at least Rs 2,500 crores are lying unused. These amounts are being misused on a large scale. Those people who are running schools, colleges and temples and have thousands of acres of land with them, are misusing it. Attention should be paid towards them. If taxes are levied on these funds, I feel there will be no need to impose taxes to the tune of Rs 100 to Rs. 200 crores. If you bring these trusts in the tax net, you can collect Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 crores as taxes easily.

You have made available abundant resources for education, defence, development of the country, science and techno-

logy and electronics. For this I congratulate you. But at the same time I want to submit that when the country is marching towards development, we should win the hearts of the people by presenting new programmes and march forward on the path of progress. But when the people start taking interest in technological advancement and start using those articles, you raise the prices so as to curle their consumption. I think it is a very wrong policy. You should not encourage the manufacture of cars and scooters in our country and purchase of more air-buses. You should not encourage the manufacture of modern scientific equipments run on energy and petrol. You should also not urge the people to use these things and once people start adopting them, do not say that you are increasing their prices to curb their use. Such things are laughter provoking.

We are increasing resources for education. The hon. Finance Minister is a poet, who else can know emotions and feelings more than him. If modernisation, mechanisation and computerisation go on increasing day by day, will be able to preserve that feeling. You should pay attention to this also. I feel constrained to say that in such a huge Budget, not a single paisa has been provided for the development of the official language of the country—Hindi and country's other regional languages.

I want to know how the voice of 75 crore people of India will be heard when the official language, national language and other languages of the country are not developed. Our Finance Minister is a poet. He knows the intricacies and niceties of a language. No one else can explain this better than he can.

In the new pattern of education you have said that you will open Central Schools in every district. It is a good thing. In this country large number of public schools have been opened. Very few persons can get their wards educated in these public schools by paying Rs. 500 to 600 per month. I have heard that in Central Schools, Mathematics and Science are taught in the English medium. In this

way the standard of education in the Central Schools will be different from that of the public schools and in those schools where the poor children study on jute mats it will be quite different. You should pay attention to the plight of the education that it will bring. If you cannot provide good means of education to the poor children of the country, then it is no use providing huge resources for education.

At present Central Schools are liked because these will help in developing a uniform Indian education system which has not developed so far either as regional education or in the matter of syllabus or as standard education. It has also not developed in the perspective of a medium. If there is going to be one Central School in our district how many children will you be able to admit in them. I demand that the standard of the Central Schools should be in consonance with all the regional languages and the same syllabus, languages and medium should be made applicable in all the States. Only then uniformity can be brought about. If the country is to be saved from the slave mentality, then there is need to check these public schools which are creating a sizable class which we used to see in the slave India and is now being seen in the independent India also.

The deficit Budget is in itself a sign of danger. I apprehend that the hon. Finance Minister in the next 5 to 8 months may not realise Rs. 500, 800 or 1,000 crores taxes against the deficit of Rs. 3,500 crores, just as he realised taxes by increasing the prices of petroleum. I want that the way the hon. Minister assured that in the next three years taxes will not be increased, he should assure that in 1986-87 prices too will not be increased. The people are not convinced about the hike in prices of those articles on which you have monopoly.

I thank you for the housing scheme you have announced. I would also like to make two requests. You are well aware of the position prevailing in Kanpur. Many mills are closed and thousands of workers are becoming unemployed. Even those

mills have not been opened about which you had made a demand when you were the Chief Minister. Therefore, you should pay attention towards this.

The housing problem in Kanpur city with a population of 25 to 30 lakhs is very acute. You should make some special plan for it. If you do not pay attention towards this problem, it will not be possible to solve it.

One more request. You have started MODVAT scheme to help in the development of industries. You have yourself conceded that this procedure is quite complicated. The industries would of course be benefited but my request is that if your bureaucrats cooperate, the small industrialists will also get the benefits, and not Otherwise.

I may also submit that the dispute about Ganga Barrage in Kanpur is quite old. Neither the Uttar Pradesh Government is providing Rs. 123 crores for the project nor the Government of India is making allocation for it in any of the Five Year Plans. We had been constantly requesting the late Prime Minister Shrimati Indira Gandhi and she had assured also and Shri Rajiv Gandhi has also assured that the Central Government will do whatever it can in the matter. I would request that in a city like Kanpur where Ganga has drifted two miles away even there Ganga water is not available. We welcome the steps you have taken to check water pollution there but kindly arrange for construction of Ganga Barrage also so that lakhs of people may get water, they may remain healthy and that area may also be prevented from becoming desert.

With these words, I support the Budget.

* SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM (Arakkonam): Hon. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the General Budget for 1986-87.

At the outset, I would like to say that under the leadership of our Vice-President, Shri R. Venkataraman, I had the honour of joining the QUIT INDIA MOVEMENT and getting imprisoned with him for two

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

[Shri R. Jeevarathinam]

years during our Freedom Struggle. You may wonder why I am referring to this. Today, the General Budget of Central Government led by Shri Rajiv Gandhi, is waging a war against poverty. I am happy to join today this QUIT POVERTY MOVEMENT being led by the grandson of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru who got us political independence and whose grandson is getting us economic independence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Jeevarathinam, you may continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Twenty-first Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) I beg to present the Twenty-first report of the Business Advisory Committee.

RE HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) I submit that if the House agrees, we may postpone the Half-an-Hour discussion to some other convenient date.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope the House agrees to postpone this.

MANY HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Discussion on this is postponed to some other date.

18.01 hrs.

**DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION ARISING
OUT OF DROUGHT AND OTHER
NATURAL CALAMITIES IN
VARIOUS PARTS OF THE
COUNTRY—CONTD**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up further discussion on the

situation arising out of drought and other natural calamities in various parts of the country.

Shri Makwana.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, last Thursday, the discussion on drought and natural calamities Continued from about 6 P.M. upto 10.30 P.M. and the debate went on for nearly four and a half hours. It was postponed to be replied today only because there were no Members. Hardly, there were ten and they too from this side. We wanted that the Members should be present to hear the reply to all the points which they had raised. Unfortunately, it has become a tradition in this House as also the other House that after speaking the Members leave the House.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN (Jabalpur) : I beg your pardon. It is not the tradition. You can say that some Members are in the habit of leaving after speaking, but you cannot generalise.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Where is the mover and the first speaker after him ? You are unnecessarily agitated.

The mover, Shri Janga Reddy, raised a number of points particularly about Andhra Pradesh, but he is not here now. I wanted to tell him what the Government has done for Andhra Pradesh and other States which are suffering from droughts etc.

However, let me begin by what the Finance Commission has said. The Finance Commission has mentioned in its report :

“The financing of relief expenditure is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and has been accepted as almost axiomatic by earlier Commissions. Notwithstanding this, successive Finance Commissions have been recommending schemes of Central assistance for meeting relief expenditure.”

They obviously realised that on occasions the magnitude of expenditure required to be

incurred may well be beyond the means of the State Government.

This is the reason why the Finance Commission has asked the Government of India to help the State Governments in their hour of crisis. The Government of India is very much concerned about it.

We want that there should be no floods, no droughts, and no natural calamities in this country, but it is beyond the human capacity. Nature can be happy sometimes, nature can be angry also sometimes and when it becomes angry, we have to face the natural calamities and we have to find ways and means to meet the challenges of nature. We have to devise methods and create situations so that if there is a natural calamity, the effect would be less. This has been the attitude of the Government of India. Right from the beginning, the Government of India has always tried to see that the effects of the natural calamities are reduced and minimised so that the sufferings, particularly of the poor people, are reduced. Whenever there are droughts, floods or other natural calamities, the sufferers are the poor people, not the rich people, and their sufferings should be minimised. That is the intention of the Government of India. A number of programmes have been devised by the Government of India for this purpose.

The Government of India, in order to reduce the intensity of drought and to eliminate it completely from affecting the poor people, has devised a number of schemes like the Drought-Prone Area Programme, Desert Development Programme, Soil and Water Conservation Programme, Dryland Farming, Crop Insurance, Afforestation, National Rural Employment Programme, Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, ARWSP, MNP, IDP, Small and Marginal Farmers Assistance Programme, Development of Drought Resistant Varieties of Seeds, etc. A good allocation is also made for all these schemes. In spite of all this, guidelines are also issued to the State Governments from time to time and we impress upon the State Governments that whenever money is given by the Central Government, the State

Governments should undertake long term measures and they should be of such a nature that they prove to be preventive measures for drought and other calamities.

The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi also stressed the same in his correspondence to the State Governments through the Ministry of Agriculture and I would like to quote from his letter dated 14 August 1985:

“The whole idea of assistance for drought was create capital assets which would reduce substantially if not eliminate, the vulnerability of population to the ill effects of drought. If we have not succeeded in our objective is it not time to examine closely the kinds of projects on which money given for drought assistance is spent? Unless we have a well-thought out programme in which small scale and medium irrigation projects, structures for facilitating dryland farming such as tanks, bunds, water harvesting, water conservation devices are integrated, we shall go on spending colossal amounts of money without any tangible returns.”

This is what the Prime Minister has observed and this is what we are impressing upon the State Governments. But instead of that, the State Governments are constructing roads and as soon as the monsoon set in, the roads will vanish.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN
(Barmer) : No, Sir.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have visited many States and this is the attitude of the State Governments. They are not creating permanent assets which can help them to eliminate the effects of drought.

During the regime of late Prime Minister Indiraji, she also issued a 12 Point Programme for drought management. The first point of this 12-Point Programme, on which she laid a great emphasis was that districts likely to be most seriously affected by scarcity of food, employment and drink-

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

ing water should be identified and full-time Relief Officers should be appointed immediately to assist the district officers. The district and relief officers should be handpicked and proven for their devotion to work and the and to the cause of the suffering poor. She also stressed that adequate incentives might be given to them and the relief operations should involve all the departments. In spite of these instructions and the correspondence from the Ministry of Agriculture, in spite of a number of conferences in which we also emphasised about the relief officers, a number of States have not appointed the relief officers. They create temporary structures and as soon as the year is over, they scrap them and again the same thing is repeated.

So Sir, what we wanted to convey through you to the hon. members of the House and to the State Governments is that permanent action should be taken in this matter.

Now I would like to quote some figures which are with me here. So far as the minimum needs programme is concerned, it is meant specially for providing drinking water to the villages. There is another programme called accelerated rural water supply programme. Now, both these programmes are for providing drinking water facilities to the villages.

In this programme (MNP), when I look to the statement given by my office, I see that there is a substantial decline in the allocation by the State Governments, that is, in the Minimum Needs Programme which they have to implement from their funds. There is a substantial decrease in the allocation, and expenditure also, whereas the amount which we have given is also not sufficiently spent.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : Do you give only a matching grant ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Let me complete; and if anything remains, you can ask me questions later.

The allocation by State Governments is decreasing day by day : In Andhra Pradesh it was... (Interruptions) Let me tell you in percentage terms, instead of reading these figures : Andhra Pradesh has reduced by 61% i.e. the expenditure on the Minimum Needs Programme. Gujarat and Bihar by 53%. Everywhere there is a reduction. (Interruptions) It is one and the same. You have to provide drinking water to the villagers. And the Minimum Needs Programme is for creating drinking water facilities.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (S. BUTA SINGH) ; The combination of the two should be in the ratio of 2 : 1. If Rs. 2 are provided by State Governments, the Centre is to provide Re. 1/-. But here, what my hon. colleague is trying to emphasize is that the State Governments are deliberately reducing the allocations under MNP which is a direct approach to reduce the impact of drought in these villages. That is the thrust, viz. that the State Governments ..

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Who reduced it first ? You reduce it first; then we reduce.

S. BUTA SINGH : Why should I reduce it ? You produce Rs. 2; then I will give you Re. 1. Why should I reduce it ? Try to understand the formula. In certain cases we have gone beyond the norm. We have given even on a 50 : 50 basis. In certain cases we have given more. We are not here to win points. What my colleague is trying to emphasize in his approach is that the States should be asked not to reduce the Minimum Needs Programme allocations, because this is at the core of alleviating poverty and decreasing the impact of drought.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : rose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let the Minister reply. Then you can ask. I do not want any discussion now.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : There is a flood control programme. It is

done annually. Here are the figures for MNP Production. It is in crores. In Andhra Pradesh for 1980-81 it was Rs. 11.35 crores; then it came to Rs. 13.19 crores, then Rs. 16.49 crores and then to Rs. 27.33 crores. Then again it comes down to Rs. 17 crores. (*Interruptions*) I am talking about MNP.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : *rose.*

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I do not yield. If you need any clarification, you can ask later. You raise it later. Hear me first. (*Interruptions*) I am giving the figures : In Andhra Pradesh, for the Minimum Needs Programme that is for drinking water, it was Rs. 27.73 crores in 1983-84; then it is reduced to Rs. 17.60 crores, and then again reduced to Rs. 17 crores in 1985-86. Same is the case with Karnataka : Rs. 37.36 crores, reduced to Rs. 21.72 crores, and then reduced to Rs. 19.52 crores. Rajasthan Rs. 18.81 crores, then reduced to Rs. 10.95 crores, and then increased again to Rs. 19.47 crores. For Madhya Pradesh, it was Rs. 25.65 crores; it was reduced to Rs. 21 crores. Then again they had increased it. So, like that, U.P. also reduced and increased it. But this is the trend.

Now, so far as flood control programme is concerned, the allocation in the central sector is the Sixth Plan outlay was Rs. 175 crores out of the total Rs. 1045.10 crores; in all; and in the State sector, it was Rs. 827.40 crores. If you look to the expenditure side of the Sixth Plan you will find that it is Rs. 559.89 crores. So, there is much deduction. In other words, whereas in the case of Central Government, expenditure is, Rs 162.83 crores against provision of Rs. 175.00 crores, in the case of States it is Rs. 559.89 crores against Provision of Rs. 827.40 crores. In the Seventh Plan, the allocation for States is Rs. 726.38 crores; and for 1985-86, it is Rs. 109.71 crores. There are also instances of diversion of funds. They diverted fund from MNP to other areas, which are not connected with the drinking water. So, Madhya Pradesh has also diverted fund. Rajasthan has also diverted fund.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : If you make a road, it serves two purposes. Not only the *bandh* is there, but you do afforestation also. So, all that money comes out of the flood. Is it diversion ?

S. BUTA SINGH : There is always a justification for what you want to do. But the ear-marked money has to be spent on the specific job. If you do not spend it, then you have the flood or have the drought. Either you have the industry or the flood. The choice is left with the State.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : In one State, we suggested more allocation for flood, but the allocation was even less than Rs. 1 crore. There was flood and we had to give more than what we had suggested earlier. So, this is the difficulty with the State Government. We understand their resource constraint, but that does not mean the vital area should be left out for allocation; for want of money, it should not suffer. That is the main point which I wanted to make before the hon. member through you.

Let me explain to the points raised by the hon. member, Shri Janga Reddy. He made 4-5 points. (1) Inadequate relief assistance. (2) Ideological difference. What he says is that it is because of the ideological difference that the Government of India is not giving help; that is not correct; it is absolutely baseless and I flatly deny it because the Government of India never consider any ideology in this when people are suffering, when they are in difficulty. I myself contacted the Jammu and Kashmir Government when their memorandum was not here. My senior colleague contacted to Karnataka Government and we managed drinking water for Tamil Nadu. We requested the Chief Minister of Karnataka to please provide drinking water. I went to Bangalore and met the Chief Minister and told him if he wanted help to give me a memorandum. But he said that they had sufficient margin money and they did not need money. So, we do not consider whether there is a government of the opposition or the Con-

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

gress I in a particular state; that is not the criterion; the criterion is to help the poor people, suffering people and to minimise the effect of drought or natural calamities. That is the attitude of the Government of India.

The Prime Minister is very positive on this aspect. He has given us clear cut instructions that no politics should be brought in whenever there is a question of natural calamity. In spite of that, wild allegations are made by the Members of the Telugu Desam which are unfortunate and un-called for also. But they are in the habit of making them. What can we do? Then he mentioned. 'Policy regarding immediate relief for various types of calamities' ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : How much has been given ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : He also mentioned. 'National level machinery for relief works, increase of irrigation facilities, ...*(Interruption)*

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : What is the percentage ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : and also about 'Modification of Famine Code'.

The States have developed a tendency to inflate their demands. Particularly, for example, Andhra Pradesh asked for Rs. 1,000 crores of Central Assistance for drought in 1985-86 against the Annual Plan Outlay of Rs. 810 crores. Their Annual Plan Outlay is Rs. 810 crores and they want Rs. 1,000 crores. Central Assistance is given as per the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission and the norms fixed for different items under drought and flood. The items to be covered by the Central Assistance under different calamities are well defined. The irrigation facilities have been increased from 22.7 million hectares in 1950-51 to 62.9 million hectares in 1984-85. During the Seventh Plan period it is proposed to increase to 75

million hectares. About Rs. 10,899 crores is the estimated investment during the Sixth Five Year Plan period. In addition, Rs: 3.5 lakhs was sanctioned for minor irrigation to small and marginal farmers in each block of the country during 1983-84.

There is a component of mini kit also in this. There is a component for growing of fruits and fuel trees in this. Very few States have utilised these amount fully.

Then, my friend was talking about the Famine Code. Famine Code, which normally is known as Relief Manual has been up-dated by some of the States as per the guidelines issued by this Ministry. The remaining States are in the process of up-dating. We issued them guidelines, we have issued them model manuals also, and now we are planning to prepare Model Memorandum for drought, flood, etc. as decided in the Revenue Ministers' Conference, which we called here. After that we decided to circulate them the model memorandum, so that there will not be any difficulty on the part of the State Government to send correct memorandum because, most of them do not know about the norms, basis, etc. Sometime they ask for money for things which they are not entitled to and they do not ask for items which they are entitled to. Therefore difficulty was expressed in the Revenue Ministers Conference and we have appointed a working group to prepare a model memorandum for drought and for circulating it to the State Governments.

There is another thing also. We took another decision also in the same Conference to appoint another working group on communication during disaster. Then there is a facility of INSAT-I B which is providing us useful information and it provides it well in advance.

In the case of the Tamil Nadu cyclone, I myself and my officers were on telephone, I was on the telephone and wanted to speak to the Chief Minister, but I was told that he was sleeping, at 9 p.m. And his P.A. said, "I am his P.A. You can talk to me. My Chief Minister cannot be disturbed." I

told the P.A. to the Chief Minister that this is a question of cyclone and you must inform the lower formations, and therefore, I want to talk to your Chief Minister." Then I talked to my officers and asked them to tell the State Government that they should pass on instructions to the Collectors of the concerned districts so that they can take action. So, this is the attitude of the Central Government. My senior colleague went to Karnataka, I went to a number of States and we met the Chief Ministers, the MLAs and MPs, met some farmers also and we moved in the field. We verified whether they were being paid the money meant for them. So, all these actions were taken by the Government of India. In spite of that there are allegations and these allegations are to be replied here.

Shri Ajay Mushran, my friend from Madhya Pradesh, made two points. One is 'Minimum amount to be given to the States for natural calamities on a long term basis', and the second is, "Setting up of a corporation/organisation in the Agriculture Ministry for State subsidy on agricultural inputs." So far as these suggestions are concerned, there is a system of margin money which is available with each State in each year. This has been increased from Rs. 100.55 crores to Rs. 240.75 crores. If in any year no natural calamity takes place in a State, the amount of margin money is carried forward to the next year and the margin money for the next year with the spill-over could be utilised in the next year. The subsidy on agricultural inputs is already available under Central assistance for both flood, hail-storm and drought. The provision of norms of Central assistance for agricultural inputs subsidy is under consideration. The Madhya Pradesh Government are opening as many relief works as possible under different schemes and Central assistance for drought, flood; etc. The Central teams go into the interior of each State to assess the situation and also discuss the matter with available local MPs; MLAs, officials, etc. The recent team on hailstorm visited six districts in Madhya Pradesh including Bhopal. The State Government have issued orders for postponing the recovery of bank loan taken by the farmers affected by the hailstorm.

Shri Raghuma Reddy made three or four points. Regarding long terms measures, a number of long term measures for drought proofing like DPAP, NREP, RLEGP, etc. are there. But the amount is no properly spent. For flood proofing measures, like construction of embankments, raising villages, construction of reservoirs, etc. have been going on as part of plan schemes. In some of the schemes like NREP, RLEGP DPAP, the Andhra Pradesh Government have not utilised the full amount and there has been carry over in every year during the Sixth Plan. Regarding pending projects the State Government may take up the matter in Andhra Pradesh with the concerned Ministry. Some hon. Members Particularly Mr. Reddy, complained that the Central Teams are going and staying in five star hotels. I do not think any Central team ever stayed in any five star hotel. Whenever they go, they stay in the State Guest Houses. They are available in all the States and it is not necessary to stay in a hotel. If the State Government have booked the guest house for the occupation of their officers, then they make their reservation somewhere else.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : We have not said that. If anybody from my party has said that, I am sorry for that.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Since the allegation has been made on the floor of the House, in order to put the record straight, we must reply to that.

The other thing pointed out was about the late visit of the central teams. This time 14 States and Union territories suffered from drought, 26 States/Union Territories from flood cyclone, and nearly three States suffered from hail-storm. All these State Governments have submitted their memoranda. We have to go through them. We have to verify, assess and then prepare the report. Where are the officers? My Ministry has a limited number of officers. I have to send the officers with the rank of Joint Secretary. So, I have to take officers from other Ministries. The other Ministries also have their work. So it is not always possible for them to immediately draft officers as and when we

[Shri Yogendra Makwana]

want. That is why, in some cases, it so happens that the Central teams sometimes visit a little late, sometimes the reports comes late because they are pre-occupied with other work. It is because of this unprecedented situation this time due to natural calamities that the central teams in some cases visited late and in some cases, submitted their reports late and the delay took place. But there is a provision for margin money. Hailstorm is a part of(Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am not talking about drought and floods, I am talking about hailstorm (Interruption).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : You can talk later on. But there is a provision (Interruptions). There is a provision of margin money. Hailstorm is covered by margin money ... (Interruptions)

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I am not talking about floods, I am only talking about hailstorms.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Hailstorm is a recent event ... (Interruptions) There were only two States which were affected by hailstorms.

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : Not two, there are three or four States ... (Interruptions). When I had met the Agriculture Minister, he had agreed that they will send a team to Jabalpur. So, I am only requesting for the team to go to Jabalpur and have a look at the extent of the damage ... (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have said about the drought and floods. Tamil Nadu Pondicherry, Orissa and West Bengal experienced cyclones causing heavy damage. Similarly, heavy floods took place in U.P., Punjab, Kerala, etc. as a result of cloud burst over a short period. Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Jammu and Kashmir suffered from hailstorm also. Avalanche hit Jammu and Kashmir and sub-zero temperature con-

tinued for 22 days. Fire has been reported by Tamil Nadu, U.P. and Assam. Assam also reported earthquake.

These are the natural calamities occurred in different States. But what I was discussing was that there is a provision for margin money. Once it is exhausted, then there is a provision for ways and means advance. If the State Governments exhaust their margin money which has been increased, which has been doubled now—I have already said that the Seventh Finance Commission recommended Rs. 100.55 crores, which has been increased to Rs. 240.75 crores and if they have no resources, they can come to the Government of India for ways and means advance, and it is considered in the case of almost all the States. Ways and means advances were given to the State Governments pending final sanction of the Central Assistance. So, there are provisions. It is not that they are suffering without any finance because there is a provision.

Mr. Bairagi made two or three points. The main point which is very common, which almost all the Members from this side and the other side have made, is about a permanent solution to the natural calamities. I have already discussed about the permanent solution. For drought proofing a number of schemes are there. For flood proofing there are number of schemes for embankments, dams, etc, but for hailstorm there is no solution, there is no proofing because it comes suddenly and when it comes, it damages. It damages the crops, it damages the property, it damages the human lives also sometimes. So, for that we immediately rush to the help of the State Government. In Madhya Pradesh it did take place and a Central team had gone there. The report of that team is awaited ... (Interruptions).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : They have not gone to Jabalpur ... (Interruptions).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Jabalpur is not the only place, there are other places also ... (Interruptions).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : I had requested the hon. Agriculture Minister

and he had agreed to send a team to Jabalpur also.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That we agreed only on Friday. So, it will go tomorrow or ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN : When the hailstorm took place, he was kind enough to have agreed three weeks before that he will send someone there ... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Let me give the details. Let me tell you about cyclones and floods. In respect of Andhra Pradesh, the memorandum was received on 30th December 1985 and the Central team visited from 16th to 19th February, 1986. The report of that team is awaited. Regarding Assam, the memoranda were received on 16.8.85 and 30.8.85 and the team visited from 16th to 21st September 1985. The meeting also has taken place and the sanction has been given.

Then I come to Bihar. The receipt of the Memorandum is on 25th February, 1986 and it is under processing.

Then I come to Haryana. The date of receipt of the Memorandum is 18.9.85. The team visited on 23-25 December, 1985.

Then, regarding Himachal Pradesh, the date of receipt of Memorandum is 18.10.85. The team visited on 3.12.85 to 7.12.85.

Regarding Jammu and Kashmir, I myself visited. I informed the State Government and I visited on 18th and 19th February, 1986.

Then I come to Kerala. This is about Flood, Landslides, etc. The date of receipt of Memorandum is 6.7.85. The team visited on 16th to 19th of July, 1985.

Then I come to Maharashtra. This is regarding the Floods (Bombay). The

date of receipt of Memorandum is 29.7.85. The team visited on 16-17 August, 1985.

Then regarding Manipur flood, we received the Memorandum on 25.6.85. The team visited on 31.7.85. The amount is sanctioned. Regarding Meghalaya also the amount is sanctioned.

Regarding Orissa, we received the Memorandum on 25.10.85. Supplementary Memorandum was received on 10.2.86. The team visited on 2nd to 5th November and 12th to 15th March, 1986. We have received another Supplementary Memorandum.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Even the team goes after one or two months.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : So, this is about Orissa. Now, regarding Rajasthan, they wanted to know this information. Regarding Rajasthan, the Memorandum was received on 24.2.86 and it is under consideration. (*Interruptions*) We have given money, The amount is sanctioned. But they have given Supplementary Memorandum.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the demand? How much you will give? That we want to know.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : If you want, I can place it on the Table of the house.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the demand that the State has made? What was given?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : A Instead of giving it here, I will place it on the Table of the House. I will give the date of the receipt of the Memorandum in case of flood, drought, etc; the visit of the Central Team; and the amount sanctioned. These three things I will place before the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He is going to place all these things on the Table of the House.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Then, Shri Ajay Mushran was very much agitated over Jabalpur. He wants that the team should visit Jabalpur. But the programme is made by the State Government and not by the Central Government. When our team goes to the State, the State Government prepares the programme. In that programme there was no Jabalpur. They never mentioned Jabalpur. But, because he is very particular about Jabalpur, my senior colleague has already said that he will send the team for Jabalpur alone if it satisfies the Member.

Then Mr. Sharad Dighe made number of points. The number of relief works depends upon the State. They are to open the relief works. While sanctioning the employment generation, all existing employment generation schemes are taken into consideration. It is for the State Government to open relief works. They can ask for the money. They can ask for the foodgrains. We provide them. Whenever some scheme is going on, naturally, the State Government will not open a relief work there. But they will open it elsewhere. Norms of assistance are there. These are common points which they have raised. In all these points, there is one point which is very common, and that is, for having a permanent solution to these problems. Now, so far as permanent solution is concerned, as I said earlier, number of schemes are there. But why not our friends prevail upon the State Governments to utilise funds? Why not they insist that this money should be utilised properly?

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Why not the Centre monitor these things? I will tell you one thing. You give them the money; you give assistance. But the Centre does not monitor. That is the problem. You do not say what you are doing.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The Centre is monitoring, but there is a limit because there are a number of schemes going on, there are a number of States and for each State it is not possible, but it should be done by us also. As represen-

tatives of the people we are also duty bound to see that the work is carried out by Government and if it is not, then we can raise the question in the Assembly also as to why it is neglected, why money is not spent. All these figures are given in Parliament and if the hon. Members are very keen, they can raise it through some M.L.A. in the State Assembly or write a letter to the Chief Minister as to why they are not spending. We are now having a monitoring cell in the Ministry which will monitor about the spending of the funds which are given to the State Governments. However, it all depends upon the State Governments because in a number of cases, as for instance, about forests, we have enacted a law, there is a provision under the law that the State has to contribute to the Central Government before deforestation, before using the forest land for some other purpose. Even then, a number of States are there who have not even taken the permission of the Central Government particularly, Madhya Pradesh where they have put two big schemes, reservoirs, and they cut thousands and thousands of trees. Now, this has changed the ecology of the State, it has made imbalance in the ecology and because of this, soil erosion, less rainfall and drought situation are there.

Every year 5,334 million tonnes of soil are getting lost from the original sites. Why? It is because the soil is not conserved. How it can be conserved? It is by forest. Forest is the media which conserves the soil, but because the forest is cut, the water flow is very heavy, it lost the soil and after millions and millions of years this soil is created and it is lost. 1,572 million tonnes of soil are washed into the sea every year and 480 million tonnes of soil are getting deposited in reservoirs. So, this is the main problem and the problem is created by human beings, we have created it because we have denuded the forest, we have cut the trees and there is less plantation of trees in spite of a number of schemes—under the Forest Ministry also there are a number of schemes for fruit and fuel trees. In the scheme for small and marginal farmers there is a component of

fruit and fuel trees also, but they are not doing it properly and they are not planting the trees. Why can't we insist on the State Governments and we motivate our own people? As people's representatives we should motivate the people to grow more trees in the country and to see that forests are preserved. But that is not being done and that is why the natural calamities have become a routine every year.

Sir, recently we have a workshop in Anand on the disaster management and in that a number of good papers are received, some officers have presented good papers. One of the officers from the Meteorological Department proved it through slides, maps etc. He has collected the data of 150 years and he tried to prove that up to 1990-92 there will be scarcity of rain, there will be less rain—that is what he has said in the Seminar. He said that he has collected the data of 150 years and will show it through slides. I am going to bring him here also so that he can educate our Members.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : He is not correct. We will not agree.

(Interruptions)

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We are correct, scientists are not correct and that is why this is happening ?

So, Sir, the picture is not very good unless we rise to the occasion, unless we take care of our forests, unless we take care of our ecological balance. So, I would like to request, through you, all the Members of Parliament and the people at large to see that our forests are maintained. We should see that the soil is conserved.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It is not the projects alone. There are so many illegal things going on. We have to control them also.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is for the State Governments to control them. But this is in short, that I wanted to say. If there is any clarification, hon. Members may ask and I will reply.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : The hon. Minister has not uttered a word about Karnataka. Of course, he made general observations today. Why we are discussing this is, what is the Government going to do to see that salinity stays on and what steps is the Government going to take now. That is important. Those are of general remarks which the minister said just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He said that the senior Minister went to Karnataka and met the Chief Minister also.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the demand of the State Government and how far the Centre will come to the rescue of the State Government.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Karnataka is a State where only 20% land is under irrigation and the drought situation is there as a result of less rain and less irrigation facilities. In Karnataka, there is severe drought situation this time. Since the last three years, there is the drought situation and scarcity situation. Therefore, we are considering the case of Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan on a special footing to relax the norms and to give them more funds. So far a ceiling of Rs. 53.31 crores has been sanctioned to the State Government of Karnataka. (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I cannot call all the Members because you have already raised so many points. It would become a practice then.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Out of this, Rs. 43.16 crores are released to the State Government. May I ask the hon. Member, through you, why is the State Government not submitting the bills? It is because they do not want money. If they want money, they should submit the bills.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER : Unless you ask, how will they do ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Asking is not the way. They have to submit the bills. The procedure is that we have sanctioned Rs. 53.31 crores. They should utilise it and then they should come to the Government of India stating that they have utilised it and that kindly give us more. That Bill should be submitted. They have not submitted it. How can the rest of the amount be given to them ?

Now, my senior colleague has visited the State. He visited Bangalore, Tumkur, Chitradurga and Kolar. He also visited the relief work and cattle camps, particularly Gudi Bunder in Kolar district. He visited some of the relief works also. After the visit, we said to the State Government, "If there is any difficulty, we will be at your beck and call". After his visit, we decided to consider the case of the State Government on a special footing and, therefore, we have taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry. We hope that it will be agreed by them and we will be able to help the State Government of Rajasthan, Karnataka and Maharashtra on a special footing.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Sir, the hon. Member was blaming the States for lower allocations on various schemes such as minimum needs programme etc. I want to put the record straight.

I want to know from the Minister, what is the budget procedure of the Central Government and the State Government. The actual procedure which is being followed by the Centre and the State is that you indicate the figure before the budgeting is done. And that is included in the Budget, if the Budget of the State Government is presented earlier. If it is presented later, it does not matter. But before the Central Budget is presented, if the State Budget is presented, they have to give you some figures and for that, they ask you how much they have to allocate for such and such schemes. Because in all these schemes, there is a matching grant. There is no point in the States putting the figures which are not realistic. Unless the Centre indicates a particular figure, no State can include a

figure on their own and if that is not correct, please ask your Department and come to the House and tell us correctly what actually the procedure is.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I have already said the correct position. What you exactly want to know, please tell me. I will reply, because you do not know anything about your State. You do not know what your State is doing. You please go to the State Government and ask them. They will submit the figures You ask me anything. I will reply about your State.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am telling the procedure which is being followed here and in other States. You indicate the procedure.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The procedure which we follow is designed by the Finance Commission and when the Finance Commission visits all States, they sit in Delhi also and the State Government makes representation. After that, they submit their report and on the basis of that report, the procedure is laid down. All procedures are laid down by the Eighth Finance Commission. I would advise the hon. Member to go through the Report of the Eighth Finance Commission.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI : I am referring to the general procedures. I am referring to the procedure of budgeting.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The procedure of budgeting is also well-set. There is a special procedure about the Budgeting of State and Centre and for these calamities, it is laid down by the Eighth Finance Commission.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Thank you all the people.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : I am citing the report of the Eighth Finance Commission para 11.14 p. 70 :

".....in the existing criteria governing Central assistance for various kinds of natural calamities; except that in the

case of States which have had droughts for more than four of five successive years, the entire assistance should be considered for being given as a grant."

[Translation]

The problem is that out of 10 years, we have remained famine affected continuously for 8 years. Therefore, there should be provision to give us assistance as a grant. Another thing I want to say is that the cattle are the base of our economy. For them, only Rs. 3.69 crores have been given which are quite insufficient. Therefore, this amount should be increased because fodder is so important that without it cattle cannot live. We have demanded Rs. 580 crores for it. Therefore, it should be increased to Rs. 580 crores.

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : The point which he has made is there in the report of the Eighth Finance Commission. But it was a suggestion made by the Planning Commission which was not accepted by the Finance Commission. The 100% grant criteria was not accepted by the Finance Commission. I have also got the report of the Finance Commission and it is not accepted. It was a suggestion made. All the State Governments make suggestions. Like that, Planning Commission also made suggestion and it was not accepted.

So far as the cattle wealth is concerned, in the State of Rajasthan, transport subsidy on procurement and sale of fodder for Panchayat Samitis etc., we have given the amount of Rs. 2 lakhs. The procurement and sale of fodder on Government Account is Rs. 5 lakhs. Total increased subsidy is Rs. 63 lakhs already given to the State Government. And Rs. 98.65 crores have already been sanctioned to the State Governments. Over and above... (Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the total demand ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Total demand is much more.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is much more ? Please give the total demand.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : I will give you the total demand.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What was the Study Team report ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Rajasthan in a first memorandum dated 25-7-85, asked Rs. 70.17 crores and the amount sanctioned is Rs. 25.77 crores. In the second memorandum dt. 18-10-85 they requested Rs. 579.38 crores. The amount given to them is Rs. 72.88 crores....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What is the percentage you are giving ? A study team has been sent. And they have given this amount. Can Rajasthan survive ?

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Most of the State Governments are making inflated demands. Because of humanitarian grounds we have given 10 combined rigs...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Please listen to us first. We do not want to listen to you. We are the aggrieved party.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Out of the total allocation, how much amount has been provided in the advance plan.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : That is not the advance plan.

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : This is to be recovered in 5 years....

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has already replied to the Rule 193 discussion. If you go on discussing it, there will be no end. Other details he has already told that he will supply.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : This is a burning problem. You must give us time. What is the total population and the cattle affected ?

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You please write to him. He will clarify everything.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have already helped Rajasthan...

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : No, no.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : We have given 10 combination rigs. Now these 10 combination rigs are capital assets ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You kindly help Rajasthan. Otherwise you visit Rajasthan.

S. BUTA SINGH : May I ask a simple question from my two very distinguished colleagues from Rajasthan ? We sanctioned 10 combination rigs and 100 tankers to Rajasthan. Have you ever asked your Government why they have not purchased these ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Our Rajasthan Government has purchased the tankers.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Not one—to our notice.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : They have purchased. We do not know about rigs.

SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA : Rigs they have not Purchased.

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Rigs they are purchasing.

[Translation]

S. BUTA SINGH : We have sanctioned Rs. 98 crores for Rajasthan. They have just-drawn Rs. 48 crores and they are insisting on relaxation in the norms.

[English]

This House knows pretty well that we are not competent to relax the norms. They are fixed by the Finance Commission which were read by my distinguished colleague. Those norms are fixed and the norms are that in case of drought the central assistance is given in the form of advance plan assistance not exceeding 5% of the State annual plan outlay over and above the margin money. Adjustment of advance plan assistance given is effected within 5 years following the end of the drought. Now the drought is still continuing, You do not have to give a paise back to the Government of India. But why are you not spending Rs. 98 crores which is so precious ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : We are spending.

S. BUTA SINGH : I want to ask him. Are you the Chief Minister ?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : As a representative of my State.

S. BUTA SINGH : The answer is to come from the State Government. I agree with you that the assistance which Rajasthan has got is not adequate and it cannot be adequate because the situation is abnormal. For the past 100 years this kind of drought has never been there. That is why we are preparing....

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Therefore, we request the hon Minister to visit Rajasthan once again along with the hon Deputy Speaker so that he can understand the situation and see what is prevailing there.

481 *Dis. Re : Situation* PHALGUNA 19, 1907 (SAKA) *Dis. Re : Situation* 482
Arising out of Drought
and other Calamities *Arising out of Drought*
and other Calamities

[*Translation*]

S. BUTA SINGH : Please listen to me first. (*Interruptions*)

19.00 hrs.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You may kindly visit our area. Please see the things on the spot.

S. BUTA SINGH : Whenever I visit Rajasthan, I visit your area also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

My submission is this. My hon. colleague has already informed this august House that we are making a special effort

for Karnataka, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. We are very much in contact with the State Governments, and we are requesting the hon. Finance Minister. We hope that we shall be able to get something for meeting the situation which is an abnormal situation particularly in Rajasthan.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned to reassemble tomorrow at 11.00 a. m.

19.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
March 11, 1986 Phalguna
20, 1907 (SAKA).*