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Monday, May 13, 1985
Vaisakha 23, 1907 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

Monday, May 13, 1985
Vaisakha 23, 1907 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at
Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

LOSS OF LIVES IN BOMB
BLASTS

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have sought your consent under Rule 388 to suspend the question hour today and straightaway proceed to the adjournment motion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilahad): In view of the situation created because of the blast of bombs in which several people have lost their lives and a scare has been created in the whole of north, we have given a notice for adjournment motion and I request that the question hour be dispensed with today...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Let us have an agreement; we do not want to divide the House...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : That is what I am trying to do.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L
BHAGAT) : I wish to make a submission that though normally the question hour is never suspended except unanimously, yet keeping in view the situation, we can straightaway go to the discussion.

2

I have no objection to the suspension of the question hour...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : I have given notice under Rule 193. Why can't the discussion be taken up under Rule 193 ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit Down Do not politicalise it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to argue on this point. In fact, it is immaterial whether we discuss it under Rule 193, 194 or...(*Interruptions*).

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : If we all agree, why not discuss it under Rule 193 ?...(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want any arguments. I want the motion to be moved by you for the suspension of Rule 388, so that the House can approve it.

Before we proceed, I would like you to share with me the grief which has beset many innocent people. Many of them have lost their lives, their families and children. This House strongly condemns the senseless and dastardly Killing of a large number of innocent persons including women and children and injuries to many others in the bomb blasts by the terrorists in Delhi and various other places in the country and conveys its deep condolences to the bereaved families.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow for the deceased.

(*The Members Then Stood in
Silence for a Short While*)

MOTION RE : SUSPENSION
OF QUESTION HOUR

MR. SPEAKER : Prof. Dandavate may please move his motion for suspension of question hour under Rule 388.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : (Rajapur) Under Rule 388, I beg to move :

“That this House do suspend the Rule 32, (Question Hour) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do suspend the Rule 32, (Question Hour) of the Rules of procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is adopted unanimously. Hence the question hour is suspended to take up the adjournment motion.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Why not have a discussion under Rule 193 ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have decided it. It is not a question of failure of Government. If you read the book, there is no question of censure on anything ; it is not a question of failure of Government, it is a question of a matter of urgent public importance. So simple it is.

RE : MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received notices of Adjournment Motion regarding Bomb explosions which took a heavy toll of human life in Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan on the

10th and 11th May, 1985. Notices of Adjournment Motions on this subject have been received from the following Members :

1. Shri C. Madhav Reddi
2. Shri Indrajit Gupta
Shri Narayan Choubey
Shri Vijoy Kumar Yadav
Shri Ramashray Prased Singh
Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee
3. Shri Amal Datta
4. Shri Saifuddin Chowdhury
5. Shri Suresh Kurup
6. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao
7. Prof. Madhu Dandavate
8. Shri M. Mahfooz Ali Khan
9. Shri M. Raghuma Reddy
10. Shri Basudev Acharia

The notice given by Shri C. Madhav Reddi has secured the first place in the ballot. It reads as under :

“Failure of the Government and intelligence Agency to prevent terrorist activities which took a heavy toll of human life in Delhi, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Rajasthan in a wave of bomb explosions on the 10th and 11th of May, 1985 which created panic and a sense of insecurity among the people paralysing the normal life.”

I give my consent to the moving of the motion. Shri Madhav Reddi may ask for leave of the House.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : I seek leave of the House to move my Adjournment Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : Those in favour of leave being granted may rise in their places.

(Interruptions)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : They are not enough...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Why don't you let me handle it Prof. Tewary ? I am handling it in my own way. There is no question...Please let me handle it. I know what is happening. Let me handle it. I know what I am doing...*(Interruptions)*.

Please sit down. I know what is happening. There is no question of dividing the House. The House is unanimously of the opinion that it should be discussed. You have asked for an Adjournment Motion for which 50 members have not risen in support. I will have to do it under Rule 193.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Through you I appeal to the members of the Ruling Party that since an Adjournment Motion only means an urgent matter of importance, let us not divide the House on the admissibility of this Motion.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question of dividing. *(Interruptions)* Please, for God's sake sit down. Why are you trying to interrupt me unnecessarily ? There is no question. Sit down.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will give a precedent Sir. In 1977 on the very second day of the House, on Kashmir when Dr. Karan Singh wanted to move an Adjournment Motion, the leader of the House Shri Morarji Desai got up and said : "We have no objection at all." And both the sides agreed. Therefore, I appeal to the House and I appeal to the Leader of the House not to allow the admissibility of the Motion to be defeated by majority...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH : We cannot do away with the rules.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. I do not know why you are doing this. What are you trying to prove by this ? I know that the House is unanimous in their approach to discuss this. It is only a question of form. I am only allowing you to discuss. I have dispensed with the Question Hour. Isn't it ? As desired by the House with complete unanimity that it should be discussed, it is going to be discussed. It is the whole opinion of the House that it should be discussed. Now it is going to be discussed under some other motion. That is all. There is no difference about it. I am helpless in that.

(Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am only appealing to the leader of the House not to divide the House on the admissibility of the Adjournment Motion...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : As the number of members who have risen in their seats is less than 50, leave is not granted. Now under 193, we have to discuss this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, will the Minister make a statement and then we will discuss.

MR. SPEAKER : I can ask him. Mr. Minister, will you like to make a statement and then we can have a discussion or what ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Notices under 193 has already been given by Hon. Member Shri Tewary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Make a statement. What is the harm ?

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Okay; Let it be without it. Now it is decided that way. It does not matter ; let us do it that way.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is the Minister making a statement in the House ?

MR. SPEAKER : No, he is not. We are going straightway into the discussion. We have to find out who is the first under rule 193.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY ; I have given notice under rule 193. I submit that we straightway take up the discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : If the House has no objection, Shri Madhav Reddy can start with it. Okay, Mr. Madhav Reddy.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : But I have given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : It is all right. If the House has no objection . . .

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : He has not given any notice. (*Interruptions*) It is a matter of rules. I have given notice The Hon. Member has not given notice. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout. I am doing it perfectly correctly. I am not doing anything which is against the rules. I am not doing anything against your wishes. I am going to do it as per wishes of the entire House. So, please take your seats. I am following the rules. I know. I am asking for permission. Without your permission, I am not going to proceed with it. Sit down.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : But he has not given notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Madhav Reddy, the only question is that it is

the ballot which decides it. For discussion under rule 193, in the ballot whosoever gets the priority, he will speak. Otherwise, all of you will get a chance. No problem about it. I will find out, and go according to the Rules book. Don't worry about it. No problem. Let us find out who is the first one. (*Interruptions*)

We will take a few minutes. Till that time, what do we do? we will have the Papers Laid. By the time we get the ballot done, we will have the Papers Laid.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) : At this late stage, perhaps the best way of discussing the matter would be to have a one-line Motion that the situation may be taken into consideration. It will not be a censure motion. It will be an ordinary motion. (*Interruption*) Let us discuss it that way. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I think notices have already been received. We are just going through the ballot.

SHRI DINESH SINGH : I am not talking of rule 193. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Minister, if you can say that the situation be taken into consideration, it will have precedence.

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Under rule 184... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : It is a serious matter. Notices have been given under rule 193. (*Interruptions*) We all agree that is a very serious matter. Notices have been received.

MR. SPEAKER : Let us get over with Papers Laid.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Only under a relevant rule.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : May I draw the attention of the Hon. Speaker ? The only Motion before the House, when we started, was the adjournment motion.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : No. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. G. G. SWELL : That was what the Speaker has admitted. That we are through. That fell. But everybody is unanimous that we must discuss this serious matter. Motion under rule : 93 is not before the House, because you have not admitted it. Therefore, I support what Mr. Dinesh Singh has said.

MR. SPEAKER : I have admitted it., You see.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : The most proper thing to do now is for the Home Minister himself to come forward and to say that the matter be taken into consideration (*Interruptious*) in keeping with the seriousness of the subject.

MR. SPEAKER : No, I have admitted it. Mr. Buta Singh, what do you have to say ?

SHRI KAMAL NATH : Under rule 193 it will be a discussion. Under rule 184, there will be a Motion. Why don't they understand it ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : What I cannot understand is this, Mr. Speaker : A motion has already been given notice of. Are you going to dismiss it ? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What do you want to be dismissed ?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : It is there before you. It is for you to consider. I do not understand the procedure at all that is being followed.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not understand what you want me to do.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Four motions have been given, Sir. You can see it from your office records that four motions have been given under rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER : We are already doing it.

SHRI MOOL CHANDA DAGA : Congress Members have given notice.

MR, SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, we are already doing it.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : As per the Rules of Business of the House, the decision at the moment is that Hon. Members who gave notice of an adjournment motion have failed, to carry the appropriate number of members to stand up at the time when you put the motion before the House ; and under the same rule 62 the leave could not be obtained from the House, which means that thing has fallen through. Now, another notice which has been accepted by you is under rule 193.

SHRI G. G. SWELL : They have not accepted it ; they will consider it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : The notice before you under consideration is 193. In that there are sufficient powers with the Chair. It is not only the signatories of 193 who will participate, you, in your own wisdom, can allow any member of this House to speak on that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will allow.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Let the discussion under rule 193 be initiated by Mr. Tewary and you can allow... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The only discrepancy between you and me is I say that whosoever come first in the ballot will start it.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA :
Only the member who gave the motion can move it and nobody else.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, sit down ; don't get agitated. Everything is in order.

(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Per Capita Availability of Foodstuffs

*811. **SHRI ZAINAL ABEDIN :**
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether per capita availability of major foodstuffs such as edible oil, pulses, rice, sugar and coarse grains did not increase during the Sixth Five Years Plan period ;

(b) whether import prices of most of these foodstuffs are lower than their retail prices in India ; if not, details thereof ; and

(c) corrective measures proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The per capita availability of major foodstuffs such as edible oil, pulses, rice, sugar and coarse cereals has registered increase during the first four years of the Sixth Plan. Complete data for the terminal year of the Sixth Plan are not yet available.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The main thrust of the Government's policy is to increase production and productivity of various crops to improve domestic availability. Whenever necessary, imports are made to augment domestic supplies.

Statement					(Rs. per kg.)	
Commodity	Year	Import price		Retail price		
1	2	3		4		
Rice	1983-84	Thailand (CIF)	2.68	Bombay	3.50	(March 85)
		Burma (CIF)	2.29	Madras	3.30	"
				Kanpur	3.00	"
				Calcutta	3.80	"
				Delhi	3.50	"
Wheat		USA (CIF)	2.02	Bombay	2.50	"
		Canada (CIF)	2.07	Madras	2.50	"
		Argentina (CIF)	2.01	Calcutta		
				(FP)	1.96	"
Arhar				Delhi	2.25	"
		Bombay (C&F)	2.84—2.95	Bombay	7.00	"
		Calcutta (C&F)	2.90—4.08	Calcutta	7.00	"
		Delhi (C&F)	2.95—3.71	Delhi	5.50	"
Urad		Bombay (CIF)	4.50—4.88	Bombay	8.00	"
		Calcutta (C&F)	4.37—4.84	Calcutta	7.00	"
		Madras (C&F)	5.41	Madras	7.50	"

1	2	3	4
Moong	Bombay (C&F) 4.50—5.05 Calcutta (C&F) 4.26—4.49 Madras (C&F) 4.45 Delhi (FOB) 3.40—3.74	Bombay Calcutta Madras Delhi	8.00 9.00 7.80 8.00 " " " " " " " "
Sugar	198S-85 (CIF) 2.29	Bombay Madras Kanpur Calcutta Delhi	5.80 (March, 85) 4.00 (March, 85) 5.60 (all India) 5.80 5.80 5.60 " " " "
Rapeseed Oil	194-85 (CIF) 8.20	Bombay Madras Kanpur Calcutta Delhi	16.00 19.00 13.00 14.00 13.00 " " " "

(FP)—Fair price

Note : Import price are not strictly comparable with retail prices, these prices do not include various elements of transport and distribution costs and margins upto the retail level.

Translation]

Supply of Wheat to U. P. Under NREP

*812. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of wheat likely to be supplied to Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86 for distribution under the NREP.

(b) whether Uttar Pradesh has been supplied less wheat than the prescribed quantity during 1984-85 under the said programme ; and

(c) if so, the details of necessary arrangements proposed to be made by Government to avoid such situation during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A total quantity of 42700 MTs. of wheat has been allocated to the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1985-86, for distribution to workers under National Rural Employment Programme. Out of this, a quantity of 21,350 MTs. has already been released for the first two quarters of 1985-86.

(b) and (c) : According to the NREP guidelines, the distribution of foodgrains should be at the rate of 1 Kg per capita per day. Accordingly, for a target of employment generation of 495.36 lakh mandays for Uttar Pradesh for 1984-85, the requirement of wheat came to 40,536 MTs. and this quantity of wheat was released to the State during 1984-85. The reports received so far, relating to the period ending March, 1985 from the State Government, show that a quantity of 36,173 MTs. of wheat had been lifted by the State Government and 24,761.98 MTs. of wheat had been distributed. In addition, the Department of Food on a

request from Government of Uttar Pradesh had released a quantity of 50,000 MTs. for distribution as additional foodgrains under NREP/RLEGP by the State Government as incentive to the workers. Information regarding lifting against this quantity is not available.

No problem is visualised in supply of the quantity of foodgrain required by the State Government under NREP during the year 1985-86.

[English]

Facility for Crushing and Refining Palm-Nuts

*813. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the facility now available for crushing and refining the palm-nuts, State-wise ;

(b) the quality of oil refined during the last three years ;

(c) whether there are any by-products during the process of crushing and refining palm-nuts ; and

(d) if so, what are they and the mode of utilising them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A present two projects on Red palm plantations have been undertaken in India, one in Kerala by Oil Palm India, a Government of Kerala undertaking and the other in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by Forest and Plantations Development Corporation, Port Blair. However, so far only crude palm oil in small quantities has been produced by them, as the plantations are still in their infancy. The crude palm oil is sold for industrial purposes, since no facility for refining is available. Presently, no facility is available for crushing of palm nuts.

(c) and (d) : There are a number of by-products which can be produced from palm fruits although these are not being fractionated in India as explained in parts (a) and (b) above of the question. The by-products are :

- (i) Palmolein—Used as cooking and salad oil.
- (ii) Palm Oil—A semi solid product akin to vanaspati used for cooking, bakery shortening, margarine etc.
- (iii) Palm Stearin —A saturated fat used for industrial purposes.
- (iv) Palm Kernel Oil —Used for edible as well as industrial purposes.
- (v) Palm Fatty acids—Used for industrial purposes.

Construction of Fishing Harbour in Orissa

*814. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps for the construction of a fishing harbour at Astarang and some other places in Orissa ;

(b) if so, the progress made in the construction of fishing harbour at Astarang and other places ;

(c) the number of fishing harbours expected to be completed by the end of the Seventh Plan ; and

(d) the steps taken to expedite the construction of fishing harbours in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : Under

a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of minor fishing harbours and landing centres in the country, the Union Government have sanctioned construction of minor fishing harbours in Orissa at Dharma and Astarang, and landing centres at Chandipur, Sabeilia, Chudamani and Pathara.

Minor fishing harbour at Dharma and the landing centre at Chandipur have been completed. Construction of fish landing centres at Sabeilia and Chudamani are reported to be nearing completion. The work at Pathara is in progress. At Astarang, the work on the approach road is in progress and tenders for marine work have been invited by the State Government.

The on-going construction at one minor fishing harbour and three fish landing centres is expected to be completed by the end of Seventh Plan.

Construction of fishing harbours is undertaken by the State Government. However, the Central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery under the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development monitors the progress and provides technical guidance during the period of construction to expedite the construction of fishing harbours on behalf of the Central Government.

Request from Government of Orissa for Construction of Fishing Jetty

*815. SHRI SOMEATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Orissa Government had requested Union Government to sanction funds for the construction of some Fishing Jetty during Sixth Plan ;

(b) if so, the amount provided by Centre to the State of Orissa during that plan period for the above purpose;

(c) the progress made in the construction of Fishing Jetty in the above plan period; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 6.71 lakhs.

(c) and (d) : Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Government have sanctioned small landing centres mainly for the benefit of traditional fishermen at the following places during the Sixth Plan :—

	Estimated cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Sabelia	2.42
2. Chudamani	14.07
3. Pathara	2.50

Construction of fishing jetties at Sabelia and Chudamani is nearing completion. Preliminary work for the construction of fishing jetty at Pathara is in progress.

Production of Bajra per Hectare

*816. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether per hectare yield of Bajra was 632 Kg. in 1970-71, 544 kg, in 1975-76 and 472 kg. in 1983-84 ; if so, reasons for this decline in performance ;

(b) the highest yield obtained in the country ;

(c) the per hectare yield of Bajra in 1984-85 ; and

(c) whether Government will revamp its Research and Development Wing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The per hectare yield of bajra was 622 Kgs in 1970-71, 496 Kgs in 1975-76 and 646 Kgs in 1983-84. Thus, the productivity in 1983-84 has been higher than that in the earlier years.

(b) The highest yield obtained in the country so far is 646 Kgs. per hectare in 1983-84.

(c) Final estimates of area and production of bajra for 1984-85 have not yet been received from all the States. As such, it is not possible to indicate the productivity of Bajra in 1984-85.

(d) Research and Development Wing of the Government is continually geared to increase the productivity of all agricultural crops including bajra.

Techniques to Reduce Cost of Pepper Production

817. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration proposals for undertaking a research project to involve preservation and processing techniques and finding out new uses of pepper, for involving methods and techniques to reduce cost of pepper cultivation and for financing pepper production and trade ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has under consideration a proposal to set-up a National Research Centre for Spices in the VII Five Year Plan. Pepper would be the major crop. The work relating to preservation and technological aspects pertains to

the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Ministry of Commerce who is concerned with trade in pepper have taken a decision to set-up a Spices Board, in which the existing Cardamom Board and the Spices Export Promotion Council will be merged. This would take care of international trade.

(b) The Planning Commission have yet to consider and convey their approval for setting up the proposed National Research Centre for Spices as submitted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Thereafter, the details will be finalised.

Per Hectare Yield of Linseed

*818. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether yield per hectare for linseed dropped to 167 Kg. in 1979-80 from 275 kg/hectare in 1949-50 and if so, reasons for decline in performance ;

(b) the number of new and high yielding varieties of linseed released so far and the claims of expected yields therefrom ; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to revamp the Agricultural Research and Development Wing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) All India per hectare yield of linseed during the year 1949-50 was 275 Kgs. which went down to 167 Kgs. during 1979-80, which was a drought year. During 1983-84, the All India per hectare yield of linseed reached to a level of 300 Kgs.

(b) 21 improved varieties of linseed have been recommended by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for

different regions and agro-climatic conditions of the country with yield potential ranging from 500 to 1500 Kgs. per hectare.

(c) Yes, Sir. The research on linseed is being intensified to evolve high yielding, short duration, rust and wilt resistant varieties. Improved package of practices is popularised through the State Departments of Agriculture. It is proposed to take up development programme on linseed crop under the National Oilseeds Development Project during 1985-86.

[Translation]

Bank Loan Given to Youths Under TRYSEM

*819. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of youths in Rajasthan who have been given bank loans for setting up their business after their training under the TRYSEM (Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment) programme during the last three years . and

(b) the target fixed in this regard for the whole country for Seventy Five Year Plan and for Rajasthan during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : Under the scheme of Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM), the youth undergoing training may be given a tool kit costing upto Rs. 500. The trained youth are eligible for subsidy and bank loans, as per the norms under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, depending upon the economically viable schemes taken up by the trained youth for self-employment. Therefore, the self-employed youth includes those who have

been given tool Kits costing up to Rs. 500 and/or those who have been given subsidy and loan.

The number of such youth during the last three years in Rajasthan is given below :

Year	Number of self-employed youth
1982-83	18,818
1983-84	12,477
1984-85 (upto February, 1985)	7,779
TOTAL :	36,074

As the Seventh Plan has not been finalised so far, the targets for Seventh Plan for the country cannot be indicated now. For 1985-86 Government of Rajasthan has fixed a target of 20,000 youths for training under TRYSEM

[English]

Prices of Fertilizers

*820. PROF. BIMAL KANTI GHOSH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the retail price of fertilizers that the farmer in India has to pay, is the highest as compared to the price paid by the farmers in other countries;

(b) to what extent the prices of fertilizers have been increased during the past three years ;

(c) the reasons for keeping the price of fertilizers so high ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposals to bring down the prices of fertilizers to a level which the farmer can afford ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The retail prices of fertilizers which the Indian

farmer has to pay are not the highest in the world. They are at reasonable levels, which allow a reasonable return to the farmer taking into account the market conditions. The Government of India substantially subsidised fertiliser use to the extent of over Rs 1900 crores in 1984-85, so that fertiliser prices could be held at such reasonable levels.

(b) Fertiliser prices have not been increased during the last three years. In fact, the prices were reduced by 7½% with effect from 29.6.83.

(c) The prices of fertilisers are not considered to be so high.

(d) There is no proposal at present to further bring down the prices of fertilisers, as they are already heavily subsidised.

Transport Problem in Metropolitan Cities

*820-A. SHRI YASHWANT RAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether with the ever-growing population and increasing traffic on roads, Government have made any assessment with regard to the requirements to tackle the growing transport problem in the metropolitan cities ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Committee was set up by the Planning Commission in August, 1984 to assess the transport requirements of these cities in totality so as to have an integrated view of transport problems specially keeping in mind the ever growing population and the vehicular traffic *vis-a-vis* their effects on the urban transport system. The Committee recommended a multi model public transport system. On the basis of recommendations of the NTPC, a working group was set up in the Ministry of Works and Housing—nodal Ministry for Urban Transport—who have taken up examination of the matter.

T. V. Studios in India

*821. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. studios in

India the date of installation and level of the equipment ?

(b) whether the equipments in most of the studios are outdated ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to re-equip the Studios with modern equipment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The requisite details of TV studios are given in the attached statement. Equipment used in the TV studios is of professional standards.

(b) and (c) Subject to availability of resources, equipment in the TV studios is being replaced in a phased manner. Some of the equipment has already been replaced and orders have already been placed for replacement of equipment for 3 more studios. Implementation of proposals for replacement of balance equipment, which are due for replacement, will depend on the availability of resources during the VII Plan period. The VII Plan is yet to be approved.

Statement

Details of Existing TV Studios

Sr. No.	Location of TV Studios	Date of Commissioning	Level of Equipment
1	2	3	4
1.	Delhi	September, 1959	Black and White (B&W) equipment and colour OB Van.
2.	Bombay	October, 1972	—do—
3.	Srinagar	January, 1973	B&W equipment
4.	Calcutta	August, 1975	B&W equipment and colour OB van
5.	Madras	August, 1975	B&W equipment
6.	Lucknow	November, 1975	B&W equipment

1	2	3	4
7.	Jalandhar	April, 1979	B&W equipment and colour OB Van.
8.	Hyderabad (Upgraha Kendra)	December, 1974	B&W equipment
9.	Gauhati	March, 1985	—do—
10.	Trivandrum	January, 1985	—do—
11.	Bangalore	November, 1983	—do—
12.	Delhi (Upgraha Kendra)	June, 1974	—do—
13.	Cuttack (Upgraha Kendra)	May, 1974	—do—

In addition, Doordarshan uses a TV studio of Space Applications Centre at Ahmedabad. Limited facilities (ENG equipment) for production of field-based programmed have been provided at the INSAT TV Centres located at Nagpur (August, 1982), Ranchi (July, 1984), Gorakhpur (July, 1974) and Rajkot (July, 1984).

Coverage of Radio Station at Gangtok

*822. SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the Radio Station at Gangtok, Sikkim, does not cover beyond the radius of twenty kilometer ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to strengthen the transmitter so as to cover the entire State ?

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

(b) Approved 6th plan envisaged the installation of a permanent station with a 20 KW MW transmitter on regular mast at Gangtok, Action is on hand to implement the scheme.

Finalisation of Scheme for Housing Construction

*823. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a scheme for housing construction has recently been finalised by Government with some foreign country;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and when it is expected to be completed;

(c) whether rural people of the country are also to be benefitted from the scheme; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The arrangement entered into with Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau

(KfW), a techno-financial agency of Federal Republic of Germany, provides for scheme for Site and Services/Core/Skeletal housing etc. meant for the Economically Weaker Sections of Society in urban areas.

The offer of loan for DM 20 million (equipment to Rs. 8.00 crores) will be open upto 31st December, 1987.

(c) and (d) : As per the terms of the present agreement, the loan is confined to urban areas only.

Production of Ragi

*824 SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of Ragi per hectare was 1183 kgs. in 1978-79 which has dropped to 1105 kgs. in 1982-83 and if so, reasons for this decline in performance;

(b) what was the yield in 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(c) whether Government will revamp its Agriculture Research and Development Wing at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The production of Ragi per hectare was 1183 Kgs in 1978-79, 922 Kgs 1982-83 and 1150 Kgs in 1983-84. The decline in productivity during 1982-83 was due to severe drought conditions faced by the principal producing States in the country. Final estimates of area and production for the year 1984-85 have not yet been received from all the States. However, on current assessment the productivity is likely to be lower as compared to the previous year due to drought conditions faced in the main producing States of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh.

(c) Research and Development Wing of the Government is continually geared to increase the productivity of all agricultural crops including ragi.

Production of Edible Mushrooms

*825. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated production of edible mushrooms in the country last year; and

(b) the schemes to promote the cultivation of mushrooms in a big way ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) There is no official data available on the production of edible mushroom in the country. However, it is roughly estimated at about 1000 tonnes per year.

(b) A project for the development of mushroom cultivation in Himachal Pradesh was implemented with UNDP assistance from November, 1977 to October, 1982.

A new project on mushroom production in India is proposed with assistance from Netherlands from implementation in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka.

Region/Project Offices of National Cooperative Development Corporation

*826. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names of State where National Cooperative Development Corporation has its Regional or Project Offices ;

(b) whether there is Regional or Project Office of National Cooperative Development Corporation in Kerala; and

(c) whether Government propose to open an office of the National Cooperative Development Corporation in Kerala for implementation of the Corporation's scheme in that State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Headquarters of the seven Regional Office by the National Cooperative Development Corporation are located in the States of Assam, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Chandigarh; and those of the seven Project Offices, in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Tamil Nadu.

(b) and (c) : The Regional Office at Bangalore, whose jurisdiction extends to Kerala, looks after formulation of and monitors the implementation of, the Corporation's scheme in Kerala.

Farming Methods

*827. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the farmers in Madhya Pradesh are unable to adopt developed methods of farming;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir.

(c) Steps taken by Government to increase awareness and adoption of modern farm methods include the following : (i) Farmers are made aware of improved farming methods through systematic transfer of technology under Training and Visit system of farm extension. (ii) Farmers are also made aware of improved methods through farm fairs, organised study tours, and field demonstrations with a view to increasing their adoption of modern technology in crop production. (iii) Research-extension linkage is strengthened so as to generate appropriate farm technologies for varying agroclimatic conditions, and according to resource capabilities of farmers, and (iv) Farm information support is also extended through mass-media etc. for making the farmers aware improved farming methods.

Floor Price of Cotton Fixed by APC

*828. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Agriculture Prices Commission has fixed the floor price of cotton and if so, what is the price;

(b) how does this price compare with the near average market price of the different types of cotton during the year 1984; and

(c) what is being planned to bring floor price nearer to the market price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Government fixed the support prices of cotton for 1984-85 season at Rs. 410 per quintal for F-414/H 777 variety and Rs. 535 per quintal for H-4 variety as recommended by the Agricultural Prices Commission, renamed as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices.

(b) Till October, 1984, the average market prices of different varieties of cotton were much above the support

prices, but with the arrival of the new crop the market prices declined from the unusually high levels. While these generally ruled above the support levels, in some centres they tended to come close to or even go below the support levels, particularly in the case of long stable varieties.

(c) The support price is in the nature of a long term guarantee to assure the farmers that in the event of a glut, the produce will be purchased by public agencies at support prices to prevent prices going below the support level.

Cotton, Jawar, Bajra not Covered Under Crop Insurance Scheme

*829. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Cotton, Jwar, and Bajra are the items which are not covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) whether Government have received representation from the Maharashtra Government to include the said three items in the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto and by when a final decision is likely to be taken to include the said items in the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. Only Cotton crop has been excluded for the time being as it is proposed to cover the cash crops at a later stage after assessing the progress of the scheme in respect of cereals, pulses and oilseeds.

(c) and (d) : Yes, Sir. On representation from the Government of

Maharashtra, it has been decided to include millets (which include Jawar and Bajra) in addition to Paddy, Wheat, Pulses and Oilseeds under the New Scheme. Cash Crops like Cotton, would be covered under crop insurance subsequently.

Setting up of Air Station at Ayodhya

*830. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether keeping in view the importance of Ayodhya and also to promote Awadhi language Government propose to set up an All India Radio Station there and if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : Ayodhya is well served by the AIR Stations at Lucknow and Gorakhpur. There is, thus, no felt need at present, to set up a radio station there.

Moratorium on Strikes and Lock-Outs

*831. SHRI EDUARDO : FALEIRO Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have initiated any move with managements and labour unions to bring about a moratorium on strikes, lock-outs and closures for two years to increase industrial output ; and

(b) if so, details of the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : In his letter dated the 14th January, 1985 to the State Chief Ministers, the Labour Minister had suggested that the State Governments, in order to increase production and productivity, might call representatives of both the trade unions and employers and discuss the steps necessary to ensure that there are

neither strikes nor lock-outs for the next four to five years. A number of state Governments have informed that the matter is receiving their attention.

T.V. Expansion Programme

*832 SHRI B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether Government have formulated a programme to provide television sets in the rural areas for community use for the expansion of television programme and if so, the number of television sets proposed to be provided during the next two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : Deployment of 2000 VHF TV sets and 2000 direct reception sets for community viewing in selected villages of three district clusters in the six States of Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat and Maharashtra was approved during VI Plan under the INSAT utilisation scheme. 883 direct reception sets and 358 VHF sets have been installed under this scheme and installation of the remaining sets is on hand. There is no approved scheme for deployment of additional community viewing sets during the next two years. State Governments have, however, been requested to provide additional community viewing TV sets.

Seniority Lists of Work-charged Staff

6133. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Zonal Officers (W.C.) of C.P.W.D. have been assigned duty to prepare regional seniority lists of work-charged staff for purposes of confirmation as permanent ;

(b) if so, whether seniority lists prepared by Zonal officer (W.C.) Bombay do not contain the date of birth of the workers ;

(c) whether seniority lists prepared by Zonal Officer (W.C.) Calcutta do not contain the date of joining the Department of the workers ;

(d) whether seniority lists prepared by Zonal Officer (W.C.) New Delhi do not contain the Machine No. of the service book of the workers ;

(e) whether the seniority lists prepared by all Zonal Officers do not state whether the workers are confirmed in the same posts or lower posts ;

(f) if so, whether any step is being taken to rectify these irregularities ; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The seniority lists issued by Zonal Officer (WC), Bombay do not contain the date of birth of the Work-charged staff of the civil categories

(c) This is not true.

(d) The seniority issued by the Zonal Officer (W.C.) New Delhi as on 1/1/83 do not contain the Machine No. of the Service book of the workers.

(e) The seniority lists prepared by the Zonal Officers, Calcutta and New Delhi contain the column of confirmation in the post in which the name of the worker appears. The seniority lists issued by Zonal Officer Bombay does not give indication of Confirmation.

(f) Column for Machine No. is being provided in the seniority lists by the Zonal Officer New Delhi. Corrigendum indicating date of birth and grade in which confirmed is being issued by Zonal Officer, Bombay.

(g) Does not arise.

[Translation]**Permission for Construction of Houses to the Residents of Sadh Nagar-I and II Palam Colony**

6134. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Sadh Nagar-I, Sadh Nagar-II, Palam Colony, New Delhi declared as regulated as regularised on 12 April, 1980 ;

(b) if so, whether people living in Sadh Nagar-I, Sadh Nagar-II and Palam Colony, New Delhi are not given permission for construction of houses ;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the time by which Government will grant such permission to them ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) (a) The Palam Group of unauthorised colonies including Sadh Nagar-I and II and Palam Colony were approved on 5-6-1980.

(b) to (d) : The policy regarding grant of permission for construction of houses in the regularised colonies has not yet been finalised. Efforts are being made to sort out the issue early, but it is not feasible to lay down any time limit.

[English]**Problems of Urdu Press**

6135 SHRI ABDUL HANNAN ANSARI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether president, All India Urdu Press Correspondents Association Danapur Cantt., Patna has submitted a memorandum on 13-1-85 and 20-3-85 regarding problems of Urdu Press ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : Only one letter dated March 20, 1985 has been received from Shri Mohd. Moin Ansari, President All India Urdu Press Correspondents' Association, Danapur Cantt., Patna regarding posting a press photographer and making available Urdu Typewriter etc. at PIB's Office, Patna.

(c) The matter is receiving attention of the Government.

Threat of Strike by Indian Federation of Working Journalists

6136. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Federation of Working Journalists and some other trade unions have threatened to launch strike in national newspapers if an interim relief of Rs.300 is not announced within 101 days of the constitution of wage board ;

(b) if so, the details of any such ultimatum received by Government from the representatives of working Journalists ;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken ; and

(d) the present position ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (b) : The Indian Federation of Working Journalists has given a representation on 17th April, 1985, wherein they have demanded that an interim relief of Rs. 300 per month, irrespective of existing pay-scales and the class of newspapers and news-agencies, be paid to working journalists and non-journalists from a date within 101 days after the constitution of the Wage Boards.

The Government has decided to constitute two Wage Boards—one for working journalists and the other for non-journalist newspaper employees. The Government shall examine the question of granting interim relief, if any, in consultation with the Wage Boards, as per provisions laid down in Working Journalists and Other Newspaper Employees (Conditions of Service) and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1955.

Money Earmarked for Kharif Crop Insurance in Maharashtra

6137. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the amount of money earmarked for Kharif Insurance in the State of Maharashtra ;

(b) whether any sum is likely to be contributed by the Central Government ; and

(c) if so, the amount of money to be contributed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) : A new comprehensive crop insurance scheme has been introduced in the country. The scheme will be extended to States and Union Territories, who signify their concurrence to participate. The General Insurance Corporation of India would be the leading insurer with the States as co-insurers. The premium and losses will be shared by the General Insurance Corporation of India and the State Governments in the ratio of 2 : 1. It is proposed to set up a State Crop Insurance Fund in each State. The Central Government would contribute to the initial corpus of the fund on a matching basis. In respect of small and marginal farmers, 50% of the premium payable by such farmers would be subsidised equally by the Central and the State Governments. No State-wise allocation of funds is

possible in advance as actual expenditure incurred by the State Governments would be reimbursed to the extent of Central Government's share.

Seminar on High Rise Development Policy in Delhi

6138. SHRI MOHJ. MAHFOOJ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Seminar on High Rise Development Policy recently held in Delhi and Delhi Master Plan, Zonal Plans and the New Delhi Redevelopment Advisory Council recommendations were severely criticised; and

(b) if so, what are the salient features of the observations made at the seminar and what is the reaction of Government with regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : In this Seminar organised by the Delhi Urban Arts Commission in March, 1965, the participants made observation on the high-rise development including planning aspects of Master Plan/Zonal Plan Regulations, density, site coverage, FAR, etc. The Delhi Urban Arts Commission are processing the suggestions made in the seminar. The recommendations of Delhi Urban Arts Commission will be examined on their receipt.

Fall in Production of Milk in Tamil Nadu

6139. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the milk production has stagnated or fallen in Tamil Nadu despite maximum financial assistance being given to producers under Operation Flood I and II; and

(b) if so, steps being taken to improve the production of milk in the State of Tamil Nadu ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. The milk production is anticipated to have increased from 18.6 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 (base year of the 6th Five Year Plan) to 26.0 lakh tonnes in 1984-85. There is, therefore, no stagnation or fall in milk production in Tamil Nadu.

Allocation of Fund to States by HUDCO for Housing

6140. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of WORK SAND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total funds allocated for housing (Rural) for West Bengal during Sixth Plan Period and how much have been spent out of it;

(b) the total amount sanctioned for West Bengal, Orissa, Kerala and Andhra by HUDCO for housing and the progress made in these States; and

(c) reasons for poor performance by these States in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 12.00 crores was provided for Rural House-sites-cum-Construction Assistance Scheme for landless workers in the Sixth Plan (1980-85) for West Bengal. As per the information contained in the draft Annual Plan 1985-86 of the State Government the amount spent is as under :—

Actual expenditure—Rs. 599.76 lakhs.
(1980-84)

Anticipated —Rs. 145.00 lakhs.
expenditure .
(1984-85)

(b) and (c) : The total amount of loan sanctioned to these States for housing scheme during the 6th Plan

period was Rs.230.34 crores against which an amount of Rs. 153.99 crores has already been released based upon the performance both in physical and financial terms.

Reconstitution of Film Censor Board

6141. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reconstituted the Film Censor Board;

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

(c) the guidelines with regard to censoring of feature films ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : In May, 1984 the Board of Film Certification had 6 members apart from the Chairman. Later in 1984 the Central Government appointed 15 more persons as members of the Board. Three of them did not accept the appointment due to personal reasons. One member has since resigned the membership. Thus the Board has now a Chairman and 17 other members as shown below :—

Chairman

1. Shri Bikram Singh

Members

2. Kumari A. M. Nandkarni
3. Shri L. V. Prasad
4. Smt. M. Nasrullah
5. Kumari Shanta Gandhi
6. Smt. Sarayu V. Doshi
7. Shri. Blupen Hazarika
8. Prof. V. B. Vannali
9. Shri D. Ramonjam

10. Ms. Aparna Sen
11. Shri Samil Banerjee
12. Dr. B. K. Chandra Shekar
13. Shri T. S. Narasimhan
14. Shri P. Bhaaskaran
15. Shri K. Ravindranathan Nair
16. Shri C. V. Sreedhar
17. Shri C. P. Sippy
18. Shri T. Subbarami Raddy

(c) A copy of the guidelines issued by the Central Government to the Board of Film Certification is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1112/85].

Setting up of a National Research and Development Centres in the Country

6142. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are setting up several national research and development centres in the country with a view to initiating a "fruit, vegetables, horticultural products like bananas and flowers" revolution;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the project in the offering;

(c) whether any such centre will be set up in West Bengal also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposed to the Planning Commission for the establishment of National Research Centres for selected

fruits, vegetables and floricultural crops etc. in the 7th Five Year Plan.

(b) A proposal to set up eight national research centres for banana, citrus, arid horticulture, medicinal and aromatic plants, cashew, spices, onion and orchids is under consideration. These centres are expected to deal with the basic and applied research problems of these crops.

(c) and (d) : The VII Plan proposals are still under consideration of the Planning Commission. The actual location of the above centres has not yet been decided. These two questions do not therefore arise at this stage.

Films Certified for Commercial Screening

6143. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of films which have been certified for commercial screening during 1983 and 1984, languagewise;

(b) the number of films for adults and others separately;

(c) the validations of right for such commercial exploitation;

(d) the number of films out of them not certified so far ; and

(e) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of feature films certified for public exhibition by the Central Board of Film Certification during 1983 and 1984 is as follows :—

	1983	1984
Indian feature films	741	833
Foreign feature films	124	57

The language-wise break-up of Indian feature films and the break-up based on country of origin in respect of imported feature films are given in the attached Statement I and II.

(b) The categorywise break-up of the feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification is as follows :—

	Category of certificate				
	U	UA	A	S	Total
1983—Indian feature films	490	33	218	—	741
Foreign feature films	64	6	54	—	124
1984—Indian feature films	465	67	301	—	833
Foreign feature films	23	7	27	—	57

(c) Before 25.9.84 all certificates issued by the Central Board of Film Certification were valid for a period of ten years at the end of which fresh certificates had to be obtained. The Central Government has removed this restriction from 25.8.84.

(d) and (e) : Nil. The films are not required to be certified again now, by the Board in view of the exemption order issued by Central Government.

Statement-I

Statement showing the number of Indian feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification, Language-wise

Language	Calendar year	
	1983	1984
	1	2
Telugu	134	170
Hindi	132	165
Tamil	128	148
Malayalam	112	121

	1	2	3
Kannada	72	81	
Bengali	49	35	
Gujarati	27	30	
Marathi	20	25	
Panjabi	19	10	
Oriya	12	14	
Bhojpuri	11	9	
Urdu	4	1	
Assamese	4	5	
Rajasthani	4	2	
Manipuri	3	2	
Nepali	2	4	
English	1	2	
Silent	1	—	
Khasi	1	1	
Haryani	1	4	
Garhwali	1	1	
Tulu	1	1	
Sanskrit	1	—	
Kashmiri	1	—	
Brijbasha	—	1	
Sindh	—	1	
Total	741	895	

Statement-II

No. of imported feature films certified by the Central Board of Film Certification

Country of origin	Calendar year	
	1983	1984
U.S.A.	73	29
U.K.	12	9
U.S.S.R.	18	7
Japan	5	1
France	10	2
Australia	1	—
Italy	2	4
West Indies	1	—
China	1	3
Canada	1	—
Saudi Arabia	—	1
Hong Kong	—	1
Total	124	57

Protection to Tribal Labour in Mining Industry in Orissa

6144. SHRI SIDHA LAL MURMU : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) what are the protections granted to the tribal labour employed in the mining industry in Orissa specially in Mayurbhanj district; and

(b) steps taken by Government to ensure the implementation of the safety regulations in these mines so as to protect the life of the labourers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : The safety, health and welfare of workers employed in mines is regulated under the provisions of the Mines Act, 1952, and the rules and regulations framed thereunder and applies to all workers employed in the mine whether they are tribe labour or others. The act is enforced by the Directorate General of Mines Safety. The officers of the Directorate inspect mines periodically ensure compliance with the provisions of the Act.

Construction of Rural Godowns

6145. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural godowns constructed so far in Orissa ;

(b) whether the Central Warehousing Corporation has given special emphasis on the construction of rural godowns; and

(c) if so, the number of rural godowns likely to be constructed in the country and particularly in Orissa during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the scheme of Establishment of a National Grid of Rural Godowns being executed by the Department of Rural Development from 1979, the number of rural godowns reported complete by the Orissa State Government is 20, with a capacity of 15,500 Metric tonnes, as on 31.12.1984. Specific information about the total number of rural godowns constructed by various other public and private agencies is not maintained.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Government Quarters of Kalibari Marg, New Delhi

6146. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central P.W.D. is aware about the scarcity of drinking water in the Government Quarters in H-Block, at Kalibari Marg, New Delhi;

(b) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing will give the necessary instructions to C. P. W. D. for taking appropriate action to solve the water scarcity problem, especially for the ansoing summer season;

(c) whether the Ministry of Works and Housing will take necessary steps for streamlining the water supply system and ensuring regular uninterrupted supply of water between 5 A.M. and 10 A.M. in the morning and between 5 P.M., and 10 P.M. in the evening in the above said area; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Opening of State Emporium of Publications Division at Bhubaneswar

6147. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sales Emporium of Publications Division is scheduled to be opened at Bhubaneswar during 1985-86; and

(b) if so, how long it would take to open the Emporium and from which

date it would be possible to start sale of NCERT text books at Bhubaneswar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) There is no proposal to open a sales Emporium of Publications Division at Bhubaneswar during 1985-86.

(b) Does not arise.

Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan and Component Plan

6148. SHRI GIRDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared Tribal Sub-plan and component plan for Scheduled Castes by indentifying the schemes and programmes and earmarking the funds for the same during VIth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof, department-wise and division-wise of his Ministry;

(c) whether similar approach has been adopted and allocations made for Seventh Plan also; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in this regard for annual plan of 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statements I and II are placed on the Table of the House.

(c) The Seventh Plan is yet to be finalised.

(d) It is too early to assess the progress during 1985-86.

Statement-I

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Head of Development	Sixth Plan 1980-85			Annual Plan 1985-86		
		Total outlay (identified programmes)	S.C.P.	T.S.P.	Total outlay (identified programmes)	S.C.P.	T.S.P.
1.	Agriculture Extension and Training	182.00	33.00 +	25.50	73.50	11.00	5.00
2.	Crop-oriented Programmes	12,206.00	—	125.00*	4391.00	2.30	54.10*
3.	Horticulture	1029.00	—	161.50*	155.00	13.50 +	20.00
4.	Soil and Water Conservation	13,680.00	—	2530.00	3515.00	—	760.00
5.	Plant Protection	940.00	76.75	44.22	17.00	—	12.00
6.	Dairy Development	33,610.00	—	4000.00*	8600.00	—	2150.00*
7.	Animal Husbandry	1,521.00	39.00	20.00	411.00	5.20	10.70
8.	Fisheries	1,262.00	—	138.00	350.00	—	45.00
9.	Forestry	6,725.00	626.68	1340.86	**	**	**
10.	Agriculture Credit	—	—	—	300.00	—	300.00*
11.	Cooperation	15,150.00	—	—	4601.00	—	25.00*
Total : (Agriculture and Cooperation)		86,305.00	775.43	8384.43	22,415.50	32.00	3381.80

+ Includes Tribal Component.

* Includes S. C. Component.

** Transferred to the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Statement-II

*Integrated Rural
Development Programme*

1. 30% of the beneficiaries to belong to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
2. At least 30% of the benefits in terms of subsidy and institutional finance to go to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

*National Rural
Employment Programme*

1. Individual beneficiary-oriented works permitted in the case of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and bonded labour as an exception.
2. 10% of the allocations earmarked for utilisation on works exclusively benefiting scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.

[Translation]**Supply of Electricity to Farmers
during Harvesting Season**

6149. SHRI DHARAMVIR SINGH ; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Uttar Pradesh has been in the grip of drought for a long time as a result of which rabi crop has been adversely affected and sugar-cane and wheat production have also declined due to erratic electricity supply in Western Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether foodgrains lying in the open get damaged due to natural calamities such as hail-storms, rain and storms; and

(c) whether with a view to ensure that work of harvesting and thrashing of rabi crops and stocking of foodgrains in Western Uttar Pradesh is completed early, Central Government have issued any directive for the supply of electricity to this area in Uttar Pradesh and and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Out of 57 districts in Uttar Pradesh 22 districts are in the grip of drought. The estimates of production of rabi crops and sugarcane have not yet become available from the U.P. State.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The supply of power to agriculture sector is the responsibility of The State Government of U. P. The Central Government has been writing to the State Governments to accord priority to agriculture sector in supply of electricity.

[English]**Cyclone Relief Sheds in Coastal
Andhra Pradesh**

6150 SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any proposals to construct cyclone-relief sheds in coastal Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the total investment made in Sixth Plan and that proposed for the Seventh Plan in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) : 100 Cyclone Relief Sheds have been constructed in Andhra Pradesh under European Economic Community assistance during Sixth Plan period. The proposals for construction of additional cyclone relief sheds during VIIth Five Year Plan have not yet been finalised.

[*Translation*]

Registration of Plots under Rohini Scheme

6151. SHRI VISHNU MODI Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the registration deeds of plots under Rohini Housing Scheme, allotted in the first draw by the D.D.A., have not been issued so far ;

(b) if so, the time by which it is proposed to issue registration deeds for Janta, L.I.G. and M.I.G. plots whose physical possession has already been given by the DDA ; and

(c) if it is not proposed to register them, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The work relating to the preparation of deeds in relation to the cases of of the allottees the first draw who have been given physical possession of the plots has been taken up by DDA and they are taking all steps to complete the same at their earliest.

[*English*]

Newsfilms Used In Doordarshan News Bulletins

6152. PROF. RAMAKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether News films used in Doordarshan News bulletins are edited only once for all the news bulletins ;

(b) if so, the rationale of having separate producers for each bulletin ; and

(c) if not, duration of films used in various news bulletins during the period from 1st April, 1985 to 15th April, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The total duration of news films used during the period from 1st April to 15th April, 1985 for Hindi and English news bulletins was 2 hours 45 minutes 28 second and 3 hours 10 minutes 22 second respectively.

Shortage of Doctors and Medicines in ESI Hospital

6153. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the shortage of doctors, medicines, beds and other necessary amenities in E.S.I. Hospital at Joda in Keonjhar district, Orissa ;

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to appoint more doctors, supply medicines etc., in the above ESI hospital ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) : No ESI Hospital has been established at

Joda in Keonjhar district, Orissa. However, a 50 bedded hospital under Iron Ore, Maganese Ore and Chrome Ore Labour Welfare Fund has been established at Joda. This hospital was commissioned in June, 1978. One post of Specialist Surgeon and four posts of Medical Officers have been sanctioned. The post of Specialist Surgeon is vacant at present. No report has been received for shortage of medicines and other amenities.

Import of Dry Fruits by NCCF

6154. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Co-operative Consumer's Federation of India, Panchashila Marg, New Delhi was permitted to import dry fruits worth Rs. 100 lakhs on the condition that they will distribute in consumer packs to Super Bazar, Delhi at a profit margin of 5 per cent ;

(b) if so, whether NCCF did abide by both the conditions ; and

(c) if not, details of action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : The National Cooperative Consumer's Federation of India Ltd., (NCCF) New Delhi, was granted an *ad-hoc* licence worth Rs. 100/- lakhs CIF for import of dry fruits on the condition that it should distribute the imported dry fruits at a profit margin of 5 per cent in consumer packs to Super Bazars, and not to Super Bazar, Delhi alone as mentioned in the Question. The Deputy Chief Controller of Imports & Exports in his order dt. 24.1.85 debarred NCCF from receiving Import licence, CCPs, Importation under OGL and allotment of imported goods, through the canalising agencies for 5 (five) licensing periods namely AM 84 to 88. It is reported by

the NCCF that it has preferred an appeal against the said order.

Allotment of LIG Flats Under HUDCO Scheme to Handicapped Persons

6155. PROF. NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether DDA announced on February 17, 1983 the lists of flats of DDA under the HUDCO scheme of various places including Paschimpuri ;

(b) whether the persons who were registered under the above mentioned scheme have not been allotted flats so far ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(d) the price of the LIG flats under the Scheme ;

(e) whether allotment will be done on instalment basis to people of weaker sections of society especially to physically handicapped persons ; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) 300 LIG flats were allocated in Paschimpuri. Draw for specific number of flats could not be held so far due to non-completion of flats. The flats have now been completed and the draw will be held soon.

(d) Disposal cost of LIG flats constructed under HUDCO Scheme at Paschimpuri, Pkt. A-1/8, Block-A is as under :—

Ground Floor	Rs. 67,200/-
First Floor	Rs. 64,900/-
Second Floor	Rs. 63,100/-

(e) and (f) : According to the policy of DDA, 75% flats are allotted on hire-purchase basis and 25% on cash down basis to the LIG and Junta Category registrants including people of weaker sections of society on the basis of draw of lot. Requests for change of Mode of payment from Cash Down to Hire-Purchase are also allowed in cases involving hardship.

Import of Rice and Wheat

6156. SHRI M. MAHALINGAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of rice and wheat imported from abroad from 1981 to 1984 year-wise and distributed to States with details State-wise ;

(b) yearly consumption in India ;

(c) the quantity required to achieve the target of self-reliance ; and

(d) action taken to achieve the target of self-reliance ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of rice and wheat imported from 1981 to 1984 is as follows :

(Quantity in lakh tonnes)

Year	Wheat	Rice
1981	7.77	—
1982	20.91	—
1983	38.07	2.97
1984	18.19	4.50

A statement indicating distribution of rice and wheat Statewise from 1981 to 1984 is attached.

(b) As the demand for foodgrains in the country depends on various factors such as population growth,

extent of unbanisation, levels of income, prices of substitutable foodgrains, etc., precise estimates of total consumption of foodgrains in the country are not available.

(c) and (d) : The Seventh Five Year Plan, which *inter alia* aims at achieving self-sufficiency in foodgrains production, envisages a production target of 185 million tonnes of foodgrains, and the following strategy is proposed to achieve the same :

- (i) Maximisation of productivity in irrigated areas.
- (ii) Timely, easy and adequate supply of agricultural inputs.
- (iii) Increase in area under High-Yielding Varieties.
- (iv) Production of certified foundations and breeders seed in sufficient amount ;
- (v) Adoption of integrated plant protection measures.
- (vi) Increasing the intensity of cropping through double, multiple cropping and adoption of inter-cropping.
- (vii) Intensification of research efforts so as to extend the benefits of new technology to more farmers.
- (viii) Improving the efficiency of agricultural operation through promotion of community approach.
- (ix) Land development and water harvesting mainly through a watershed approach.
- (x) Development and dissemination of dryland farming technology.
- (xi) Adequate risk cover through crop insurance.

Statement

Statement showing State-wise distribution of Rice and Wheat from Central Pool for the years 1981, 1982, 1983 and 1984 (Provisional).
(In '000 tonnes)

State/Union Territory	1981		1982		1983		1984	
	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat	Rice	Wheat
1	2		3		4		5	
Andhra Pradesh	416.9	163.2	435.8	190.0	1106.9	180.0	994.4	207.1
Assam	248.7	224.2	247.0	220.5	254.0	293.2	222.0	332.7
Bihar	148.7	395.9	206.2	514.5	184.4	729.0	83.7	467.2
Gujarat	185.2	214.8	177.8	239.7	84.8	205.4	91.8	138.2
Haryana	5.3	92.4	6.9	109.6	20.8	127.0	9.2	101.7
Himachal Pradesh	15.4	51.8	29.6	53.2	31.6	48.1	31.4	31.6
J & K	94.8	130.4	106.4	151.1	146.1	159.9	123.4	181.5
Karnataka	194.0	295.6	161.4	298.6	191.9	340.9	240.8	396.3
Kerala	1090.7	93.5	1169.5	112.9	1303.0	244.7	1326.3	206.8
Madhya Pradesh	241.9	299.9	222.9	248.7	205.5	205.8	153.0	82.0
Manipur	20.4	8.1	22.5	17.1	27.3	17.5	26.8	15.4
Meghalaya	64.6	15.6	73.6	19.5	73.6	24.2	80.6	20.3
Nagaland	32.5	16.0	36.0	22.6	41.2	27.5	48.1	25.8
Orissa	25.3	151.3	78.8	176.4	162.7	294.4	38.2	206.7
Punjab	1.7	215.7	2.5	223.1	2.8	123.2	2.1	50.4
Maharashtra	670.3	788.6	482.0	885.6	296.6	1005.9	272.6	743.9
Rajasthan	20.5	173.2	11.0	202.4	7.5	100.8	4.5	46.2

	1	2	3	4	5			
Tamil Nadu	335.6	374.8	156.2	435.3	216.4	615.8	321.2	639.2
Tripura	46.8	11.1	93.3	17.5	89.5	17.5	85.5	17.8
Uttar Pradesh	323.4	609.2	320.2	632.4	344.2	632.0	237.1	307.5
West Bengal	900.6	1048.2	1539.3	1223.3	1424.1	1512.4	962.2	1183.1
A & N Island	4.8	4.9	13.0	7.0	8.3	2.7	4.0	4.9
Arunachal Pradesh	24.1	4.3	30.2	3.9	30.6	4.6	35.8	3.9
Chandigarh	1.9	20.3	2.4	20.1	2.5	16.7	2.9	17.1
Delhi	126.3	725.5	162.9	716.1	178.9	662.9	153.7	603.0
D & N Haveli	0.2	0.1	0.2	Neg.	0.2	Neg.	0.9	Neg.
Goa, Daman & Diu	36.9	32.4	39.9	31.8	33.4	31.2	33.6	32.8
Lakshadweep	3.5	0.4	3.8	0.1	4.3	0.2	4.0	Neg.
Mizoram	38.3	—	55.5	4.1	50.3	9.9	58.7	6.9
Pondicherry (Incl. Mahe)	5.9	0.7	6.3	0.6	11.5	0.7	5.3	1.1
Sikkim	31.6	3.5	33.0	2.6	36.4	5.4	36.4	3.3
Total :	5356.8	6165.8	5925.6	6780.3	6616.3	7642.5	5691.2	6074.4

*Provisional subject to revision.

(Neg.) Below 50 tonnes.

Fall in Food Production

6158. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the food production during 1984-85 is likely to fall considerably short of target of 153.6 Million-tonnes ;

(b) if so, the estimated production of different items during 1984-85 and the comparative figures for 1982-83 and 1983-84 ; and

(c) the reasons for the shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRICHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR). (a) and (b) : The final estimates of production of Kharif foodgrain crops for 1984-85 have not yet been received from all the States. Those for rabi crops have not even fallen due yet. However, on the basis of preliminary reports received from states etc., it is currently assessed that the foodgrains production during 1984-85 may range between 148.5 and 150.5 million tonnes. The commodity-wise break-up during 1984-85 together with comparative figures for 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows :

Crop	Production (Mill Tonnes)		
	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (anti.)
Rice	47.12	59.77	59.5 — 60.5
Wheat	42.79	45.15	46.0
Coarse grains	27.75	33.97	30.5 — 31.5
Pulses	11.86	12.65	12.5
Total foodgrains	129.52	151.54	148.5 — 150.5

Figures for 1984-85 are provisional and subject to revision on receipt of final estimates.

(c) The main reason for shortfall in production during 1984-85, vis-a-vis target is the inadequate rainfall and prolonged dry spell experienced in some parts of the country during the monsoon season (June to September) and subsequent failure of post-monsoon and winter rains.

Production of Sugar

6159. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to augment production of sugarcane in the country; and

(b) the precise plans drawn up for each of the sugarcane growing States and Andhra Pradesh in particular ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMEOT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) In order to augment production of sugarcane in the country, the following strategy has been adopted ;

- (i) production and distribution of quality seed cane;
- (ii) expansion of area under irrigation;
- (iii) larger application of fertilizers;
- (iv) efficient management of ratoon crop;
- (v) adoption of intensive plant protection measures;
- (vi) transfer of technology; and
- (vii) training of personnel.

(b) Each State Government draws its own sugarcane development plan according to its requirements. The programmes include production and distribution of quality seed cane, demonstration of improved practices of cane cultivation both for plant and ratoon cane, plant protection measures, subsidy of inputs, training of cane development workers etc. In case of Andhra Pradesh in particular, sugarcane development plan includes a scheme to control red-rot disease and scale insects. In addition subsidies on inputs, plant protection equipments and demonstrations are also being provided.

[*Translation*]

Maintenance of Government Quarters in Aram Bagh

(160). SHRI LALA RAM KEN :
SHRI MANVENDRA
SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the Pool-wise number of Central Government quarters in Aram

Bagh, New Delhi at present;

(b) the total number of employees posted in the inquiry office for the maintenance of these quarters; and

(c) whether complaints are not being attended to even after making repeated complaints at this enquiry office ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Forty-one.

(c) This is not correct. Complaints are being attended to properly.

[*English*]

Upgradation of PIB Office at Vijayawada

6161. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received representation requesting for upgradation of the Press Information Bureau office at Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh from which 10 daily Newspapers are published;

(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) : A communication has been received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament on the subject. There is no proposal to upgrade the Press Information Bureau's office at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) at present.

**Permanent Number of Provident Fund
Accounts**

6162. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Zonal Officer (W. C.), New Delhi of CPWD is allotting permanent number for Provident Fund accounts to each subscriber, which do not change with the transfer of the workers from one Division to another;

(b) if so, whether the same procedure is being followed by Zonal Officers (W. C.) Calcutta and Bombay; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This procedure is being followed by Zonal Officer Bombay. The Zonal Officer Calcutta allots new number when a worker is transferred to another Division.

(c) No instructions have been issued by Director General of Works, Central Public Works Department, for allotting permanent account number.

[Translotion]

Repairs of Aram Bagh Quarters

6163. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work is still going on in the quarters at Aram Bagh, New Delhi. Although their allotments had been made one year ago and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the condition of quarters allotted one year ago is very bad and they need immediate repairs;

(c) whether necessary electricity and water fittings have not been provided in these quarters and the fittings provided are falling; and

(d) the action being taken by Government to solve such difficulties of the allottees ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. It is not a fact. The condition of the quarters already allotted is satisfactory. However, routine annual repairs/maintenance is carried out as usual.

(c) It is not correct. Electric and water supply fittings have been provided in these quarters and these are intact.

(d) Complaints are attended to properly.

**Provision at Balconies etc. in Aram
Bagh Area**

6164. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether balcony which was not provided earlier in type 'A', 'B' and 'C' quarters allotted to Central Government employees by the Estates Office in DIZ area and Aram Bagh, New Delhi is being provided now;

(b) whether type A and B quarters in Aram Bagh were allotted more than a year ago but have not yet been handed over to CPWD enquiry office and complaints regarding their repair and cleanliness are not attended to and rubbish dumps around these quarters have also not yet been removed; and

(c) if so, the action being taken by Government to solve the problems of the employees residing in this area ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir, except in double storey quarters.

(b) Type A and B quarters in Aram Bagh have not been handed over to the Maintenance Division, but complaints regarding maintenance are being attended to promptly by the Construction Division. Some works are in progress in neighbourhood of the quarters and surplus ma ba/earth is to be removed soon after the works are completed.

(c) Complaints regarding maintenance are regularly attended to.

[English]

Land Acquired by DDA in Village Garonda

6165 SHRI V. SREELNIVASA PRASAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4642 on 29th April, 1985 regarding the land acquired by DDA in village Garonda and state :

(a) when the order of acquisition as issued for the given area of land mentioned by each Khasra number;

(b) the exact amount and rate of compensation paid to each such owner of those lands including their names and addresses alongwith dates of payments so made thereunder; and

(c) the details of persons who were given part compensation and when the balance payment is likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDULGHAFOOR) : (a) The details of the land acquired by the Delhi Administration are as under :—

Khasra No	Area of land Bigha Biswas	Date of notification U/s 4 6	Number and date of Award
1	2	3	4
385	4-10	13.11.59/20 6.66	6-C/71-72 dt. 31.1.79
385	0 08	—do—	—do—
387	6-00	—do—	—do—
388/1	0-04	—do—	—do—
388/2	0-13	—do—	—do—
388/3	0-16	—do—	—do—
388/4	0-16	—do—	—do—
388/5	0-01	—do—	—do—
388/6	0-09	—do—	—do—
388/7	0-11	—do—	—do—
388/8	0-05	—do—	—do—
388/9	0-06	—do—	—do—
388/2/2	0-01	13.11.59/20.6.66	6-C/71-72 dt. 31.1.79
389/3/2	0-02	—do—	—do—

1	2	3	4
389/4/2	0-02	—do—	—do—
389/5	0-08	—do—	—do—
389/6/2	0-03	—do—	—do—
389/7/2	0-05	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/5	0-09	—do—	6-A/71-71 dt. 4 3.72
478/390 to 392/8	0-09	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/6	0-09	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/9	0-09	—do—	—do—
478/090 to 392/10	1-06 min	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/1	0-03	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/2	0-05	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/2	0-09	—do—	—do—
393 min	0-02	—do—	6-C/7.-72 dt.31.1 79
393 min	2-07	—do—	—do—
394	3-03	—do—	—do—
395	2-02	—do—	—do—
402	6-00	—do—	—do—
403 min	0-06	—do—	—do—
403 min	3-12	—do—	—do—
404	4-16	—do—	—do—
405	4-13	—do—	—do—
406	5-17	—do—	—do—
407	3-09	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/10 min	1-04	—do—	6-A/71-71 dt. 4.3.72
478/390 to 392/4	0-01	—do—	—do—
478/390 to 392/7	0-01	—do—	—do—

(b) and (c): More than 400 claimants have been paid part/full compensation. The rate of compensation is given below :

No. of Award	Rate of compensation	Rate of solatium	Rate of Interest
6-A, 71-72	Rs. 1425 per Bigha	15%	6%
6-C/71-72	Rs. 1500/- and Rs.2000/-	15%	6%
(6-C/71-72)	per Bigha		

**Shortage of Water Supply in
Sarojini Nagar**

6166. SHRI NIHAL SINGH JAIN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that the residents of first floor of Blocks E, F, G, H and I in Sarojini Nagar, New Delhi are suffering great hardship on account of acute shortage of water supply in the tanks, flush and taps in the latrine for the last six months; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir. Shortage of water is experienced by the residents especially in Summer season.

(b) NDMC has already taken action to improve filtered water supply in the area inclusive of these blocks by way of Construction of Underground tank with boosting arrangements.

Translation

**Development of Garden Lake Near
Tihar Village**

6167 SHRI LALIT MAKEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) item-wise amount of expenditure incurred on garden lake being developed by Delhi Development Authority between Tihar village and Harinagar in West Delhi during 1980 to March, 1985, year-wise;

(b) whether the earth, which was dug for developing the lake, has again come in the lake and the lake has not been developed during the last three years; and

(c) the time by which the garden-lake will be developed fully indicating the details of the time bound programme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The item-wise amount of expenditure incurred on garden lake being developed by Delhi Development Authority between Tihar Village and Harinagar in West Delhi during 1980 to March, 1985 year-wise is as follows :—

		Rs.
1980-81	Buldozing	34980.00
	Grassing	26847.00
	Muster Roll	52188.74
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
		1,14,015.74
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
1981-82	Good Earth	37693.00
	Edging Path	33200.00
	Digging of Pits	48420.00
	Water supply	73834.00
	Muster Roll	17499.78
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
		2,10,646.78
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
1982-83	Edging of path	20105.00
	Toe & wall	
	fencing	75517.00
	Digging of pits	44950.00
	Edging of path	31410.00
	Grassing	21227.00
	Muster Roll	118612.20
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
		3,11,821.20
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
1983-84	Muster Roll	63173.00
1984-85		NIL
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>
	Grand Total :	6,99,656.72
		<hr style="border-top: 1px dashed black;"/>

(b) No, Sir. However due to soil erosion of the banks during rainy season and deposits of sewer water, some earth has accumulated in the lake. At present the banks are stabilized and disposal of sewer water in the lake of the village has also been stopped. No

excavation of lake has, however, been done during the last three years.

(c) The development work of the lake campus in Tihar village is complete as per landscape plan from the Horticulture point of view. 24 acres of land have been developed as lawn and 11,000 trees have been planted. DDA propose to provide two more tube wells to make this lake perennial and to keep the surrounding area green.

[English]

T.V. Station in Satna

6168. SHRI AZIZ QURESHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a proposal to start a T.V. Station at Satna in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the progress made so far;

(c) The time by which Satna shall be having a T.V. Station; and

(d) if no progress in the matter has been made, the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) : Setting up of a TV Centre at Satna would depend on the availability of resources for TV expansion during the future Plan period.

Creation of Posts in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra

6169. SHRI UTTAMRAO PATIL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Directorate-General of Delhi Doordarshan Kendra has sought permission from the Ministry of Home Affairs/Deprt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms for creation of various posts; if so, the break-up of posts Deputy Directors, S. Os, Assistants, U P.Cs, L.D.Cs, and Class IV for which permission has been sought;

(b) whether there is no ban on the recruitment of employees on daily wages and on promotion of daily wage workers as L.D.C. and peons;

(c) whether with the expansion of TV centres and increase in work-load the number of posts in the said categories has not been increased accordingly; if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether some daily wage workers regularised in service on ad-hoc basis in the month of February, 1984 have not been given increment this year; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Depending upon needs of Doordarshan, posts in various categories are created/continued from time to time. Permission of Department of Personnel is not required to be taken under the Rules.

(b) There is no ban on the recruitment of casual workers for seasonal work. Posts of L.D.C. and Peon are not promotional posts for daily-wage workers.

(c) Increase in the work-load is given due consideration while creating posts in various categories including the categories mentioned above.

(d) 8 daily wage workers were appointed as Peons on ad-hoc basis in the Directorate-General, Doordarshan in February, 1984. All of them were granted annual increments on the due date.

Allotment of Accommodation to the Employees of National Book Trust

6170. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees working in National Book Trust, New Delhi are entitled to Government accommodation, if not the reasons thereof;

(b) whether persons on deputation to N.B.T. are provided with accommodation by NBT in so far as the NBT reimburses the house rent paid by them in full; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) No, Sir. As a matter of policy the employees of autonomous bodies are not eligible for allotment of general pool accommodation. However, Chairman of the Trust has been allowed to retain the Government accommodation with the approval of competent authority.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

DMS/Mother Dairy Milk Booth and Vegetable Depot in Maurya Enclave, Pitampura

6171. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a great demand for the D.M.S. Milk Booth, Mother Dairy Milk Booth and the Mother Dairy Fruit and Vegetable Depot in Maurya Enclave (Pitampura), Delhi;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government keeping in view the increasing population of the area; and

(c) the time by which these facilities are likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Requests have been received for opening of D.M.S. and Mother Dairy milk booths. No request for setting up of Mother Dairy's fruit and vegetable shop has been received from Maurya Enclave.

(b) and (c) : Two insulated containers have been installed at Maurya Enclave for selling toned milk of Mother Dairy.

Delhi Development Authority has allotted a site in Maurya Enclave for construction of a DMS booth. Construction of the booth will be taken up after the approval of Delhi Urban Arts Commission is obtained through Delhi Development Authority.

Amendment in Famine Code

6172. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Famine Code is about forty years old in which no amendments change or improvement has been made since then;

(b) whether Government are considering amending this code or formulating a new code; and

(c) if so, the time by which the code is likely to be overhauled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Famine Codes/relief manuals, which were framed by the respective State Governments, have been in operation since long.

(b) In order to revise and update the various relief manuals, the Central

Government issued guidelines for preparation of new relief manuals as well as for revising/updating of existing relief manuals for dealing with natural calamities in February, 1980.

(c) The following State Governments have intimated that they are in the process of up-dating their existing Manuals : Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

The States of Meghalaya and Sikkim have prepared a draft manual and are in the process of finalisation.

The Government of Karnataka are bringing out regularly a publication covering all orders of State Government on drought situation and action has been taken to bring out Revenue Manual, which will cover natural calamities.

The State of Andhra Pradesh has brought out a Book for Management of Drought. The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has informed that they do not have any famine code.

Transfer of Residential Plots/Houses in Nirman Vihar

6173. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Lessor, has allowed transfer of residential plots/houses in Nirman Vihar, an East Delhi Colony, without consulting the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply Co-operative House Building Society Ltd. which is the lessee of the land, to a non-member of the Society; and

(b) if so, whether such transfers do not constitute violation of the terms of the lease and the action taken by Government to stop such mal-practices ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

[*Translation*]

Replacement of Pipes of Sub-Soil Water in Lodhi Colony

6174 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some pipes of sub-soil water passing through blocks 15, 18 etc. of Lodhi Colony had got damaged at the time of construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium as a result of which ground water is not available there;

(b) whether funds for their replacement have been sanctioned and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in their replacement and the time by which these will be replaced ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) to (c) : No damage was caused to any water pipes by the construction of Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium. However, a portion of unfiltered water CI pipeline measuring about 30 metres, feeding Block No. 18, 19 and 20 in Lodhi Colony, was removed while laying storm water drain by N.D.M.C. The said portion was replaced departmentally and no expenditure was incurred.

[*English*]

Allocation of Flats under SFS in Vijay Mandal Enclave and in East Kailash

6175. SHRI ZAINUL BASHER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3131 on 13 August, 1984 regarding Allocation of flats under SFS in Vijay

Mandal Enclave and in East Kailash and state :

(a) whether the flats of category II in Vijay Mandal Enclave under the Self-financing Scheme of DDA are not yet ready for handing over to the allottees;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the action taken by Government to complete the construction of these flats at early date ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Construction of these house has been delayed on account of the following reasons :—

1. Full site was not available.
2. Shortage of stipulated materials.
3. Stay Order from the High Court.

(c) The work is in progress and shall be completed by 20th June, 1985.

[*Translation*]

Collapse of Cause Way of Multi-Storey Building under Construction by Delhi Development Authority

6176. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any incident involving collapse of cause way of the multi-storey building under construction by DDA has occurred;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents involving collapse of such works under construction occurred during the last one year and the loss of life and property suffered as a result thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check recurrence of such incidents in future ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No other incident of collapses of works of the type mentioned in part (a) of the question has been reported during the last one year. However, a portion of a retaining wall of Nehru Camp, Kalkaji Extension, collapsed on 21-3-85 in which one woman and 3 children who were residing by the site of the wall died.

(c) Strict quality control measures are being taken to execute the works as per specifications. In addition, an enquiry into each of the two incidents referred above, had been made for fixing responsibility as well as suggesting remedial measures to avoid recurrence of such incidents. Follow-up action is being taken by DDA.

[*English*]

Schemes for Production of High Milk Breed Animals

6177. SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for production of high milk breed animals in low milk field areas of the country to bring real breakthrough in the 20-Point Programme; and

(b) what steps, if any, have been taken or are contemplated in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHADRAKAR) : (a) and (b): Yes, Sir. For increasing milk production potential, some of the schemes/programmes are Operation Flood, Cattle and Buffalo

Development using frozen semen outside Operation Flood, Intensive Cattle Development Projects and Key Village Blocks. A number of Cattle Breeding Farms have been set up in Central and State Sectors to produce high quality indigenous bulls for use in cattle development projects in the field. Progeny testing programme of cross-bred bulls is also underway.

Amendment of Child Labour Act

6178. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to amend the Child Labour Act to provide deterrent punishment for violation of the Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which legislation will be brought forward ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to amend the Employment of Children Act, 1938, to enhance the penalties for the violation of the provisions relating to the employment of children. It is proposed to soon introduce in Parliament an amendment Bill in this behalf.

Help of Expert Agency in Working of DDA

6179. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether with a view to bring about basic changes in the working of the Delhi Development Authority, Government propose to seek help of an expert agency;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which this agency is going to commence its work;

(c) whether this agency would also review the works completed by D.D.A. so far; and

(d) if not, the jurisdiction thereof;

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No proposal of this kind is being considered by the Government at present.

(b) to (d) : The question do not arise.

Opening of more Coal Depots for Supply of Coal at Fair Prices

6180. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleasee to state :

(a) The comparative number of coal depots and fair price shops opened in the country for the benefit of the people;

(b) the criteria laid down for opening such depots and the number of coal depots opened State-wise for supply of coal to the people at fair prices; and

(c) if such depots have not been opened whether Government propose to make arrangements for opening the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Basic Services for Urban Poor in the Country

6181. SHRI B.V. DESAI : SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a national conference to discuss the approach and strategy for extending basic service to the urban poor was held on April 10, 1985 in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the main points of subjects discussed;

(c) if so, the decisions arrived at;

(d) whether the meeting was organised by the Ministry in collaboration with UNICEF; and

(e) to what extent UNICEF has agreed to help the basic services to be made available to the urban poor in India during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b) : A conference of State Secretaries in charge of urban development and the district collectors was held in New Delhi on 10th April, 1985 to discuss the various aspects about the implementation of the new Urban Basic Services Programme in the country during the next Master Plan of Operations 1985-89 with UNICEF assistance. The Conference was held with a view to discuss the main features, scope and stages of the proposed U.B.S. programme for extending the basic services to the urban poor in the selected districts all over the country.

(c) The conference appreciated the idea of taking the district as a unit of planning with the district collector being responsible for the overall supervision of the U.B.S. project in his district. A time bound programme was also agreed upon in the Conference for the various pre-project formalities namely :

- (i) The detailed operational guidelines are to be finalised by the Ministry in consultation with UNICEF.
- (ii) Confirmation by 15th May, 1985 by the State Governments about the districts which have been tentatively identified for taking up project under the U.B.S. programme.
- (iii) Selection of U.B.S. Coordinators of the concerned

districts by the State Governments by 15th May, 1985.

(iv) The Urban Basic Services Coordinators would undergo a training programme in Hyderabad.

(v) The U.B.S. Coordinators after their training should prepare the plan of action and send the same to this Ministry by 15th July, 1985.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) UNICEF has committed an assistance of \$9.2 million during the Master Plan of Operations 1985-89. UNICEF's financial year is on the calendar year basis and the assistance to be made available in the financial year 1985-86 have not been earmarked specifically.

[*Translation*]

Research Centre for Fruits in Vidarbha

6182. **SHRIMATI USHA CHOUDHARI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the places selected in Vidarbha division of Maharashtra for setting up of a research centre for fruits like oranges and other Citrus fruits;

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

(c) the outline of the scheme formulated in this respect and the time by which the said centre will start functioning to achieve the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Nagpur, Sir.

(b) and (c) : One Regional Research Station of the Indian Institute

of Horticultural Research, Bangalore was sanctioned to be set up at Nagpur during the Sixth Plan for research on tackling the problems of orange cultivation. The Station would be set up as soon as the land selected for the purpose is transferred by the Government of Maharashtra to the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Station will work primarily to tackle the serious production problems of Nagpur oranges and improve their quality with the objective of making orange cultivation more remunerative. In view of the importance of the crop and the seriousness of the problem affecting oranges, it has been proposed to convert this Station into an independent National Research Centre on Citrus during the Seventh Plan. The proposal is presently with the Planning Commission as a part of the ICAR's Seventh Plan.

[English]

Points of Difference in Various Enactments Relating to Employment of Child Labour

6183. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware of the points of difference in various enactments relating to employment of Child Labour and the resultant weakness in implementation of the Labour Laws and defects in the objectives of such Acts; and

(b) if so, the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee on Child Labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : In order to look into the causes leading to and the problems arising out of employment of children a Committee on Child Labour headed by Shri M.S. Gurupadaswamy was set up. The Committee after taking into account the existing laws relating to the employment of children, had inter-alia recommended

that to avoid any ambiguity in respect of the basic objectives, the existing laws relating to prohibition and regulation of employment of children should be consolidated into a single comprehensive one.

The recommendation was accepted with certain modifications.

In pursuance of the decision of the last Labour Ministers' Conference, a Committee consisting of State Labour Ministers of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal was set up to examine, inter-alia, the need for a comprehensive legislation on child labour. The Committee has now submitted its report to the Government which will be placed in the Labour Ministers' Conference on the 11th May, 1985.

Grant of Sampath Committee Concessions to New Sugar Units

6184. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) how many letters of intent were issued after June, 1983 for setting up new sugar factories in Maharashtra;

(b) whether the National Co-operative Development Corporation have declared their inability to finance units whose letter of intent were issued after June, 1983;

(c) if so, whether the date of issue of such letters of intent will be extended or made effective from the date loan was made available by public financial institutions; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Nine letters of intent were issued after January, 1983 for setting up new sugar factories in Maharashtra.

(b) The proposal for sanction of Central Share of assistance towards share capital by National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) is considered after the concerned Cooperative has fulfilled the following conditions :

- (i) The Cooperative should have placed orders for plant and machinery.
- (ii) The Cooperative should have made adequate arrangements to obtain term finance from the financing institutions for its block capital requirements. The term loan application to this effect should have at least been submitted to the Central financing institutions.
- (iii) The State Government should have provided share capital more than Rs. 70 lakhs.
- (iv) The share capital from growers should have reached to a reasonable level.

The State Government of Maharashtra indicated in December, 1984 about requirement of financial assistance in respect of 7 Cooperative sugar factories which were issued letters of intent after June, 1983. It was observed that those 7 units had not fulfilled various conditions and as such, in February, 1985, the Government of Maharashtra were informed accordingly. Government of Maharashtra again approached National Cooperative Development Corporation (N.C.D.C.) in February/March, 1985 for financial assistance in respect of only 2 units. These proposals were not complete and, therefore, could not be considered for sanction of assistance during 1984-85. The State Government, however, has been requested to send necessary information in this regard.

N.C.D.C. has planned to assist at least 10 new units under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 1985-86

financial year which may cover at least 6 units in Maharashtra which had been issued letter of intent in November/December, 1983. The proposal will, however, be considered on merits of each case subject to fulfilment of prescribed conditions.

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

Research Activities at ICRISAT

6185. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether ICRISAT Research Centre at Hyderabad is exempted from the application of some Indian laws, on the ground that it is US owned establishment;

(b) if so, whether the research activities of ICRISAT are a closely granted secrets, even from the Union Government;

(c) whether after the Bhopal disaster, it has been decided by Government to conduct a probe into the research work at ICRISAT; and

(d) whether this responsibility has been given to the Chief of the Union Carbide Laboratory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The research activities of ICRISAT are well known to Government and in fact there is close interaction between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research/Department of Agricultural Research and Education and ICRISAT.

(c) and (d) : Government have not announced any examination or any probe into the research activities of ICRISAT nor there is any connection between the probe referred to and ICRISAT.

Ban on Cultural Exchange with South Africa

6186. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been an International ban on Political, Economic and Cultural exchanges with South Africa and India is a party to these sanctions;

(b) whether two films produced in South Africa are being shown in India currently;

(c) if so, whether it has dishonoured the International sanction and if so, persons responsible for this violation; and

(d) steps Government propose to take to rectify this serious omission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) According to United Nations Resolutions, there is a complete ban on political, economic, cultural, commercial, communications, transport and other forms of exchanges with South Africa. India has subscribed to these United Nations Resolutions and observes this total boycott.

(b) to (d) : There are allegations that the films "GODS MUST BE CRAZY" and "BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE" which are being exhibited in India had been produced in South Africa. These films were certified by the Central Board of Film Certification in 1982 and 1979 respectively.

(i) *GODS MUST BE CRAZY* : The applicant of this film was M/s Sujathas, Madras-8. According to the applicant, the film was produced in British West Indies. Against column 11 of the application

form asking for information whether the film was produced by or in collaboration with South African or Rhodesian nationals etc., the applicant had declared "Not Applicable". According to the applicant, the film was imported under open General Licence.

(ii) *BEAUTIFUL PEOPLE* : Application for certification was received on 23.10.79. The applicant had indicated in the application form that the film was produced in U.S.A. and was imported under licence No. 1841943 dated 18.7.77.

The questions whether these two films were in fact produced in South Africa and if so, how the import of these films was allowed into India are being examined in consultation with concerned authorities.

Products Provided with I.S.I. Mark

6187. DR. G.S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state the names of the companies and the details of their products on which the Indian Standard Institution (I.S.I.) has provided with the ISI Trade Mark from June, 1984 to April, 1985?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : The number of licences granted by the Indian Standards Institution (ISI) during June, 1984 to April, 22nd, 1985 is 1061. The names of the licensees and the Indian Standards covering the products for which licences have been granted are published in ISI Bulletin every month.

Increase in Production of Pepper

6188. SHRI K. MOHANDAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the production figures of pepper during the past three years, with year-wise breakup;

(b) whether any effort is being made to increase the per hectare yield of pepper; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) All India production of black pepper during last three years is as follows :

1981-82	—	29.2 thousand tonnes
1982-83	—	26.6 „
1983-84	—	23.0 „

(b) and (c): Research on several aspects of Pepper is in progress at Panniyur (Kerala), Chintapalli (Andhra Pradesh) and Sirsi (Karnataka) Centres under the All India Coordinated Research Improvement Project on Spices and Cashew and also at the Calicut Regional Station of the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute. A research component of an IDA-aided project (Kerala Agricultural Development Project) is also in progress at the Kerala Agricultural University, Vellanikara, Trichur and at the Central Plantation Crops Research Institute, Kasaragod, Kerala. The achievements under these research programmes include standardisation of a rapid method of multiplying pepper, development of a systemic fungicide 'Metalaxyl' which is found effective against 'quick wilt' disease of pepper etc.

Five Day Working Week in Private Sector

6189. SHRI E.S.M. PAKBER MOHAMMED : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to implement the "Five day method of working" in Private Sector as being

introduced in the Government offices and if so, by what time it will be done; and

(b) whether the Government will have any revenue loss by this system and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Vegetable Project of Mother Dairy Delhi

6190. SHRI B.B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment, including commercial value of land for the Mother Dairy's vegetable project for Delhi;

(b) the monthly running expenses of staff and services for each vegetable booth, including commercial rental value;

(c) the sales turnover for each vegetable booth;

(d) whether vegetables are being collected and purchased directly from farmers and if so, difference between prices paid to farmers and consumer prices;

(e) whether consumer prices of Mother Dairy's vegetable booth are at par with those of an average vegetable retailer in Delhi; and

(f) if so, reasons for setting up these booths without a cooperative house?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The total investment in the Project Report for Fruit and Vegetable distribution in

Delhi by National Dairy Development Board is envisaged at Rs. 25.22 crores. The plots for retail outlets have been allotted on a monthly licence fee of Rs. 125/- per plot and hence the question of commercial rental value does not arise. The fruit and vegetable retail outlets are manned by concessionaries who are paid 8 paise per kg. commission on the produce given to them. It is not possible to indicate the expenses incurred on services like water, electricity, etc. at the retail outlets, since no payment has been made so far.

(c) The average sales turnover for the 10 retail outlets from 1st May to 7th May, 1985 was about 95 quintals per day roughly valued at Rs. 33,000/-.

(d) Currently about 50 percent of the vegetables are procured directly from the farmers. The price of vegetables varies from day to day and it is not possible to give the details of consumers and producers' price of the different vegetables being marketed.

(e) From the sales turnover of the retail outlets, it would appear that there is a price advantage in view of the quality of fruits and vegetables being supplied through Mother Dairy retail outlets as compared to average vegetable retailer in Delhi.

(f) The booths have been set up supplying good quality fruits and vegetables at reasonable prices to consumers of Delhi. This programme is proposed to be backed up by organising fruit and vegetable producers cooperative societies.

Seminar on Child Labour

6191. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR
MISHRA :
SHRIMATI USHA
CHOUDHARI :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have

taken a note of the recently held Seminar on Child Labour in New Delhi;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Seminar attended by various Social action groups have demanded a protector general to oversee the implementation of the Child Labour Welfare and Labour Laws;

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any action in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d): The Government has seen a news report regarding a Seminar organised in New Delhi by the Centre of Concern for Child Labour published in various news papers. According to the news report Prof. K.D. Gangrade had stated in the Seminar that Government should appoint a Protector General to oversee the implementation of child welfare and labour laws. At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Provision of Market Facility Near Vivek Vihar

6192. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of residents have started residing in Yojana Vihar, Manak Vihar, Shreshta Vihar and Vigyan Vihar colonies near Vivek Vihar :

(b) if so, whether D.D.A. propose to provide market facility in these colonies, if so, when ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c): The Delhi Development Authority have approved the lay-out plans of two convenient shopping centres in Yojana Vihar and one shopping centre in Shreshta Vihar and the detailed estimates for the construction are being worked out by them. DDA are also planning the lay-out of one convenient shopping centre in Vigyan Vihar. There is no site in Manak Vihar for shopping centre in its layout. The D.D.A. expect that these facilities would become available by the time the colonies are fully populated.

Action on Directives Issued by Supreme Court in its Judgement on Bandhua Mukti Morcha

6193. SHRI K. RAMA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the details of 21 directives that have been issued by the supreme Court of India in its judgement on Bandhua Mukti V. Union of India to the Centre and the Haryana Government and the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether the Central Board of Workers' Education has organised, in pursuance to Supreme Court's advice, periodic camps near the sites of stone quarries and stone crushers in Faridabad district to make the workers aware of the rights and benefits they are entitled to under the social welfare and labour laws and if so the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) These directives relate to constitution of Vigilance Committees under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, identification of bonded labourers, payment of minimum wages to the workers of the stone quarries and crushers in Faridabad; payment of exact wages in case of payment on truck basis; direct payment of wages to the workmen without the involvement of any middleman or intermediary; organisation of

periodic camps near the sites of stone quarries and crushers in Faridabad District for educating the workers about the rights and benefits available to them under various social welfare and labour laws; control of dust emitted by stone crushers; supply of pure drinking water, provision of conservancy facilities and adequate first-aid and medical facilities to the workers; training of workmen engaged in blasting operations; provision of maternity benefits and creche facilities to the women workers and expeditious settlement of cases of compensation in the event of injury to the workmen, etc.

Necessary action was taken to comply with these directives and Counter-Affidavits explaining the upto-date position of implementation thereof was filed in the Supreme Court by the Central Government as well as the Government of Haryana. The Bandhua Mukti Morcha has recently filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court in this case. In their order dated 24.4.1985, the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government and the Government of Haryana to file the Counter-Affidavits explaining the latest position of implementation of the directives. A counter-affidavit explaining the latest position in respect of the directives with which the Central Government is concerned has already been filed in the Supreme Court on 7th May, 1985. The Government of Haryana are filing their Counter-Affidavit separately.

(b) Yes, Sir. So far, 20 such educational camps have been organised at different sites which were attended by 850 workers.

Construction of Primary School Buildings Under RLEGP

6194. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments have taken up the scheme of

constructing primary school buildings under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) if so, the names of the States where primary school buildings are under construction under the above programme;

(c) whether primary school buildings are under construction in Orissa under the above scheme; and

(d) if so, the progress made so far in implementing such programme in Orissa and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : Some State Governments, including the Government of Orissa, have furnished projects for construction of primary school buildings under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). These projects have been approved. The names of States where projects for construction of primary school buildings have been approved are given in the attached statement. These projects are in various stages of construction. However, it is expected that the information regarding the progress made in implementing these projects will become available after some time as the year 1984-85 has only recently ended.

Losses Suffered by State Farms Corporation of India

6195. DR. A.K. PATEL :
SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) losses suffered by each unit of the State Farms Corporation of India in each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the location, area and total investment till date in each unit; and

(c) steps taken to eliminate the possibility of losses in each of the farms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : A Statement is enclosed.

(c) Agriculture being mainly dependent on water, the major constraints of the Corporation is inadequate availability of irrigation water at the crucial time at some of the farms i.e. Suratgarh and Sardargarh. To overcome this, the construction of link channel from the Ghaggao Depression is in process. Damage to crops due to forcible grazing by the cattle belonging to the nearby village and consequent losses had been a menace. A Committee appointed by the Rajasthan Government, in consultation with the local villagers has decided to allow controlled authorised grazing. This is expected to improve the situation. To improve the irrigation efficiency and minimise water losses due to seepage, lining of water courses is going on speedily at Jetsar, Hissar and Bahraich Farms. Diversification activities have been taken up and it is planned to set up Animal Husbandry Unit at Jetsar and Cannanore Farms and Fisheries Unit at Bahraich and Kokilabari Farms. Corporation also proposes to set up forestry in some of the farms including field and fodder production. Besides, the following, various important measures have been taken to reduce losses and improve performance :

(a) Optimum utilisation of land and irrigation water at each of the Unit;

(b) Sowing of crops strictly according to optimum moisture condition and laid down time schedule;

(c) To ensure timely supply and application of various inputs like fertilisers and agro-chemicals;

(d) To exercise strict budgetary control; and

(e) To exercise strict disciplinary measures for delinquent employees.

Statement
Location, Area, Investment Made and Losses Suffered by Units of State Farms Corporation of India Limited

Year ending 30th June

Location in State-wise	Suratgarh (Rajasthan)	Sardargarh (Rajasthan)	Jetsar (Rajasthan)	Hissar Haryana)	Ladhowal (Punjab)	Raichur (Karnataka)	Chengam (T.N)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<i>Area in hectares</i>	5,127	5,996	5,393	2,715	1,163	2,960	3,906
<i>Net Investment as on 30th June, 1984.</i>	212.34	218.99	187.52	236.39	99.13	106.20	99.88
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>							
<i>Accumulated Losses</i>	—	14.23	—	—	93.13	270.44	178.60
<i>(Total Investments Including Losses)</i>	211.34	233.22	187.52	236.39	192.26	376.64	278.48
<i>Losses/Profit of each unit</i>							
<i>(—) (+) (Rs. in lakhs)</i>							
<i>For the year 1981-82</i>	(—)4.21	(+)0.88	(+)37.34	(+)105.19	(—)19.06	(—)36.97	(—)11.26
<i>For the year 1982-83</i>	(—)44.52	(—)13.56	(+)26.83	(+) 98.37	(+) 2.69	(—)39.32	(—)14.10
<i>For the year 1983-84</i>	(—)35.69	(—)71.66	(—)39.63	(+) 37.67	(—) 8.06	(—)28.07	(—)35.43
<i>For the year 1984-85</i>	(+)70.00	(—)13.00	(—)12.00	(+)140.00	(+) 1.00	(—)34.00	(—)20.00
<i>(Expected)</i>							

Does not include Headquarters expenditure.

Year ending 30th June

Location in State-wise	Kokilabari (Assam)	(Cannanore (Kerala)	Raebareli (U.P.)	Bahraich (U.P.)	Babai (M.P.)	Land Dev. Unit (Rajasthan)
(1)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<i>Area in hectares</i>	1,986	3,060	191	3,828	**	
Net Investment as on 30th June, 1984 Rs. in lakhs)	98.79	431.43	17.04	283.16	5.38	11.42
Accumulated Losses	94.40	48.40	27.29	302.84	0.08	—
(Total Investments Including Losses	193.19	479.83	44.33	586.00	5.46	11.42
** In the process of being taken over.						
<i>Does not include Headquarters expenditure</i>						
Losses/Profit of each unit :						
(-) (+) (Rs. in lakhs)						
For the year 1981-82	(-)6.97	(+) 1.85	(-) 1.28	(-)32.00	—	(+)2.83
For the year 1982-83	(+)3.59	(-) 5.30	(-)2.52	(-)35.09	—	(-)1.62
For the year 1983-84	(+)4.89	(-)20.01	(-)3.60	(-)34.58	(-) 0.08	(+)7.11
For the year 1984-85	(+)7.00	(+) 3.00	(-)1.50	(-)45.50	(-)16.50	(+)3.00
Year ending 30th June'						

**Appointment of Production Assistants
in Delhi Doordarshan**

6196. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a selection committee was constituted for appoint of production assistants in Delhi Doordarshan in December, 1984 ;

(b) whether this committee had completed selection ;

(c) whether the Director-General of Doordarshan received representation from some production staff about the nature of these selections ; and

(d) if so, Governments reaction thereto ?

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

(c) and (d) : Representations of some casual Production Assistants against the selection of candidates by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi for regular recruitment of Production Assistants are being examined.

**House Building Advance to Central
Government Employees**

6197. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the maximum limits and rules for giving house building advances to employees of Central Government.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : The main provisions of House Building Advance Rules in these respects are as follows :

(1) *Eligibility* : House Building Advance is granted to the following

categories of Central Government servants :—

(i) Permanent Central Government servants.

(ii) Central Govt. servants not falling in category (i) above who have rendered at least 10 years continuous service, provided that they do not hold a permanent appointment under a State Govt. and the sanctioning authority is satisfied that they are likely to continue in the service of the Central Govt. at least till the house for which the advance is sanctioned, is built and/or mortgaged to the Government.

(iii) Members of All India Services deputed for services under the Central Govt.

(2) *Purpose* : An advance is granted for :

(i) Constructing a new house/ acquisition of a ready-built flat on outright purchase basis.

(ii) Purchase of a flat under the Self-Financing Housing Registration Scheme of DDA, NOIDA, etc.

(iii) Enlarging living accommodation in an existing house owned by the Govt. servant.

(3) *Quantum of Advance* : The quantum of advance for construction of a new house/acquiring a ready-built house/flat will be

(i) 100 month's pay or

(ii) Rs. 1.25 lakhs (Rs. 40,000 in case of enlargement) or

(iii) Repaying capacity or

- (iv) Cost of construction/Price of the flat excluding the amount paid for initial registration, whichever is the least of the above.

(4) *Cost Ceiling Limits* : The cost of the house to be built/purchased should not exceed :

- (a) Rs. 1.25 lakhs for employees whose 100 months' basic pay is upto Rs. 80,000.
- (b) Rs. 2 00 lakhs for employees whose 100 months basic pay exceeds Rs. 80,000 but is upto Rs. 1,70,000.
- (c) Rs. 3.00 lakhs for employees whose 100 months' basic pay exceeds Rs. 1,70,000.

[*Translation*]

Medical Aid for Working Children under ESI Scheme

6198. SHRI SURESH KURUP : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state whether Government propose to provide free medical aid for the working children bringing them within the purview of ESI Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The child labour employed in establishments covered under the Employees' State Insurance Act and drawing wages below Rs. 6 per day are already entitled to free medical care and cash benefits under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme. The question of further extension of the scheme to establishments which generally employ child labour is engaging the attention of the Government.

[*English*]

Non-Availability of Food

6199. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister

of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had achieved a fair degree of self sufficiency on the food front and yet a sizeable number of its population still go to bed hungry each day ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) : The compound rate of growth of food-grains production between 1950-51 to 1983-84 at 2.61 per cent was significantly higher than the average 2.26 per cent annual growth rate of population during the same period. The growth rate of foodgrain production further accelerated to 4.3 per cent during the period 1979 80 to 1983-84 which was higher than the Sixth Plan target of 3.9 per cent. Record production of foodgrains at 151.5 Million tonnes in 1983-84 followed by another bumper harvest in 1984-85, apart from easing domestic availability, helped in building up buffer stock significantly and attaining self-sufficiency on food front. The imports of foodgrains have been entirely eliminated except to honour the commitments already contracted.

Besides increasing food production, it has been the policy of the Government to ensure adequacy of food stocks in all parts of the country for public distribution system so that all people, at all times have both physical and economic access to the food they need. Through a package of poverty alleviation programmes, the Government is improving the purchasing power of those who suffer from want of food because of poverty.

[*Translation*]

Companion Cropping

6200. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether more and more farmers have taken to companion cropping ;

(b) the States where this cultivation is practised more than in other States and with that results : and

(c) whether Government propose to popularise this form cultivation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes Sir, companion cropping, with a view to minimise the risk and increase returns per ha. is being practised in suitable combinations of crops in all the States of the country, appropriate to the agro-climatic situation.

(b) and (c) : One of the strategies recommended for increasing production of oilseeds and pulses is inter-cropping (or companion cropping) with jowar, bajra, maize, sugarcane, cotton, tobacco and wheat. This practice is gaining popularity in most of the States, particularly in Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, West Bengal, M.P., U.P., Gujarat, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. It has been seen that the production is generally increasing in areas where this practise has been adopted by majority of the farmers.

[*English*]

Production of Arhar Per Hectare

6201. SHRI BEZHAWADA PAPI READY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Arhar yield per hectare was 89 kg/hectare in 1960-61 and this has dropped to 678 kg/per hectare in 1982-83 and if so, reasons thereof ; and

(b) steps proposed to be taken to reorganise Research and Development Wing in the Ministry for its useful contribution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The per hectare productivity of arhar was 849 Kgs in 1960-61, Kgs in 1982-83 and 769 Kgs in 1983-84. Pulses including arhar are generally taken under rainfed conditions and by small and marginal farmers with little application of inputs such as HYV seeds, fertilisers, plant protection etc. Further the crop is highly susceptible to frost and pest diseases. As such, its productivity fluctuates with the seasonal conditions and rainfall behaviour in any year.

(b) Research and Development Wing of the Government is continually geared to increase the production and productivity of agricultural crops including arhar.

Amount Spent on Advertisements by DAVP

6202. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount spent by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 on all advertisements issued by them, year-wise ;

(b) the ratio/amount spent on advertisements issued to various newspapers State-wise during the above four years, year-wise ;

(c) the ratio/amount spent on advertisements issued to big, medium and small newspapers during the above four years, year-wise and category-wise ; and

(d) the ratio/amount spent on advertisements during the above four

years, year-wise issued to English and language newspapers, language-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The total expenditure incurred on release of advertisements through Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity, excluding the amount spent on advertisements issued to officially-managed Employment News/Rozgar Samachar during the period 1981-82 to 1983-84, year-wise is as under :

Year	Amount (In Rs.)
1981-82	3,92,39,879
1982-83	3,99,67,460
1983-84	3,90,43,826

Similar information for 1984-85 is under compilation and shall be laid on the table of the House in due course.

(b) The Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity does not maintain these records state-wise.

(c) The requisite information for the period 1981-82 to 1983-84, year-wise, is given in the attached Statement-I. Similar information for 1984-85 is under compilation and shall be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

(d) The requisite information for the period 1981-82 to 1983-84 year-wise, is given in the attached Statement-II. Similar information for 1984-85 is being compiled and shall be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Statement-I

Category	Amount spent (In rupees) (Excluding the amount spent on advertisements released to Rozgar Samachar/Employment News)	Percentage
1981-82		
Big	1,96,36,913	50.04
Medium	1,02,89,770	26.22
Small	93,13,196	23.74
1982-83		
Big	1,34,90,978	33.76
Medium	1,28,26,730	32.09
Small	1,36,49,752	34.15
1983-84		
Big	1,50,51,307	38.55
Medium	1,26,82,362	32.48
Small	1,13,10,157	28.97

Statement-II

Annual Value of Advertisements Released by Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity to New-papers/Periodicals during the Years 1981-82, 1982-83 and 1983-84 (Language-wise).

Language	1981-82	%age	1982-83	%age	1983-84	%age
	2	3	4	5	6	7
	(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)		(In Rs.)	
English	11842645	30.18	7241349	18.12	8808870	22.56
Hindi	10031103	25.56	13332897	33.36	12624664	32.33
Urdu	2661522	6.79	3566958	8.93	2962265	7.59
Punjabi	842642	2.15	1253976	3.14	1043720	2.67
Sindhi	168621	0.43	153199	0.30	142179	0.36
Gujarat	2123436	5.41	2214647	5.54	2064187	5.29
Marathi	2134718	5.44	2527699	6.30	2533879	6.49
Bengali	3306235	8.43	2663472	6.67	2654095	6.80
Manipuri	44223	0.11	36803	0.09	41005	0.11
Assamese	348039	0.89	352268	0.88	347384	0.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Oriya	475705	1.21	580879	1.45	639668	1.64
Tamil	1360852	3.47	2012279	5.04	1781001	4.56
Telugu	1076558	2.74	1092424	2.73	828410	2.12
Malayalam	1976027	5.04	1915849	4.79	1706959	4.37
Kannada	816183	2.08	972167	2.43	782522	2.00
Mizo/Khasi	29336	0.07	21749	0.06	40558	0.10
Konkani	478	0.00	9335	0.02	6543	0.02
Sanskrit	1343	0.00	13354	0.03	25932	0.07
Nepali	213	0.00	5156	0.01	9976	0.03
Total	30239879	100.00	39967460	100.00	39043826	100.00

NOTE : The above statement does not include the cost of advertisements issued to officially managed Employment News/Rozgar Samachar.

Commission for Shortcomings in PDS

6203. SHRI H. A. DORA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any Commission to go into the defects in the Public Distribution System ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The working of the Public Distribution System is being reviewed constantly in consultation with the States/Union Territories and efforts to improve the system are a continuing process. In view of this, setting up of a Commission for the purpose is not considered necessary.

Funds for Housing Scheme for West Bengal

6204. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand of Government of West Bengal for fund for housing schemes have not been met for the years 1983-84 and 1984-85 ;

(b) whether because of short supply of funds from Central Government the conditions in slums in Greater Calcutta as well as in interior villages of West Bengal are deteriorating ; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to stop further deterioration of conditions in these place ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) The demand of the Government of West Bengal for funds for Housing during 1983-84 and 1984-85 had been substantially met.

(b) and (c) : Both 'Housing' and 'Urban Development' are State subjects. The State Governments/U. Ts. are free to formulate and implement housing and slums improvement schemes as per their needs and plan priorities. Central assistance is given in the shape of block loans and block grants without being tied to any particular head of development or scheme.

Amendments Made in the Central Information Service Rules, 1959

6205. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of amendments made to date in the original Central Information Service Rules, 1959 ; and

(b) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Eighty four (84) amendments have so far been carried out in the CIS Rules, 1959.

(b) The requisite information is contained in the Statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library See No. LT—1113/85]

Production of Coarse Cereals

6206. SHRI G. BHOOPATHY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether productivity of coarse cereals has stagnated since 1975-76

and if so corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether it has not been possible to maintain productivity of 733 kg/hectare reached in 1981-82 due to failure of Agricultural Research and Development infrastructure ; and

(c) if so, steps taken to revamp the Research and Development Wing ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The productivity of coarse cereals achieved in 1983-84 was much higher than those in preceding years since 1975-76. However, steps have been taken/proposed to be taken to improve it by expansion of area under high yielding varieties programme ; extension of new crop production technology ; production of quality seeds of high yielding hybrids/varieties ; timely and adequate supply of inputs viz., seeds, fertilisers, plant protection chemicals, etc.

(b) It has been possible to achieve the productivity of 818 kilogram per hectare in 1983-84.

(c) Activities to improve productivity are being continued and strengthened both under research and development aspects.

Agricultural universities and Institutes under Indian Council of Agriculture Research, etc ; have developed a number of high yielding hybrids/varieties capable of yielding from 2 to 6 tonnes per hectare with the adoption of recommended package of practices. The extension system operated by State Agriculture Departments is engaged in transfer of technology.

A Central Sector Scheme of minikit demonstrations is also being implemented to popularise newly released varieties.

Convening of Indian Labour Conference

6207. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether he intends to convene an Indian Labour Conference shortly ;

(b) if so, which are the trade unions that would be invited to this meeting ;

(c) whether there are differences among the unions on their representation at the Conference ; and

(d) if so, the issues to be placed before the conference ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d) : Yes, Sir, the time, composition and the agenda items have not been decided.

World Bank's Financial Assistance for Water Scheme in Bombay

6208. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are some drinking Water Schemes for Bombay for which World Bank's financial assistance has been sought ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) whether these schemes are pending because the World Bank's assistance has not been made available for the concerned schemes ; and

(d) if so, the time by which the assistance will be made available and scheme completed ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) ; (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : The World Bank (International Development Association) provided a credit of 55 million US dollars for the first Bombay water supply and sewerage project. This project has already been completed.

Another credit of 196 million US dollars has also been agreed to by the Bank for the second Bombay water supply and sewerage project which is currently under implementation. This project aims at augmenting city's water supply by 100 MGD.

The Government of India has also posed to the Bank the third Bombay water supply and sewerage project which aims at augmenting the city's water supply by another 100 MGD. Extension of credit for this project is presently under consideration of the Bank.

(d) The second Bombay water supply and sewerage project is expected to be completed by March, 1987.

[*Translation*]

Development of National Desert Parks

6209. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places where National Parks have been developed in the country and how they have helped in the place of development of the country;

(b) the special achievements of the National Desert Park at Jaisalmer so far; and

(c) how far it has contributed to the desert development so far and the programme formulated for the growth of the above National Park ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) National Parks are set up for preserving ecological processes and genetic diversity, through the conservation of the ecological, faunal, floral, geomorphological and zoological characteristics of different ecosystems in the country. They, thus contribute towards maintaining the ecological security of the country. 54 National Parks have so far been set up in the country. The name of places where they have been set up are given in the attached Statement.

(b) and (c) : The Desert National Parks established at Jaisalmer is intended to regenerate the natural desert ecosystem and conserve its floral and fauna over an area of about 3000 sq. kms. in the districts of Jaisalmer and Barmer. The programme formulated for the growth of the Park includes protection of desert habitat, regeneration of desert plants, water conservation, construction of nadies, guzzlers, establishment of wood fossil park etc.

The work of fencing, reseeding, development of water holes and water conservation has been stated. An area of about 4,000 hectares has been fenced and brought under the Sewan grass and other desert plants. Plantations have been taken up over 240 hectares and wood fossil park has been developed at Akal in Jaisalmer district. Six guzzlers, 8 tanks, 2 tubewells and 5 nadies have been constructed. The park is still under construction and hence, it is too early to assess its contribution to the development of the desert areas and the Conservation of its flora and fauna.

Statement*List of National Parks in India as on. 1-1-1985*

Sl. No.	Name of the National Park	Location District	Area in Sq. Kms.
1	2	3	4
ASSAM			
1.	Kaviranga National Park	Sibsagar & Naogaon	430.00
GUJARAT			
1.	Gir National Park	Junagadh	24.50
2.	Vansda National Park	Valsad	24.50
3.	Marine National Park	Jamnagar	110.00
4.	Yelavadar National Park	Bhavnagar	17.83
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
1.	Dachigam National Park	Sri Nagar	141.00
2.	Kistwar National Park	Sri Nagar	400.00
3.	Hemis High Altitude National Park	Sri Nagar	300.00
KARNATARA			
1.	Bandipur National Park	Mysore	874.20
2.	Nagarhole National Park	Mysore Coorg	571.55
3.	Bennerghatta National Park	Bangalore (Anekal)	104.00
MADHYA PRADESH			
1.	Kanha National Park	Mandla, Balaghat	940.00
2.	Madhav National Park	Shivpuri	156.15
3.	Bandhavgarh National Park	Shahdol	105.00
4.	Sanjay National Park	Sidhi/Surguja	1938.00
5.	Satpura National Park	Hoshangabad	524.00
6.	Panna National Park	Panna	543.00
7.	Indravati National Park	Bastar	1258.00

1	2	3	4
8.	Van Vihar Bhopal Zoo National Park	Bhopal	4.41
9.	Fossil National Park	Mandla	0.27
10.	Kanger Valley National Park	Bastar	200.00
11.	Pench National Park	Seoni	293 00
KERALA			
1.	Eravikulam National Park	Idukki	97.00
2.	Silent Valley National Park	Palghat	335 00
3.	Periyar Tager Reserve National Park	Idukki	350.00
MAHARASHTRA			
1.	Tadoba National Park	Chandrapura	116.55
2.	Panch National Park	Nagpur	257.26
3.	Nawegaon National Park	Bhandara	133.83
4.	Borivili National Park	Bombay	67.97
ORISSA			
1	North Simlipal National Park	Mayurbhanj	303.00
MANIPUR			
1.	Keibul Lam Jao National Park	Manipur Central	40.00
2.	Sirohi National Park	East Distt.	41.30
RAJASTHAN			
1.	Keoladeo National Park	Bharatpur	29.00
2.	Ranthambore National Park	Swai Madhopur	392.00
3.	Desert National Park	Jaisalmer	3162.00
4.	Sariska Tiger Reserve National Park	Alwar	492.00
5.	Nahargarh National Park	Jaipur	N A

1	2	3	4
SIKKIM			
1.	Khangchendzonga National Park	North	850.00
TAMIL NADU			
1.	Guindy National Park	Madras	2.71
2.	Marina National Park	Gulf of Manner	
UTTAR PRADESH			
1.	Corbett National Park	Garhwal	525.00
2.	Dudhwa National Park	Lakhimpur Kheri	490.00
3.	Valley of Flowers National Park	Chamoli	89.50
4.	Nanda Devi National Park	Chamoli	630 00
WEST BENGAL			
1.	Sunderban National Park	24-Parganas	2585.00
ANDAMAN & NICOBAR			
1.	Saddle Peak National Park	Andaman	32.54
2.	North Button National Park	Andaman	0.44
3.	Niddle Button National Park	Andaman	0.44
4.	South Button National Park	Andaman	0.03
5.	Mount Harriet National Park	Andaman	4.66
6.	Marine National Park	Andaman	26.10
GOA, DAMAN AND DIO			
1.	Bhagyan Mahavir National Park	Mollem	107.03
ARUNACHAN PRADESH			
1.	Namdapha National Park	Tirap	1807.82
HIMACHAL PRADESH			
1.	Great Himalayan National Park	Siraj & Tirthan	N.A

[English]

Allocations made for Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector

6210. KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount earmarked in 1985-86 for the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector ;

(b) the amount allocated to different States for the above purpose in 1985-86 ;

(c) the amount allocated to Madhya Pradesh in 1983-84 and 1984-85 for the above purpose ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CAANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The amount earmarked in 1985-86 for the Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development Sector have not been finalised.

(c) and (d) : The details of amount allocated by the Planning Commission to Madhya Pradesh for animal husbandry and dairy development in 1983-84 and 1984-85 are as under :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	1983-84	1984-85
Animal Husbandry	508.00	644.00
Dairying	94.00	115.00
Total	602.00	759.00

Violation of Agreements Entered into between Indian Workers and Employers in Gulf Countries

6211. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government are aware of cases where the work agreements entered into between the Indian workers and the employers in Gulf countries are not honoured ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) steps taken in such cases; and

(d) steps being taken by Government to ensure that the agreements are adhered to in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Some cases have been reported about substitution of work agreements. The complaints generally relate to reduction in wages and downgradation of skill.

(c) On receipt of the complaints, the matter is promptly taken up with the concerned Indian Mission abroad for taking up the matter with the foreign employer and if necessary with the Government there. The complaints are pursued until they are resolved.

(d) It is essential that the recruitment documents are authenticated by the Indian Missions abroad and attested by Protectorate of Emigrants in India.

Pending Applications for Establishing New Cooperative Sugar Units

6212. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cooperative sugar factories functioning in India and their number State-wise ;

(b) the number of applications pending before Government for clearance for establishing new sugar factory under cooperative sector and their number State-wise ;

(c) how long they are pending for clearance; and the time limit for clearing them ; and

(d) whether Government propose to revise sugar policy; if so, details thereof and by when ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) A Statement-I giving the State-wise number of installed sugar factories in India in the Cooperative Sector is attached.

(b) and (c) : Five applications—one each from Maharashtra, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Assam are under consideration of the Government. A Statement-II giving the State-wise details of pending applications is attached.

(c) Since the revised guidelines have already been notified through Press Note dated 24th September, 1984 the question of revising guidelines at this juncture does not arise as these guidelines will remain in force till 30.9.1985.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	Total number of installed Cooperative sugar factories
1.	Uttar Pradesh	26
2.	Bihar	—
3.	Punjab	4
4.	Haryana	7
5.	West Bengal	—
6.	Assam	1
7.	Nagaland	—
8.	Rajasthan	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	3
10.	Orissa	2
11.	Maharashtra	75
12.	Gujarat	15
13.	Goa	1
14.	Tamil Nadu	11
15.	Karnataka	16
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Andhra Pradesh	18
18.	Kerala	2
19.	Manipur	—
20.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	—
TOTAL ALL-INDIA		183

Statement-II

State-wise total number of applications pending before Government for establishing new factories under Cooperative Sector.

Sl. No.	Short Name of the factory	Date of Receipt of application in the Department of Industrial Development
1	2	3
1.	Teh. Silvassa, Distt. Dadra & Nagar Haveli (Dadra & Nagar Haveli)	8.10.1984

1	2	3
2.	Teh. Pedhambe, Tal. Chip- lum Dist. Ratnagiri (Maharashtra State)	29.8.1983
3.	Fatehabad, Distt. Hissar, (Haryana)	20.10.1984
4.	Teh. Phoolpur, Distt. Allahabad, U.P.	29.1.1915
5.	Teh. Doom-Doom, Distt. Dibrugarh (Assam)	6.4.1985

Proposal to Integrated Agricultural Development Programme with Poverty Alleviation

6213. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal before Government to integrate agricultural development programme with the programme of poverty alleviation ;

(b) if so, what would be the operational implications of this approach ;

(c) the target set for the production of various crops in different States and Union territories in Seventh Plan :

(d) whether the strategy proposed to be adopted in Seventh Plan will help in alleviation of poverty and increasing production ; and

(e) if so, the details of the strategy proposed to be adopted and assessment made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (e) : The Seventh Five Year Plan detailing the strategy, targets, etc., is under formulation by the Planning Commission.

Agricultural development programmes and poverty alleviation programmes are closely inter-linked. The components of poverty alleviation programmes specially under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) and the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) include agricultural development works like land development, soil conservation, land reclamation, construction of field channels including minor irrigation works and other water bearing structures, etc. The Paper on 'The Approach to the Seventh Five Year Plan 1985-90' also emphasises the need for integrating the agricultural development programmes with the programmes for alleviation of rural poverty. The broad framework of strategy proposed to be adopted for agricultural development during the Seventh Five Year Plan would put greater emphasis on economic development of poorer sections of the farming community, backward areas and low productivity crops with increasing attention on optimum utilisation of irrigation potential, extensive use of dry-land farming practices, adequate and timely availability of inputs of assured quality at stable prices, and remunerative prices of agricultural produce along with adequate marketing support.

Agreement Signed between NFDC and MPEAA

6214. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of IN-

FORMATION AND BROADCASTING
be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the recent agreement signed between National Film Development Corporation and Motion Pictures Exports Association of America under which 100 films of American production are to be imported to India ;

(b) whether last year negotiations for such a agreement failed and if so, the irritants there about and how they were sorted out ;

(c) whether Government formulated any guideline for selection of films to be imported and if so, details thereof ;

(d) whether any restriction has been imposed to import the films which depicts glorification of violence and sex themes which undermine the values ; and

(e) whether import of certain type of pictures from USA and other countries directly in conflict with our way of life disturbs process of our cultural ethos and so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) In pursuance of the Policy for import of feature films and distribution and pricing of imported feature films, the Government of India have approved of the National Film Development Corporation entering into an agreement with the MPEAA (Motion Pictures Exports Association of America) for import 75-100 films per year for a period of three years from 1.2.1985.

(b) There were prolonged negotiations between NFDC and MPEAA. Some of the points on which initially there was a difference of opinion between the parties included the amount of canalisation fee to be paid to NFDC by MPEAA and the remittances to be allowed to be made by the MPEAA Group of Companies. Negotiations were

continued and ultimately common ground was found.

(c) No guidelines have been framed by the Government. However, the Agreement has a clause which will enable NFDC to ensure quality of films to be imported.

(d) and (e) : No special restrictions on import of films depicting glorification of violence etc. have been imposed, but all films including those imported by MPERA are required to be certified by the Central Board of Film Certification in accordance with the guiding principles issued by the Government under the Cinematograph Act, 1952. The principles, *inter alia*, provide that one of the objectives of the film certification is to ensure that the medium of film remains responsible and sensitive to the values and standards of society. The principles also provided that while certifying films the Board of Film Certification would ensure, *inter alia*, that anti-social activities such as violence are not glorified or justified and human sensibilities are not offended by vulgarity, obscenity and depravity.

[*Translation*]

Urban Infrastructure Financing Institution

6215. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up an Urban Infrastructure Financing institution to help the municipal administrations of the country ; and

(b) if so, details of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The proposal is in its formulative stages. It will therefore not be possible to spell out the details unless a decision is taken to set up this institution by the Government.

{*English*}

Proposal to Construct a Fishing Harbour at Portonovo in Tamil Nadu

6216. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to construct a Fishing Harbour at Portonovo in South Arcot district of Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) (a) to (c) : The Government of Tamil Nadu have been requested to formulate proposals for constructing small landing centre at Portonovo. Survey and investigations of the site are required to be done in order to work out the details of the facilities to be provided.

Non-Payment of P.F. Amount to Bidi Workers

6217. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 lakh bidi workers are not getting their provident fund contribution from their employees since 1980 onwards ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANNAH) : (a) and (b) : The provisions of the Employee's Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1982 were extended to the Beedi workers with effect from 31st May, 1977. Some beedi manufacturers had subsequently challenged the applicability of the Act to beedi industry in the

Supreme Court and the Court had in 1980 ordered the stay of operation of the notification extending the provisions of the Act to beedi industry, pending hearing of the case. As a result of the stay, bidi workers are not getting the benefit of provident fund under the Employees' Provident Fund Act. The hearing in the case has, however, since been concluded and the judgement is awaited.

Production and Export of Cotton

6218. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) production of cotton in the country during the last 3 years ;

(b) whether there is any change in the strategy of purchasing cotton from the growers this year ; and

(c) the capacity and value of the cotton exported during 1984 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDKAKAR) : (a) The production of cotton during the last three years has been as under :

Year	Production (lakh bales of 170 kg. each)
1981-82	70.84
1982-83	75.34
1983-84	65.82

For the year 1984-85 the final estimates of cotton production are yet to be received from such States. However, preliminary estimates indicate that the production during 1984-85 may be between 78 and 80 lakh bales.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per the Cotton Advisory Board's estimates, the export of cotton during 1983-84 season stood at 3.57 lakh bales. The value of this export is yet not known. For 1984-85 cotton season Government has released an export quota of two lakh bales.

Sugar Factories in Cooperative Sector in Maharashtra

6219. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sugar factories presently working in co-operative sector and private sector respectively in Maharashtra ;

(b) the number of applications pending consideration of Union Government for licences for new co-operative sugar factories ;

(c) the particulars of proposed co-operative sugar factories ; and

(d) the time by which Union Government will take decision in these matters ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) There are 86 installed sugar factories in Maharashtra. Of these 11 are in the Private Sector and 75 are in the Cooperative Sector.

(b) to (d) : There is only one application pending for setting up new sugar factory in cooperative Sector in Maharashtra at Teh. Pedhambe, Taluka Chiplun, Distt. Ratnagiri. This application was considered by the Screening Committee of this Ministry at its meeting held on 22nd October, 1984 wherein it was decided to constitute a Sub-Committee to go into all aspects of the techno-economic viability of the project through an on the spot inspection. The Sub-Committee has already visited the area of the proposed sugar factory recently and the report of the Sub-

Committee is likely to be considered by the Screening Committee at its future meeting.

Construction of Houses under S.F.S. in Saket

6220. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2116 on 6 August, 1984 regarding construction of houses under S.F.S. in Saket and state :

(a) whether the houses, which were to be completed by phases till November, 1985 have been completed till now ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the draw of lots had taken place on 31st December, 1984, if so, by what date these houses would be completed and handed over to the allottees ; and

(d) steps taken to the effect that allottees are not burdened with any escalation in price for the undue delay on the part of DDA ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : The building work is nearly complete and defects, deficiencies and certain jobs left by the contractor are being attended to departmentally. This is likely to be completed by the 30th May, 1985. The delay is on the part of the contractor, who also obtained a stay order from the court which resulted in the stoppage of work for three weeks.

(c) The draw for 381 Cat. II and Caf. III flats in Saket was held on 31st December, 1984. Demand-cum-allotment letters are being issued. Action has been initiated to hand over the possession of the flats at the earliest after obtaining due payment and requisite documents from the individual allottees,

(d) The cost of the flats has been already finalised.

Telecast of Malayalam Programme

6221. SHRI K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any complaint from Kerala people that Malayalam programmes are rarely telecast ;

(b) whether there is any proposal to telecast Malayalam programmes once in a week ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : The "National Programme" and nationally networked programmes put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are relayed by all the transmitters in the network. Other programmes of Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are relayed by all the relay transmitters linked to Delhi via INSAT-1B or microwave links. Suggestions are received from time to time from different linguistic groups of viewers for more items in their respective languages, including Malayalam, in the programmes put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi. Attempts are made to accommodate these requests within the constraints of transmission time, production facilities at the Kendra, etc., and programmes in regional languages are telecast by the Kendra on a rotational basis to give as equitable a representation to various languages as possible. Interim programme production facilities have been commissioned at Doordarshan Kendra, Trivandrum for telecast of Malayalam programme within the coverage zone of that Kendra.

[Translation]

Supply of TV Sets and Direct Telephone Connections to News Editors

6222. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :-

(a) whether T.V. sets and direct telephone connections have been provided in the rooms of English News Editors and Producers to view the news bulletins being telecast by Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, whether similar arrangements exist in the rooms of Hindi News Editors and Producers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these arrangements likely to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi has a common news room for English and Hindi news bulletins. The existing facilities of T.V. sets for monitoring and direct telephone connections are available to News Editors and Producers of bulletins in both languages.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Allotment of 66 Houses under S.F.S. in Saket

6223. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3149 on 13 August, 1984 regarding allotment of 66 Houses under SFS in Saket and state :

(a) whether the draw for specific lots was held on 31.12.84 and those two houses were also included in the draw ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ;
and

(c) whether any houses now left for allotment including the two of the 66 houses at Saket will be first offered to the existing allottees, who wish to change the allotted houses due to personal problems, before allotting to outsiders ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) As reported by DDA the two flats were kept reserved for adjustment to the allottees of the Malviya Nagar (extension) where there was shortage of two flats. Later on two flats of the same scheme became available on account of cancellation, thus obviating the need to add the earlier two flats in the draw.

(c) No flat is now available for allotment.

TV Coverage in Gujarat

6224. **SHRI HARSINH MAKWANA :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state the name of the television centre under whose range Dhandhuka, Botad, Gadhda and Amreli extension have been given coverage and whether the television programmes are visible in these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : Dhandhuka and Godhra are expected to get TV coverage when the power of transmitter at Ahmedabad is augmented to 10 KW, shortly. Botad and Amreli lie within the fringe of service area of transmitter at Rajkot.

Broadcast/Telecast of Programmes for Family Welfare

6225. **SHRI C. P. THAKUR :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of hours per week on Radio or Television devoted to family welfare programme ;

(b) whether any survey has been made to assess the real requirement for such programmes ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) On an, average, over 100 hours programme on Family Welfare are broadcast in a week from All India Radio.

Doordarshon is also telecasting programmes on Family Welfare.

(b) Yes, Sir—11 surveys were conducted by AIR during 1982-83.

(c) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Government Quarters in Dev Nagar

6226. **PROF. M. R. HALDER :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government Quarters in Dev Nagar are very poorly maintained ;

(b) whether large repairs were carried out in these quarters and if so, the amount spent on each type-III quarter as well as type V single storeyed ; and

(c) whether any inspection was carried out after these major repairs and if so, by whom ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-

(b) Yes, Sir. Some quarters were renovated a few years back and proportionate expenditure on civil and electrical works for each Type-III and Type-V quarter was Rs. 12,000/- and Rs. 23,500/- respectively.

(c) Yes, Sir. Technical Examiner had inspected in April, 1981.

Provision of Houses for Teachers by HUDCO in Kerala

6227. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have submitted any scheme for consideration of HUDCO for providing houses to teachers in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : In May, 1984, the Kerala School Teachers and Non-teaching Staff Welfare Corporation Ltd., submitted to HUDCO 15 schemes for construction of 1000 houses in 15 towns of the State, as per details given in the attached statement.

Schemes for the construction of 80 houses each at Trichur and Neyyattinkara towns, were sanctioned in August, 1984 with a loan assistance of Rs. 46.24 lakhs. Other schemes would be considered, subject to the satisfactory progress of the schemes already sanctioned.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Housing schemes	No. of dwelling units	Amount of loan
			(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Trichur	80	23.12
2.	Neyyattinkara	80	23.12
3.	Trivandrum	80	23.12
4.	Quilon	80	23.12
5.	Kottarakkara	80	23.12
6.	Nedumangad	70	19.82
7.	Kayamkulam	70	19.82
8.	Alwaye	70	19.82
9.	Tellicherry	70	19.82
10.	Cannanore	70	19.82
11.	Attingal	50	14.46
12.	Pathanamthitta	50	14.46
13.	Mavallkkara	50	14.46
14.	Tirur	50	14.46
15.	Kozhikode	50	14.46
Total		1000	287.00

**Collection of Oilseeds of Tree
Origin under 20-Point
Programme**

6228. SHRI ANANATA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the efforts made in increasing collection of oilseeds of tree origin under the new 20-Point Programme ;

(b) the names of the States which have formulated projects for collection and processing of oilseeds of tree origin ;

(c) whether any seminar has taken place on the subject to sort out all problems relating to collection of oilseeds of tree origin; and

(d) if not, efforts being made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A scheme formulated by the Department of Civil Supplies for development programme of oilseeds/oils of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas was included in the Sixth Five Year Plan with a total outlay of Rs. 2 crores. The scheme is sought to be strengthened and intensified during the Seventh Five Year Plan period. The main objective of the scheme is to enable increased exploitation of oil-seeds of tree origin. Towards this end, the scheme seeks to provide assistance for development of infrastructural facilities like construction of storage godowns, transport facilities, road communication, etc.

To begin with, three States namely Bihar, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh which have abundance of these oilseeds, were selected for implementation of the scheme. Project details from these States have been received. All the pro-

jects have been cleared with the Central assistance of Rs. one crore each.

(c) The subject relating to oilseeds of tree and forest origin figured in a number of seminars, namely World Congress of the International Society for Fat Research organised in collaboration with Oil Technologists' Association of India in Delhi in February, 1985, Seminar relating to Oilseed Production ; constraints and opportunities organised by Hindustan Lever Research Foundation in Delhi in September, 1982, etc.

(d) A High Level Inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee on development of oilseeds of tree and forest origin with the Secretary, Department of Civil Supplies and representatives of all concerned Ministries/Departments have been set up to look into the various aspects of development of these oilseeds. Some Sub-Committees have also been constituted in this regard.

[Translation]

Sale of Petroleum Products at Pre-Budget Rates

6229. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether pre-Budget stocks of essential goods like petroleum products are sold at old rates ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : As regards petroleum products, the Budget proposals are effective on pre-budget stocks as well. The Union Government drew the attention of State Governments to the relevant provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rule, 1977 to the effect that the packages bearing marking

indicating that they were packed before March, 1985, the month in which the budget proposals were announced, are to be sold at the original printed price as these were debonded after paying the pre-revised rates of excise duty. After the presentation of the General Budget the Union Government also advised the State Governments to take strict action against erring traders who were over-charging.

[*English*]

States Coverd under Intensive Agriculture District Programme

6230. **SHRI N. DENNIS** : Will the Minister of **AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) the names of districts alongwith the names of the States which have been covered under the Intensive Agriculture District Programme in the country ; and

(b) the nature of assistance given through these Programmes and their details ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The scheme of Intensive Agriculture District Programme is not in operation as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

(b) Question does not arise.

Provision of Shelter for Urban Slums in the Country

6231. **SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK** : Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have issued some directions to the State Governments to forward an accelerated plan for action with a view to cross the Sixth Five Year Plan target of providing

shelter for a large number of people living in urban slums ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : The present policy of the Government lays emphasis on environmental improvement of urban slums rather than massive clearance or relocation. In the Sixth Five Year Plan a target of covering 10.00 million slums dwellers under the Scheme of Environmental Improvement of Urban Slums was fixed. The State-wise target was however fixed at 8.33 million only by the Planning Commission and the remaining target was left to be covered by the States according to their Plan outlays. Since the implementation of the Scheme by the States, UTs was not considered satisfactory during the first three years of the Plan the Central Government introduced an incentive grant scheme to States for additional coverage under the over-all Scheme. The progress of implementation in the States is closely monitored in the Ministry and the States are now showing considerable improvement.

Publication of Biographies of National Leaders

6232. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI** : Will the Minister of **INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of books published by the Publication Division in English and different Indian languages since 1975 ;

(b) whether Mahatma Gandhi's works have been published in different Indian languages by Government and if not, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether Government propose to publish biographies of national leaders in different Indian languages for promoting national integration ; and

(d) if so, whether any scheme has been adopted for this purpose and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) In all, 872 books, 354 in English and 518 in different Indian languages have been published by the Publications Division since 1975.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi's work have been published in English and Hindi by the Publications Division.

(c) Yer, Sir.

(d) The Publications Division have a regular scheme for publishing such biographies under which it has so far brought out 69 biographies in different Indian languages. It is a continuous process, and several more biographies will be brought out in future.

Rigs for Tamil Nadu Water and Drainages Board

6233. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have approached Union Government with the request to have more rigs for Tamil Nadu Water and Drainage Board ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal for procurement of 10 Nos. of high capacity drilling rigs was received from the Government of Tamil Nadu and has been taken up for consideration with EEC. In addition, a request has been received from the Tamil Nadu Government for supply of

12 rigs (10 Nos. of combination rigs and 2 Nos. of DTH rigs with Odex equipment). Assistance from UNICEF being limited the request of Tamil Nadu Govt. will be kept in view by UNICEF. along with the requirements of other States, the suitability of the rigs for the geological forms in Tamil Nadu and the availability and effective utilisation of existing rigs.

Mechanism to Acknowledge Letters Address to Vice-Chairman of DDA

6234. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any mechanism in the Delhi Development Authority to acknowledge receipt of letters/representations addressed to the Vice-Chairman, DDA and then to follow it up by taking suitable action and inform the aggrieved party or person about it ;

(b) whether letters are not even acknowledged, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the number of communications addressed to the Vice-Chairman by registered post during the Months of February and March, 1985, which still remain unacknowledged and action taken thereon ; and

(d) the steps being taken to expedite replies by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : It is a practice with the DDA to acknowledge all the letters/representations. Important communications including letters from Members of Legislature/representative bodies/associations and institutions etc. are acknowledged by the V. C. himself. Others are acknowledged by the Heads of the Department. It is not physically possible for the Vice-Chairman to inform each individual

party about the follow up action being taken on their representations.

(c) and (d) : 148 registered letters were received in the Vice-Chairman's Office from 1st January, 1985 to 20th March, 1985. There are all under action.

Provision of Shelters for Visitors in Vikas Sadan, New Delhi

6235. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the DDA's new Vikas Sadan building in INA complex in New Delhi ;

(b) whether the Architects of this building were oblivious of the hazards of weather which the persons visiting this office have to undergo while delivering letters making enquiries or purchasing forms etc. at the counters put up on the ground floor without any shelters particularly in the blazing heat of May-June and rainy season ; and

(c) if so, steps proposed to be taken to provide suitable waiting sheds or shelters opposite the Dak and Enquiry Counters in this building ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :

(a) DDA have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 688.86 lakhs upto March, 1985 on their new building named Vikas Sadan in INA Complex.

(b) and (c) : Counters for the sale of forms, delivery of letters and enquiries has been provided at the ground floor of the Block 'D' within the building itself.

Rates of Wheat Products Sold by Floor Mills

6236. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the rate at which the flour mills have to supply wheat products to the Government for sale through Fair Price Depots and the rate at which wheat products are sold in the open market ; and

(b) the rate at which wheat is supplied to flour mills ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) State Government/Union Territories are exercising price and distribution control on the wheat products manufactured by the roller flour mills in their States. The prices of wheat products are fixed by them. The mills are required to sell their products at the price not exceeding the prices so fixed, to fair price shops or in the open market. A statement showing the ex-mill prices of maida and suji, the main wheat products, fixed by various State Governments/Union Territories is attached. However, at present, there is no price control on wheat products produced by roller flour mills out of wheat purchased by them from open market.

(b) Wheat is being supplied to the roller flour mills from stocks held by Food Corporation of India, at present, at a uniform price of Rs. 172 per quintal. However, during the current marketing season the mills have the option to purchase wheat in the open market, at a price not lower than the support price fixed by Government for this season.

Statement

Ex-mill prices of maida and suji fixed by State Government/Union Territories (Issue price of wheat Rs. 172 per quintal w.e.f. 10.8.1984)

(Rs. per quintal)

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	Ex-mill price	
		Maida	Suji
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241.93	244.89
2.	Assam	238.71	233.60
3.	Gujarat	234.00	233.00
4.	Haryana	236.00	236.00
5.	Himachal Pradesh	230.00	230.00
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	226.00 (K) 230.00 (J)	226.00 (K) 230.00 (J)
7.	Karnataka	232.50	232.50
8.	Kerala	252.00	247.00
9.	Maharashtra	233.33	244.33
10.	Meghalaya	242.00	242.00
11.	Nagaland	253.00	245.00
12.	Orissa	247.00	255.00
13.	Punjab	230.00	230.00
14.	Rajasthan	235.00	235.00
15.	Tamil Nadu	231.58	231.58
16.	Uttar Pradesh	233.00	233.00
17.	Delhi	237.00	233.00
18.	Pondicherry	236.67	236.67
19.	Manipur	237.00	235.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	230.00	235.00
21.	West Bengal	234.00	240.00
22.	Chandigarh	236.00	236.00
23.	Bihar	242.00	242.00
24.	Tripura	242.00	242.00
25.	Goa	237.77	240.00
26.	Sikkim	252.00	300.00

**Feature Films to be Screened on Delhi
Doordarshan**

6237. SHRI R. M. BHOYE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the names of regional feature films likely to be screened on Delhi Television during the next three months ;

(b) how many of such films will be with Hindi simultaneous translations ; and

(c) if not, the difficulties being experienced in translating them in Hindi simultaneously and thus depriving people from learning the culture of other sister language ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecasts one National award winning regional language feature films on the national network on the 1st Sunday of each month. On the second and third Sundays of each month, the regional language feature films put out from Delhi are relayed by the transmitters dependant on programme feed Delhi. Titles of the feature films likely to be telecast as per the above schedule during the next three months cannot be indicated at this stage as this depends on the availability of the feature films offered for telecast.

(b) and (c) : A feature films can be dubbed or sub-titled in Hindi or any other language only by the party who has the sole rights over the negative and the script of the film. However, short synopsis in Hindi of the regional language films is given by the Doordarshan before the telecast of each films.

**Land Belonging to Serving Military
Personnel**

6238. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce a model legislation for the exemption of land belonging to the serving military personnel from being taken over by the tenants under various State enactments ;

(b) if so, the likely date by which the legislation would be introduced in the Parliament ; and

(c) if not the reason therefor and the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate protection to the ancestral land of the serving military personnel in the States where no such exemption has been granted so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) In almost all the States, provisions exists in the land reform laws to protect the interests of serving defence personnel in respect of land belonging to them.

[Translation]

**Facilities in New Ashok Nagar
Colony (Village Chilla)**

6239. SHRI SATYANARAYAN PAWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of land of village Chilla (Saroda) Delhi-95 acquired by the Delhi Development Authority and when it was acquired and the acreage of land which was left ;

(b) whether the Delhi Development Authority demolished the houses constructed on the land sold by the farmers there during 1979-80 and 1981-82; and

(c) whether Government have not provided any facilities such as electricity, water, roads, schools etc., in the New Ashok Nagar Colony of the village Chilla where 80 per cent houses

have already been constructed and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) Delhi Administration have informed that the land in Village Chilla (Saroda) was acquired and transferred to DDA, as per the following details :

Village	Award No.	Area acquired	Date of announcement of award
		(in acres)	
Chilla Saroda Bangar	39/82-83	185.32	30.9.82
—do—	52/71-72	24	6.3.72
—do—	52A/71-72	51	30.1.73
—do—	52B/71-72	30	10.5.74
—do—	82C/71-72	38	19.5.74
—do—	52D-71-72	5	7.2.77
—do—	52E/71-72	220.5	23.3.77
Chilla Saroda Khadar	17/83-84	11.8	30.6.83
—do—	87B/72-73	32.1	30.6.83
	TOTAL	597.72	

However, an area measuring 19.5 acres could not be taken possession of as it is occupied by built-up structures.

(b) Some of the unauthorised constructions were removed on 1.10.1982 and 11.11.1982.

(c) The New Ashok Nagar falls in Village Chilla Saroda on the acquired land. Some persons have illegally put up unauthorised structures after possession of the land was taken over by the Government, taking advantage of

the Stay Orders of the High Court. There is no proposal to regularise this Unauthorised Co'onry as it is not covered by the existing policy of the Government. The question of providing different facilities to the colony does not arise.

[*English*]

Net Irrigated Area

6240. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

CULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the net irrigated area in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) the net irrigated areas as percentage of sown area in 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) ; (a) and (b) : The land use statistics including data on net/gross irrigated area become available from States with a timelag of about 3 years. According to the latest available information for 1981-82, net irrigated area in the country was 39.73 million hectares. This constituted 28.0 per cent of the net sown area during the same year.

Drought Prone Area

6241. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have identified the drought prone areas in the country, State-wise and if so, the details thereof with areas covered ;

(b) the Central assistance given to each State since 1982 ;

(c) the results achieved i.e. how much area in each State could be permanently freed from drought ;

(d) whether any central agency is contemplated to tackle this problem on a continuous basis ; and

(e) if so, the plans formulated in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (e) : The Drought Prone Areas Programme is being implemented since the Fourth Five Year Plan as a long term measure to mitigate the adverse effects of droughts by taking up schemes to improve the productivity of land, water, human and livestock resources and to restore the ecological balance. Schemes under this programme include soil and water conservation, dryland farming, afforestation and pasture development, horticulture, livestock development etc. The programme which is only of a supplemental nature to the normal State Plan schemes, aims at creating an infrastructure for productive agriculture and also for diversified activities to make the income of the farmer less dependent on the vagaries of rains.

The programme is being implemented as a Centrally sponsored scheme and the expenditure is shared equally by the Centre and the State Governments concerned. Since the schemes taken up under the Programme are highly location specific, the State and district-level agencies have to play a major role in the preparation and implementation of the schemes. Overall policy and guidelines are laid down by the Union Government. In view of this, the present arrangement is considered satisfactory and no separate Central agency is contemplated for this purpose.

The programme is now under operation in 615 blocks of 80 districts in 13 States. List of areas covered is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1114/85]. Central assistance given to each State since 1982 is given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1114/85].

The vagaries of monsoons being a recurrent natural phenomenon, it may not be altogether possible to prevent occurrence of droughts. However, the various measures taken up under this programme are expected to mitigate the rigours of drought and reduce the

fluctuations in income caused by drought. The schemes by their very nature have long gestation periods and their impact, therefore, is not immediately perceived. However, a few studies undertaken to measure the efficacies of the various releases taken up so far have shown encouraging trends. The physical achievements of the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-1114/85].

Installation of T.V. Transmitters in Bihar

6242. DR. G. S. RAJHANS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV transmitters presently functioned in Bihar State ;

(b) the locations where all such T.V. transmitters are functioning in Bihar ;

(c) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to install more T.V. transmitters in Bihar State during the year 1985-86 and 1986-87 ;

(d) the places where such transmitters in Bihar State are likely to be installed during the above mentioned period ; and

(e) to what extent the rural and urban areas of Bihar State are covered ?

THE [MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : TV Transmitters are functioning at the following 9 places in Bihar :

Ranchi, Patna, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Munger, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Purnea and Bhagalpur.

(c) and (d) : Establishment of TV relay transmitters at Darbhanga and Bettiah and augmentation of the power of the transmitter at Patna to 10 KW are approved schemes, under implementation during 1985-86. Setting up of additional TV transmitters during 1985-86. Setting up of additional TV transmitters during 1985-86 and 1986-87 would depend on the availability of resources for TV expansion during the VII Plan Period.

(e) TV service is at present available to about 37% of the rural population and 61% of the urban population of Bihar. This would go upto 74% of the rural and 84% of the urban population when the schemes on hand are completed during 1985.

[Translation]

Setting up of Cow Farm at Sitarganj U.P. by NDDB

6243. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal for setting up a cow farm at Sitarganj in Uttar Pradesh by National Dairy Development Board ;

(b) if so, by what time it would be set up and whether milch cows imported from foreign countries would also be kept in this farm ;

(c) if so, the number and the breed thereof ; and

(d) whether cows suitable for the hill areas would also be kept in this farm ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT [OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : National Dairy Development Board has identified Sitarganj as one of the possible locations for setting up of a farm

for the proposed gifted cows from Europe. However, the matter is at an exploratory stage.

[*English*]

Setting up of T.V. Relay Centre at Almora

6244. SHRI HARISH RAWAT :
SHRI CHINTAMANI
JENA :

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

(a) whether there is proposal to set up low power T.V. relay transmitters at 14 places in the country during 1985-86 ;

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

(c) whether such a T.V. relay transmitter is proposed to be set up in district Almora also in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(d) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Government to provide the benefits of the T.V. relays to the majority of the population of the district and full details in this regard ?

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

(b) Proddutur, Nazira, Darbhanga, Bettiah, Bhuj, Poonch, Korba, Singrauli, Jagdalpur, Khandwa, Ukhrul, Satara, Bhavanipatna and Neyveli.

(c) No, Sir.

(p) Provision of TV service to uncovered areas of U.P., including Almora district, would depend on the availability of resources for TV expansion during future Plan period.

[*Translation*]

Regularisation of Class IV Employees in NDMC

6245. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Peons (Class IV) working in the New Delhi Municipal Committee as daily wagers and ad-hoc employees and since when they have been working there ;

(b) whether it is proposed to regularise these employees on seniority basis ;

(c) if so, the time by which they are proposed to be regularised ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) 26 peons on Muster Roll and 24 peons on ad-hoc basis have been working from different dates.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) They will be considered for regularisation as and when the ban on creation and filling up of the vacant posts is lifted by the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance to States for Construction of Houses under Social Housing Scheme

6246. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of houses constructed in different States in 1984-85 for economically weaker sections, middle income group and low income group under social housing scheme ;

(b) the extent of financial assistance given by the Centre, banks and other All India Financial Institutions for implementing social housing schemes in the above year ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) 'Housing' is a State subject. Within their approved plan outlays, the State Governments/U.T. Adms. are free to formulate and implement various social housing schemes in accordance with their needs and plan priorities. However, the programme of the Housing Scheme for Economically Weaker Sections, which is covered by 20-Point Programme, is monitored by the Union Government and the number of houses constructed under the scheme during 1984-85 was 1,83,656.

(b) and (c) : Central financial assistance for all State sector programmes including housing is given in the shape of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without being tied to any head of development or scheme/project Funds for housing are also given by HUDCO LIC and GIC. The loans given by these organisations during the year 1984-85 were as follows :

Name of the Institutions	Amount of loans (Rs. in crores)
HUDCO	239.61
LIC	67.96
GIC	19.50

In addition, as per Reserve Band of India guidelines an amount of Rs. 150 crores per annum has been earmarked for housing.

Introduction of Scheme for Economic Rehabilitation of Artisans and Craftsmen

6247. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRI-

CULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have introduced any scheme for the economic rehabilitation and raise the status of rural artisans and craftsmen ;

(b) if so, the names of schemes under which steps have been taken for the upliftment of rural artisans and craftsmen ;

(c) the amount spent on implementing such schemes in different States during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(d) the various measures proposed to be taken to provide basic amenities to the rural artisans and craftsmen during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme assistance to Artisans and craftsmen falling below the poverty line is available.

(b) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) The total targetted allocation under the scheme during the Sixth Plan period i.e. 1980-85 was Rs. 1500 crores.

(d) Assistance under the IRD scheme is made available.

Crops Covered under Crop Insurance Scheme

6248. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PAT-
NAIK : Will the Minister of AGRI-
CULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT be pleased to state :

(a) the crops covered under crop insurance scheme ;

(b) whether such scheme has been extended to some commercial crops ;

(c) if so, the names of the commercial crops covered under crop insurance scheme ; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The new comprehensive crop insurance scheme, which is being implemented from khariff 1985 season would initially cover key cereals namely paddy, wheat and millets and dry land crops like pulses and oilseeds.

(b) to (d) : There is no proposal to extend the scheme to commercial crops at present. However, other crops including commercial crops would be covered in stages after reviewing the progress of the scheme in respect of cereal crops, pulses and oilseeds.

Fall in Production of Gram

6249. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to failure of Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Development set up, productivity of Gram dropped to 705 kg/hectare in 1982-83 from 745 in 1978-79 and if so, corrective steps taken ;

(b) whether Indian Agricultural Research Institute and Punjab Agricultural University and other units of I.C.A.R. had been making tall claims of breakthroughs and new strains and high yields which have been found to be baseless ; and

(c) if so, corrective steps proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is concerned with the development of high yielding varieties and technology. A number of high yielding diseases resistant Gram varieties have been evolved which are capable of giving 25.35 quintal/ha under good management as against the National average of only 7.5 quintal/ha. Production is a complex matter and is dependent upon a number of factors like quality of seed, use of adequate quantity of fertilizers especially phosphatic, timely irrigation, pest control measures etc. If a farmer raises the crop under proper management as recommended, he can certainly realise very high yields. Productivity of Gram during 1982-83 as per revised estimates is reported to be 715 kg/ha as against 745 kg/ha in 1978-79. The main reason for the stagnation of yield is due to shifting of gram cultivation to marginal rainfed lands with negligible application of inputs. Efforts are being made to popularise improved high yielding varieties with recommended cultural practices, through distribution of minikits and large scale demonstrations at farmer's fields.

(b) No, Sir.

All the newly developed varieties are tested under the All India Coordinated Varietal Trials for 3-4 years at a large number of locations before a decision is taken for their identification/release. Their performance is evaluated in the Annual Workshops Meetings for various parameters and those found superior in performance with respect to yield, disease/pest resistance etc. are recommended for release to the Central/State Varietal Release Committee. Some of the new high yielding varieties evolved include ; Gaurav, HG 75-35, GNG 146, BMG-408 resistant to Ascochyta blight ; Pusa 212, P-35, H(WR)-355 resistant to Wilt and Chaffa, N-59, C-214, C-235, H-208 resistant to drought. Some of these varieties have already been released by the Central

Sub-Committee on crop standards, notification and release.

(c) In view of the systems of testing and release procedures, only proven varieties are released and hence no corrective steps are proposed.

Production of Maize Per Hectare

6250. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether maize productivity has fallen to 1102 kg per hectare in 1982-83 from 1279 kg. per hectare in 1970-71 and if so, reasons for such gross failure ; and

(b) corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The per hectare productivity of maize was 1279 kgs in 1970-71 and had fallen to 1145 Kgs in 1982-82. Coarse grains, including maize, are generally taken under rainfed conditions and by small and marginal farmers with little application of inputs such as fertilisers, plant protections etc. Productivity of maize, therefore, largely depends upon the seasonal conditions and behaviour of the monsoon. During 1982-83, the crop was severely hit by drought and unfavourable weather conditions prevailing in main producing States of Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh.

(b) In order to step up the production and productivity of maize, the State Governments are advised to bring more area under high yielding varieties and also arrange for timely supply of inputs such as seeds of improved varieties, fertilisers, plant protection etc. Besides, a Central Sector Scheme of

minikit demonstrations of millets (including maize) is being implemented in various States/Uts for propogating new technology and training of extension workers, etc. aimed at improving the production and productivity of the crop.

[Translation]

Soyabean Oil Extracting Plants at Kota

6251. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a plant for extracting oil from Soyabean has been sanctioned for Kota (Rajasthan) ; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far towards setting up the plant with details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : Yes, Sir. A letter of intent No. 822(82), dated the 9th November, 1982 has been issued to Rajasthan State Cooperative Marketing Federation (RAJFED) for setting up of a plant at Kota (Rajasthan), for manufacturing Soyabean oil.

(b) The progress made so far is as under :

(i) RAJFED has taken possession of 39.4 hectares of land of Kota for the project.

(ii) RAJFED is finalising the agreement with Turn-Key project consultants for implementation of the project.

(iii) The civil construction work is being allotted to the Rajasthan State Bridges and Construction Corporation Ltd.

- (iv) For implementation of the Co-operative Development Services Scheme under the project, 16 Oilseed Growers Cooperative Societies have been raised to help the farmers in arranging inputs and for procurement of Soyabean.

Amount Allotted to Rajasthan for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labour

6252. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money allotted for the rehabilitation of bonded labour in Rajasthan during the last 5 years ;

(b) whether the State Government have fully utilised the amount or it was used for other purposes ; and

(c) the number of bounded labourers rehabilitated in Rajasthan during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 17.64 lakhs has been released to the Government of Rajasthan as Central share of assistance under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rehabilitation of bonded labourers during the last five years i.e. from 1980-81 to 1984-85.

(b) Government of Rajasthan has submitted utilisation certificates for a sum of Rs. 2.76 lakhs and the utilisation certificates for the balance amount of Rs. 14.78 lakhs are awaited. No instance has come to notice regarding using the funds meant for rehabilitation of bonded labourers for any other purpose of programme, etc.

(c) 988 bonded labourers have been rehabilitated during the last five years i.e. from 1.4.80 to 31.3.1985.

[English]

Ceiling for Irrigated and Dry Land under Ceiling Laws

6253. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the existing ceiling for irrigated and dry land under ceiling laws in different States ;

(b) whether his Ministry is seeking changes of these provisions in some of these States ;

(c) whether ceiling laws have been fully implemented in different States ; and

(d) the net cultivable and non-cultivable land made available after the ceiling and the area made available for redistribution and action taken for the redistribution in different States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A Statement is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) No such proposal is currently under consideration.

(c) and (d) : Significant progress has been achieved in the implementation of the ceiling laws. Out of 15,43,306 returns filed by surplus holders under the revised and the pre-revised ceiling laws, 15,18,030 returns have been disposed of and only 24,276 returns remain to be disposed of which represents a disposal of more than 98% returns.

As a result of the implementation of ceiling laws, an area of 72.00 lakh acres were declared surplus. Of this, 43.95 lakhs acres have been distributed to 32,56 lakh eligible families. There is a difference of 28.05 lakh acres between the area declared surplus and the area

distributed. Of this 16.19 lakh acres is involved in litigation and 8.90 lakh acres is unfit for agriculture or set apart for social forestry or other public purposes. There is thus only an area of

2.96 lakh acres which remains to be distributed. Statement giving the state-wise position as available from the States is enclosed at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Land Ceiling Limits under the Revised Ceiling Laws

Name of the State	Irrigated	Non-irrigated
Andhra Pradesh	10 to 27 acres	35 to 54 acres
Assam	50 bighas (16-2/3 acres)	50 bighas (16-2/3 acres)
Bihar	15 to 25 acres	30 to 45 acres
Gujarat	10 to 27 acres	20 to 54 acres
Haryana	7.25 hectares to 10.9 hectares	21.8 hectares
Himachal Pradesh	10 to 15 acres	30 to 70 acres
Jammu & Kashmir	8-13/14 to 12.5 acres	14-12/17 to 22-8/11 acres
Karnataka	10 to 30 acres	54 acres
Kerala	12 to 15 acres	12 to 15 acres
Madhya Pradesh	18 to 27 acres	54 acres
Maharashtra	18 to 36 acres	54 acres
Manipur	5 hectares	6 hectares
Oriss.	10 to 15 acres	30 to 45 acres
Punjab	7 to 11 hectares	20.5 hectares
Rajasthan	18 to 27 acres	54 to 175 acres
Sikkim	12.5 to 50 acres	12.5 to 50 acres
Tamil Nadu	12 acres	60 acres
Tripura	4 to 12 hectares	4 to 12 hectares
Uttar Pradesh	7.30 hectares	10.95 to 18.25 hectares
West Bengal	5 hectares	7 hectares

Statement-II

Statement showing the area declared surplus, area distributed, area unlift, or set apart for public purpose or involves in litigation and net area available for distribution

State/Union Territory	Area declared surplus	Area distri-	Difference (2)-(3)	Area set apart for public purpose on unfit for cultivation	Area in- volved in litigation	Total (5)+(6)	Net area available
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	1039842	332025	707817	72325	576854	649179	58638
Assam	565297	388032	177265	141000	—	141000	36265
Bihar	296887	190046	106841	—	90000	90000	16841
Gujarat	228094	95032	133062	—	96583	96583	36479
Haryana	1157638	134366	23272	—	18391	18391	4881
Himachal Pradesh	283994	3335	280659	241194	24836	266030	14629
J & K	450000	450000	—	—	—	—	—
Kerala	296355	115661	180694	—	176000	176000	4994
Karnataka	121385	58443	62942	17532	40220	57752	5190
Madhya Pradesh	301391	134999	166392	53576	91258	144934	21458
Maharashtra	702030	56121	140909	20235	91462	111697	29212

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	1029	424	605	—	—	—	605
Orissa	162390	127273	35117	5577	25726	31303	3814
Punjab	148189	99247	48942	176	48677	48853	89
Rajasthan	588719	386110	202609	103744	77119	180863	21746
Tamil Nadu	1162631	132137	30494	—	23199	23199	7295
Tripura	2011	1500	511	—	68	68	443
Uttar Pradesh	500267	385608	114659	58774	53807	112581	2078
West Bengal	1180157	794553	385594	173000	181426	354426	31168
D, N & H	8958	3751	5207	2868	2179	5047	160
Pondicherry	2560	942	1618	—	1247	1247	371
Delhi	1009	569	440	—	440	440	—
TOTAL :	7200833	4395184	2805649	890101	1619492	2509593	296056

Primary Cooperative Credit Societies

6254. SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of primary cooperative credit societies, State-wise: as on 1st January, 1985 ;

(b) membership of societies and borrowing members with percentage ; and

(c) liabilities and overdues from members and loans advanced as on 1st January, 1985 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) to (c) : Details of cooperative institutions are collected for Cooperative Year ending on 30th June, 1984 are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of societies	Member-ship (in thousands)	Borrowing Members (in thousands)	% of Borrowing Membership to total	Loans over due	Total of loans advanced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7148	6021	1721	21.4	76.92	229.19
2.	Assam	2367	2318	42	2.0	7.03	5.01
3.	Bihar**	6757	5778	2795	48.4	58.64	35.77
4.	Gujarat	6679	2002	745	37.2	99.72	180.50
5.	Haryana	2350	1291	687	53.02	86.74	222.86
6.	Himachal Pradesh	2109	673	113	16.8	5.12	12.72
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1473	417	164	39.2	3.92	2.11
8.	Karnataka	4741	3250	717	22.0	86.05	150.84
9.	Kerala	1566	5172	2461	47.6	68.66	297.40
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5572	4500	1445	32.1	128.78	201.67

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Maharashtra	18353	5883	1560	26.5	240.00	353.61
12.	Manipur	685	182	117	64.3	2.10	0.07
13.	Meghalaya	180	72	44	61.1	2.08	0.88
14.	Nagaland**	229	12	5	41.7	N.A.	1.80
15.	Orissa	2795	2747	860	31.3	60.25	88.04
16.	Punjab	3060	1756	1086	61.8	108.15	340.58
17.	Rajasthan	5078	3737	1362	36.4	77.57	144.50
18.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	—	0.08
19.	Tamil Nadu	4645	5676	2569	45.3	134.44	98.83
20.	Tripura	373	200	7	3.5	3.37	1.26
21.	Uttar Pradesh	8620	10092	2984	29.6	204.23	325.66
22.	West Bengal	7677	2823	762	27.0	132.11	46.42
23.	A & N Islands**	45	4	3	75.0	—	0.13
24.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	6	N.A.	—	—	0.08
25.	Chandigarh	33	5	3	60.0	0.03	0.02
26.	D & N Haveli	11	6	1	16.7	0.07	0.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Delhi	193	42	4	9.5	0.74	0.09
28.	Goa, Daman & Diu	105	69	6	8.7	0.89	0.70
29.	Lakshadweep	7	4	1	25.0	0.04	0.16
30.	Mizoram	12	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Pondicherry	55	26	4	15.4	0.88	1.19
		92917	66765	22268	33.3	1588.53	2742.18

Figures are provisional.

**Data related to 1982-83.

N.A.—Not available.

Low Productivity of Sesamum and Mustard

6255. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) whether productivity of sesamum has dropped to 181 kg. per hectare in 1982-83 from 228 kg. per hectare in 1958-59 and if so, corrective steps taken or proposed to be taken ;

(b) whether productivity of mustard fell from 612 kg. per hectare in 1974-75 to 589 kg per hectare in 1982-83 ; and

(c) whether Government have any plans to meet the above situation apart from re-organisation of Research and Development set up in Agriculture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No, Sir. The productivity of sesamum has increased from 228 Kgs/hectare in 1958-59 to 240 Kgs/hectare in 1982-83 and further to 283 Kgs/hectare in 1983-84.

(b) The per hectare productivity of rapeseed and mustard was 612 kgs. in 1974-75, 577 kgs. in 1982-83 and 659 kgs in 1983-84. Unfavourable weather conditions had affected the yield of the crop in 1982-83.

(c) With a view to encourage the oilseeds production substantially, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, National Oilseeds Development Project has been sanctioned for the year 1984-85, reorienting and integrating the Oilseeds Development Schemes and Special Projects in operation upto 1983-84. Under this project, intensive approach has been extended to oilseeds crops, namely, sesamum, safflower and niger besides groundnut, rapeseed and mustard, soyabean and sunflower. It is proposed to continue the National Oil-

seeds Development Project during the Seventh Plan.

Identification of Milk Shed Districts in the Country

6256. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of milk shed districts so far identified in the country to adopt and implement the Anand Pattern ;

(b) the total outlay provided for increasing milk production and its collection in these districts, State-wise ; and

(c) how much of it has been spent so far and what are the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) 155 Milk-sheds have been identified for implementation of Dairy Development Programme on "Anand Pattern" under Operation Flood-II.

(b) and (c) : A Statement indicating the total allocation towards milk production and collection under Action Item 2—Technical Inputs ; Action Item 4—Support to village cooperatives and Action Item 8—Infra-structural support for disease control and milk production enhancement and the State-wise disbursement of funds under Operation Flood II is enclosed (Annex.). The Government has approved itemwise allocation of funds under Operation Flood II. The allocation State-wise are approved by the Board of Indian Dairy Corporation which also includes government representatives.

32,896 "Anand Pattern" Dairy Co-operative Societies have been organised till January, 1985. Milk procurement under Operation Flood II milk sheds reached a level of about 77 lakh kg. per day in January, 1985.

Statement

The total allocations of funds towards milk production enhancement and collection and State-wise funds disbursement under Operation Flood-II

I, TOTAL ALLOCATION AND DISBURSEMENT :

(Rs. in lakhs)

Action Items	Allocation	Disbursement since inception till Jan., 1985 (Provisional)
(1)	(2)	(3)
2.— Technical Inputs	10845.6	3080.19
4.— Support to village cooperatives	6514.9	1076.27
8.— Infra-structural support for disease-control and milk production enhancement	2580 0	2052.57

II. STATEWISE DISBURSEMENT : Since inception till January, 85

State	Action Items	
	2.	4.
1	2	3
Andaman & Nicobar	7.87	2.55
Andhra Pradesh	128.36	86.57
Assam	90.20	11.59
Bihar	104.77	56.51
Goa	12.51	5.32
Gujarat	561.31	96.87
Haryana	201.39	43.89
Himachal Pradesh	8.68	6.32
Karnataka	32.83	18.22
J & K	5.81	6.61
Kerala	174.59	74.87

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	319.96	82.87
Maharashtra	148.82	70.79
Nagaland	1.00	—
Orissa	190.48	36.34
Pondicherry	10.57	3.00
Punjab	322.74	262.21
Rajasthan	21.96	—
Sikkim	24.82	8.78
Tamil Nadu	328.88	79.11
Tripura	8.42	5.71
Uttar Pradesh	92.18	68.73
West Bengal	282.04	49.41

NOTE : Expenditure on Action Item 8 is the direct expenditure of the Indian Dairy Corporation.

Food Aid from World Food Programme

6257. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether World Food Programme has given more food aid for settlers and workers in different parts of the country ; and

(b) if so, aid provided, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN

THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : World Food Programme (WFP) has been providing commodity aid for labourers working on various developmental projects, settlers in the Command Area of Indira Gandhi Nahar in Rajasthan and for Nutritional and feeding programmes. So far, WFP has not committed any additional commodity aid during the current year.

A Statement showing details of various on-going WFP assisted projects is enclosed. The WFP does not provide aid on State-wise basis.

Statement

WFP Projects in India—1985

Number and Title	WFP Commitment			Description
	Commodity	Quantity (MT)	Cost (US \$)	
1	2	3	4	5
<i>Operational Projects :</i>				
250-Exp. II, Food Assistance to Labour Working on the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project in Rajasthan	DSM Veg. Oil Pulses Wheat	1,460 4,240 2,920 31,600	16,330,300 ¹	Sale of WFP food at half the prevailing market price to labour working on the Rajasthan Canal. Funds generated from the sale of WFP food would be used for further social and economic development of the project area. This is the third phase of WFP assistance. When completed, the Canal should provide irrigation for 3 million acres of land.
572-Exp. II, Social and Economic Development through Forestry Activities in Maharashtra.	Wheat Ed. Oil Pulses	43,200 4,320 4,320	17,899,000	Distribution of WFP food to supplement wages of those workers engaged in clearing jungle and planting teak, who would volunteer 25 per cent of their wages to a welfare fund. The fund would be used for the welfare of the workers and their

1. Likely to be further extended.

1	2	3	4	5
				families. This is the third phase of the project.
614, Feeding Programme in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in Karnataka State.	Wheat DSM Ed. Oil	21,600 2,166 2,175	8,531,800 ¹	Supply of WFP food to 90,000 beneficiaries in educational and social welfare institutions, Funds saved from Government allocations would be used to improve physical facilities of the institutions
Operational Projects :				
615, Feeding Programme in Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in Maharashtra State.	Wheat DSM Ed. Oil SFB/SFSG	35,987 4,254 3,824 100	14,364,600 ²	Supply of WFP food to 95,000 beneficiaries in educational and social welfare institutions. Funds saved from Government allocations would be used to improve physical facilities of the institutions.
620, Food Assistance to Private Educational and Social Welfare Institutions in Karnataka State.	Wheat DSM Ed. Oil	13,276 1,693 1,401	5,643,000 ³	Supply of WFP food to 35,000 beneficiaries in private educational and social welfare institutions. Funds saved from Government allocations would be used to improve physical facilities of the institutions.

1. The Project has since utilised the entire WFP food commitment. However, funds accrued as a result of WFP assistance have not yet been fully expended.
2. Likely to be further extended.
3. The Project has since utilised the entire WFP food commitment. However, funds accrued as a result of WFP assistance have not yet been fully expended.

5

4

3

2

1

nataka State.

Government allocations would be used to improve physical facilities of the institutions.

2299, Irrigation and Command Area Development in Maharashtra.	Wheat Ed. Oil DSM	72,730 8000 652	19,485,400	Sale of WFP food at concessional rates to the labour working on the Jayakwadi and Bhima irrigation schemes. WFP assistance would help excavation of 57.3 million cubic metres of earth for the construction of 357 km. of the main canal and 680 km. of minor canals. Funds generated from the sale of WFP food would be used for additional development purposes.
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2303, Irrigation and Command Area Development in Karnataka.

Wheat Ed. Oil DSM	29,900 2,000 2,448	12,825,300 ¹	Sale of WFP food at concessional rates to the labour working on the Mala prabha and Upper Krishna (Stage-I) Irrigation Schemes and the essential on-farm development works in their command areas. Funds generated from the sale of WFP food would be used for additional development purposes.
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2600, Food Assistance for New Settlers in the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project Area.

Wheat Ed. Oil Pulses	31,018 2,482 2,432	13,108,800	WFP assistance is designed to accelerate the pace of settlement in the area newly irrigated by the Rajasthan Canal. Thirty
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1. Likely to be further extended

5

4

3

2

1

thousand families reclaiming the cultivating 190,000 hectares of land over a period of five years would get WFP food during initial 18 months of their settlement.

Projects approved but not yet operational

7206-Exp. IV, Supplementary Nutrition Programme for pre-school, Children, Prgent Women and Nursing Mothers.	SFB Ed. Oil	87,065 10,305	43,353,900	Supply of WFP commodities for on-the-spot feeding of 2.12 million pre-school children and pregnant women and nursing mothers under the Government's ICDS programme in the 12 States of Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.
2664, Rural Development in Mahendergarh District, Haryana.	Wheat Ed Oil Pulses	17,90- 1,790 1,790	7,151,100	Supply of WFP commodities as part payment of wages to workers engaged in some of the sub-projects while in some other sub-projects WFP food would be sold at subsidised rates through special shops or co-operative stores. Besides generating about 87 million man-days of employment, the Project would contribute towards the integrated rural development of Mahendergarh district. Funds generated as a result of WFP assistance would be used for further social and economic development of the project area.

5

4

3

2

1

Distribution of WFP food to supplement wages of these forest workers engaged in clearing jungle and planting teak and other timber species, who would volunteer between 25 and 40 per cent of their wages to a welfare fund. The fund (estimated at Rs. 47 million) would be used for the welfare of the workers and their families. Besides nutritious food, this five year project would provide approximately 42.6 million mandays of employment for about 40,000 forest workers mostly belonging to scheduled tribes/castes in and around the nine districts under the project.

22,888,900

53,940
5,394
5,394

Wheat
Ed. Oil
Pulses

2683, Socio-economic Development through Forestry Activities in Bihar.

Distribution of WFP food to supplement wages of these forest workers engaged in clearing jungle and planting teak and other timber species, who would volunteer between 25 and 40 per cent of their wages to a welfare fund. The fund (estimated at Rs. 72 million) would be used for the welfare of the workers and their families. Besides, nutritious food, this five-year project would provide approximately 53.7 million mandays of employment for about 53,900 forest workers mostly belonging to scheduled tribes/castes in and around the 23 districts under the project.

37,045,900

45,544
25,332
7,088
7,088

Wheat
Rice
Ed. Oil
Pulses

2684, Socio-economic Development through Forestry Activities in Madhya Pradesh.

1

2685, Socio-economic Development through Forestry Activities in Orissa.

2

Wheat
Rice
Ed. Oil
Pulses

3

41,235
11,465
5,270
5,270

4

23,134,904

5

Distribution of WFP food to supplement wages of these forest workers engaged in clearing jungle and planting teak and other timber species, who would volunteer between 25 and 40 per cent of their wages to a welfare fund. The fund (estimated at Rs. 39 million) would be used for the welfare of the workers and their families. Besides, nutritious food, this five-year project would provide approximately 43.2 million man-days of employment for about 46,000 forest workers mostly belonging to scheduled tribes/castes in and around the 7 districts under the project.

Corporation for Marketing Vegetables and Fruit

6258. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have constituted a national corporation for marketing fresh vegetables and fruits ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Corporation and the salient features thereof ;

(c) whether the governing body of the Corporation has been represented by progressive farmers and horticulturists from all the regions of the country ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d) : This Ministry has not set up any national corporation for marketing of fresh fruits and vegetables.

Integrated Programmes for Extending Basic Service

6259. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to take up an integrated programme for extending basic service to the urban poor ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) An integrated Urban Basic Services Programme for extending basic services to the urban poor is proposed to be taken up by the Government with UNICEF assistance in the 7th five year plan. The proposal is under consideration of the Planning Commission. A conference of State secretaries in charge of urban develop-

ment and district collectors was held in New Delhi on 10th April, 1985 to discuss the main features and stages of the proposed Urban Basic Services programme in selected districts of the country.

(b) The conference of State secretaries decided to take up the district as a unit of planning and the district collector being responsible for the overall supervision of U.B.S. project in his district. UNICEE has committed assistance of \$ 9.2 million during the Master Plan of operations 1985-89. A time bound programme was also agreed upon in the Conference for the various pre-project formalities namely :

- (i) The detailed operational guidelines are to be finalised by the Ministry in consultation with UNICEF.
- (ii) Confirmation by 15th May, 1985 by the State Governments about the districts which have been tentatively identified for taking up project under the U.B.S. programme.
- (iii) Selection of U.B.S. Coordinators of the concerned districts by the State Governments by the 15th May, 1985.
- (iv) The Urban Basic Services Coordinators would undergo a training programme in Hyderabad.
- (v) The U.B.S. Coordinators after their training should prepare the plan of action and send the same to this Ministry by 15th July, 1985.

Production of Prawn Culture

6260. SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the Statewise production of prawn culture in captive conditions ;

(b) the potential estimates of this method of raising prawns ;

(c) investments made for Research and Development and extension service in this field ; and

(d) whether in view of the rapid depletion of prawns in the natural stage, the reasons for little advancement made in this line ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Information is being collected from the states.

(b) In field culture experiments using laboratory reared postlarvae for stocking, a production rate of upto 602 kg/ha/54 days has been achieved. However by selective stocking of *P monodon* juveniles at 40,000/ha, it is now possible to raise 3 crops of table size prawns with a yield rate upto 1200/kg/ha/year. The experiments of polyculture of brackishwater fishes and prawns conducted at Bakkhali Farm in Sunderbans have given production rate of about 2500 kg/ha/year.

(c) and (d) : A sum of Rs. 121 lakhs was approved to the Maritime States during the Vth Five Year Plan under the Central Scheme of establishing pilot farms for popularising brackishwater fish and prawn culture. In addition, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the development of brackishwater fish/prawn farming with Area Development concept was commenced in September, 1982 with a total outlay of Rs. 996 lakhs during the VIth plan period. Under the scheme which envisaged development of 1500 ha of brackishwater area during the VIth plan, sanctions covering a total area of about 800 ha have been issued by the Government. There has been no

depletion in prawn production from natural resources of the coastal waters.

Additional Funds by HUDCO for Housing Projects

6261. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government have sought assistance over Rs. 300 crores from the Housing and Urban Development Corporation for the development of housing in Bangalore and other parts of the State ;

(b) if so, whether Bangalore Development Authority has proposed certain projects which will take up the development of 35,000 plots at a cost of Rs. 237 crores ;

(c) if so, whether HUDCO has sanctioned only 3.41 crores for 9 housing schemes in the State during 1985-86 ; and

(d) to what extent HUDCO has agreed to provide additional funds to Government of Karnataka for meeting the expenditure on housing projects ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHFOOR) : (a) and (b) : During discussions with the officials of the Government of Karnataka, requirement for loan assistance of Rs. 645 crores from HUDCO was indicated for executing housing and urban development schemes including the development of 35000 plots by Bangalore Development Authority, during the Seventh Plan period.

(c) During the first month of the current financial year, HUDCO sanctioned 9 scheme of Karnataka Housing Board with a loan assistance of Rs. 3.41 crores.

(d) HUDCO has ear-marked a minimum allocation of Rs. 23.00

crores for the State of Karnataka for 1985-86.

Setting up of High Power Committee for Rural Development Programme

6262. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has placed certain facts before the High Power Committee to review the existing administrative arrangement for rural development and poverty alleviation programme ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in regard to the implementation of the rural development during 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The High Level Committee has started its work only recently and will be inviting facts and suggestions from Ministries and States shortly.

(c) The major on-going programmes of rural development like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, DPAP and DDP will be continued during 1985-86,

Release of Newsprint Quota to the Newspapers

6263. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the newspapers which have yet to get their allocated quotas of newsprint for the first quarter of 1985 have caused a great fear and expressed that allocations would just be added to the backlog that has been building up for four years now ;

(b) if so, whether the publishers of leading group have drawn the attention of the Union Government and also alleged that the State Trading Corporation was withholding the release of quotas despite availability of stocks ; and

(c) whether the Union Government have intervened in the matter and have taken up the matter with the State Trading Corporation for early release of newsprint quota to the newspapers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) There was a gap between the allocations and actual release of newsprint.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The State Trading Corporation of India were not in a position to match the supply of newsprint with the actual allocations made by Registrar of Newspapers for India because of constraints on foreign exchange resources. The over-all availability of newsprint during 1984-85 was, however, satisfactory.

Aid from Germany for Housing Scheme

6264. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
SHRI SATYENDRA
NARAIN SINGH :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federal Republic of Germany has provided Rupees Seven crores aid to India for housing the poor as reported in Hindustan Times of April 18, 1985 ;

(b) if so, whether West Germany has provided this loan for promoting housing construction in cities with a population of less than 10 lakhs ;

(c) if so, to what extent the loan will be utilised and how many cities will be covered for construction of houses under this Scheme ; and

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be provided ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : The Government of Federal Republic of Germany through Kreditanstalt Fur Wiederaufbau (KEW) has sanctioned a loan of DM 20 million (equivalent to Rs. 8 00 crores) for schemes of site and services, core, skeletal, housing meant for Economically Weaker Sections families in towns with population upto 10 lakhs.

(c) 44 projects, which fulfilled the criteria laid down in the agreement, have been posed to KFW authorities for approval. Of these, 10 schemes covering 6 towns have been accepted so far in principle by them.

(d) As per the agreement, the offer of loan is open upto 31st December, 1987

Hunger Strike by the Provident Fund Staff

6265. SHRI BNNWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the employees of Provident Fund Staff Union throughout the country have decided to observe hunger strike ;

(b) if so, what are the demands of the employees of Provident Fund Staff Union ;

(c) whether Government have examined the demands of the Union ; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and further steps taken by Government to streamline the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation (Bangalore) which is an unrecognised body, and its affiliated Unions had given notice for relay hunger strike from 18.4.1985 to 23.4.1985 and token strike on 2.5.1985. Relay hunger strike/dharn was observed by some employees from 18.4.1985 to 23.4.1985 in certain Regional/Sub-Regional Offices and the Central Office of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

(b) The major demands of the Federation relate to :—

- (i) revision of pay scales ;
- (ii) reduction of work load ;
- (iii) payment of bonus at 20% without ceiling limit ;
- (iv) scrapping of machanisation ;
- (v) enhancement of the fixed medical allowance ; and
- (vi) recognition of the All India Employees' Provident Fund Staff Federation (Bangalore) and its affiliates.

(c) and (d) : The issues raised at (i) to (v) above receive due consideration whenever raised by any group of persons or by an individual.

[Translation]

Setting up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Faizabad

6266. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up "Krishi Vigyan Kendras" in Masaudha Block of district Faizabad and in Rudauli Block of district Bara-

banki under the auspices of Narendra Dev Krishi Viswavidyalaya set up in Faizabad ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the yardstick of ICAR in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : No, Sir. The question of establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras in Masondha Block of district Faizabad and in Rudauli Block of district Barabanki under Narendra Dev Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya can be considered during the Seventh Plan depending upon the availability of funds.

(c) Before establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendras the following considerations are taken into account :—

- (i) The State Government should provide at least 50 acres of well-developed farm ;
- (ii) The State Government/Agriculture University must agree to run the Krishi Vigyan Kendra once it phased out by the Council ;
- (iii) There must be a research base in the district from where the information in respect of agricultural technologies will flow ;
- (iv) The Committee constituted for examining the proposal must

recommend the site keeping in view the requirement of training in the area ; and

- (v) There should not be any training institution in the field of agriculture in the district.

[English]

Setting up of Film Corporations

6267. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up Film Corporations in all the States separately for promoting regional language films ;

(b) the criteria laid down by and the opinion of National Film Finance Corporation in this context ; and

(c) if the respective State Governments set up Film Finance Corporation for providing assistance for the production of regional language films, whether the Central Government would extend any assistance in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : The Government of India do not have any proposal to set up film corporations in all the States. Setting up of the Film Finance Corporations in the States is left to the decision of the respective State Governments. The National Film Development Corporation is already having a scheme for collaboration with the State Film Development Corporations in respect of theatre construction and film financing activities. The Directorate of Film Festival, which is a part of N.F.D.C. also helps the State Film Development Corporations in organising festivals in their respective states. This assistance will continue to be given to the State Film Development Corporations.

**Broadcasting of Questions Orally
Answered in Lok Sabha**

6268. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will make arrangements to ensure compulsory broadcast from All India Radio and Telecast from Doordarshan of all the oral questions asked and replies given by the Ministers concerned during the Question Hour of Lok Sabha ; and

(b) whether news agencies and daily newspapers will also be approached for the same purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) News items regarding the question hour in Parliament are included in the News bulletins of AIR and Doordarshan, based on their importance and news worthiness

With the limitation of broadcasting/telecasting time, it would not be advisable to accept the suggestion made.

(b) The Press in India is free and it will not be possible to compel news agencies and daily newspapers to compulsorily publish parliamentary proceedings, specially the oral questions and replies given during the Question Hour in the Lok Sabha. Even at present, daily newspapers cover a number of questions and answers which figure in the Lok Sabha, depending upon their news value, other news fall and the space available.

[Translation]

FCI Wheat Procurement Centres

6269. SHRI NIRMAL KHATRI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether wheat and paddy procurement centres are opened in different areas in the country by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) the criteria followed in opening these procurement centres ; and

(c) the number of wheat procurement centres being opened in Uttar Pradesh at present ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) State Governments decide the number of purchase centres and the places where they are to be opened for the procurement of wheat and paddy by the different agencies, including Food Corporation of India, on the basis of the anticipated procurement, keeping in view that the farmers should not have to travel long distances for the sale of their produce.

(c) During 1985-86 Rabi Marketing Season, the U.P. Government have decided to operate 4884 centres for purchase of wheat, out of which 353 and 4531 centres have been allotted to Food Corporation of India and State Government/agencies respectively.

[English]

**Setting up of Mini TV Centres at
Mangalore, Mercarara and Mysore**

6270 SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up mini television centres at Mangalore, Mercarara and Mysore ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Low power relay transmitters are functioning at Mangalore and Mysore. There is no approved scheme for setting up a TV centre at Mercarara or for providing production facilities at any of these places.

(b) Does not arise.

Telecast of Tagore and Nazrul Songs in National Programme

6271 SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Tagore and Nazrul songs telecast in the National Programme by Doordarshan during 1983-84 and 1984-85 ; and

(b) whether Doordarshan will consider to edit and produce a programme on Tagore and Indian National Congress and National struggle in this centenary year of Congress to highlight those songs of Tagore which are related with Congress and National struggle for the benefit of present generation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V.N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of Tagore and Nazrul songs telecast in the National Programme by Doordarshan during 1983-84 is as follows :

Rabindra Sangeet

1983-84	—	9 songs
1984-85	—	15 songs

Nazul Geet

1983-84	—	3 songs
1984-85	—	2 songs

(b) Doordarshan is already telecasting every fortnight documentary films produced by the Films Division on India's Struggle for Freedom. These reflect the role of various national leaders, including Rabindra Nath Tagore, in the freedom movement. A TV programme on Tagore and the national freedom struggle is also contemplated

Creation of Posts of Directors (Coordination)

6272. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is necessary to create posts of Directors (Coordination) with a view to co-ordinate the medias and AIR and Doordarshan so as to maintain effective standard of programme and useful contribution, in each State capital of India ;

(b) if so, when such posts will be created ; 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) and (c) : Do not arise.

Survey of Child Labour Working in Agriculture Sector

6273. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALICK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the children in the country working in the agricultural sector ;

(b) if so, the details in this regard, State-wise and whether only weaker

section boys are in large number there ;

(c) whether Government have sought the opinion of Labour Commissioner in this regard ; and

(d) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No specific comprehensive survey to find out the number of children working in the agricultural sector in the country has been conducted by the Ministry of Labour.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Amount Provided to West Bengal Under DPAP

6274. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the drought prone areas identified by Centre in West Bengal ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance provided to West Bengal to implement Drought Prone Areas Programme during the Sixth Plan period ; and

(c) the details of the Drought Prone Areas Programme launched in West Bengal during Sixth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRA KAR) : (a) 34 blocks of three districts name y Purulia, Midnapur and Bankura of West Bengal, as per statement enclosed, are covered under the Programme from 1985-86. During the Sixth Plan the coverage was limited to 29 blocks of the three districts mentioned.

(b) During the Sixth Plan, Central assistance of Rs. 8.96 crores was provided under the Drought Prone Areas Programme to West Bengal.

(c) Against the total allocation of Rs. 24.00 crores for the programme, during the Sixth Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 17.2 crores (upto January, 1985) has been reported. The major components of the programme were afforestation, pasture development, creation of irrigation potential and agriculture including soil conservation. As reported for this period 4400 hectares of land have been brought under soil conservation, 31000 hectares under afforestation and pasture development, and irrigation potential to the tune of 9900 hectares has also been created. 67 lakh mandays of employment was also generated, 40000 families were estimated to have been benefited by the Drought Prone Areas Programme of which more than 17000 belonged to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Statement

List of DPAP Blocks referred to in reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 6274 to be answered on 13.5.1985

List of DPAP Blocks

Sl. No.	Name of the district	No. of Blocks	Name of the Blocks
1	2	3	4
1.	Purulia	20	Balrampur, Barabazar, Bardwan, Hura, Jaipur, Jhalda-I, Kashipur, Manbazar-I, Manbazar-II, Neturia, Para, Pancha, Purulia-I, Purulia-II, Raghunatpur-I,

1	2	3	4
			Raghunatpura-II, Santuri, Jhalda-II*, Arsha*, Bagmudi*.
2.	Midnapur	9	Jharagram, Jamboni, Binpur-II, Gopiballavpur-II, Gopiballa pur-II, SankriI, Nayagram.
3.	Bankura	9	Chhatna, Mejhia, Saltora, Indpur, Ranibundh, Khatra-II*, Gangajalghati*.

*Re-included from 1985-86.

Time Spent for the Broadcast of Programme for Women and Children

6275. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of the total broadcast time of the various stations of All India Radio now set apart for special programmes meant for women and children ;

(b) the duration of such programmes ; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to increase the frequency and duration of such programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) 3.73% and 2.98% of the total time allocated for spoken word programmes in AIR are given to women's programmes and children's programmes respectively. Total Spokenword programmes constitute 39.07% of the total broadcast time.

(b) The duration of women's programme is 20 to 45 minutes for each programme ; the frequency of such programmes from different stations is one to six days in a week. The

children's programme duration is 20 to 64 minutes for each programme, the frequency of such programmes from different stations is one to seven days in a week.

(c) It is proposed to increase the frequency and duration of such programmes during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Regularisation of Production Assistants

6276. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of vacancies lying vacant for regular Production Assistants in Doordarshan, New Delhi and the number of casual Production Assistants duly qualified and applied for selection/recruitment against those vacancies and number actually selected ;

(b) the number of casual Production Assistants who applied but were selected and remained casual for more than 4 years ; and

(c) the criteria for regularisation of casual Production Assistants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) At present there are no vacancies of Production Assistants at Delhi as all the 12 vacancies were filled up with the appointment of persons selected by the Selection Board in December, 1984. Of the 11 casual Production Assistants working at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, 10 applied for regular selection and all of them were called for interview. 8 of the 10 Casual Production Assistants were selected for appointment.

(b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Production Assistants are now engaged on assignment basis for a maximum period of 10 days in a month subject to a ceiling of 120 days in a year. The criteria for regularisation casual artists is that such of those who had worked for 365 days in three consecutive years or 200 days in one financial year between 1974-75 to 1979-80 are eligible for consideration. The cut-off date for this purpose is 31st March, 1980.

[*Translation*]

Future Schemes for Providing Housing Facilities

6277. PROF NIRMALA KUMARI SHAKTAWAT : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the future schemes of Government for providing housing facilities to all in urban and rural areas ;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to set up a "Rural Housing Board" for construction of houses and allotting these to the villagers ; and

(c) the names of the organisations which have allotted funds so far indicating the amount allotted by them, State-wise, for house building in rural areas alongwith details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) The schemes for meeting the housing needs in the country are under formulation for incorporation in the 7th Plan which is being finalised.

(b) 'Housing' being a State subject, State Govts./U.Ts are free to set up Housing Boards including Rural Housing Boards as per their needs.

(c) Besides plan allocations, funds for Housing are given by HUDCO and LIC/GIC. Two statements indicating the position regarding the grant of loans by these organisations for rural housing are at Statements I and II.

Statement-I

The amount of loan sanctioned by HUDCO for Rural Housing Schemes upto 31.3.85

S. No.	Name of State	Loan sanctioned (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	32.13
2.	Bihar	6.00
3.	Gujarat	37.13
4.	Haryana	0.63
5.	Karnataka	35.07
6.	Kerala	35.66
7.	Madhya Pradesh	4.04
8.	Maharashtra	4.49
9.	Orissa	7.49
10.	Punjab	5.25
11.	Rajasthan	17.28
12.	Tamil Nadu	17.90
		203.07

NOTE : The HUDCO has started giving loan assistance for Rural Housing from the year 1977-78. The States other than those mentioned above did not come forward with any Rural Housing Scheme to be financed by HUDCO.

Statement-II

Statement Showing the Allocation of LIC/GIC Loans for Rural/EWS Housing Schemes during the Sixth Plan Period (1980-1985)

Name of State	LIC Rs. in lakhs)	GIC (Rs. in lakhs)
1. Andhra Pradesh	478.00	1018.40
2. Assam	51.00	96.20
3. Bihar	226.00	520.80
4. Gujarat	277.00	649.00
5. Haryana	56.00	159.00
6. Himachal Pradesh	57.00	132.00
7. Jammu & Kashmir	62.00	207.00
8. Karnataka	486.00	832.00
9. Kerala	408.20	865.80
10. Madhya Pradesh	194.00	441.00
11. Maharashtra	172.00	269.80
12. Manipur	28.80	56.40
13. Meghalaya	32.40	66.40
14. Nagaland	4.00	27.00
15. Orissa	223.60	323.00
16. Punjab	174.00	409.00
17. Rajasthan	171.80	425.50
18. Sikkim	12.00	31.00
19. Tamil Nadu	458.00	1034.00
20. Tripura	38.00	136.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	719.00	1459.70
22. West Bengal	399.20	1004.00
	4946.00	1,0163.00

[English]

Standing Committee for the Medical and Sales Representatives

6278. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government announced the formation of a Standing Committee under his Ministry for the Medical and sales representatives following the all India strike by the Federation of Medical and Sales Representatives of India (FMRAI) last year ;

(b) if so, whether the said Standing Committee has met any time during the last one year ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Advertisement on Channels A and B of Akashvani, Calcutta

6279. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether advertisements are being broadcast in channel A and B of Akashvani, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, the durations of such advertisements in each day's programme now ;

(c) whether the rate cards have been sent to advertisers urging them to present sponsored programmes lasting for five, ten, fifteen and thirty minutes over Calcutta 'A' station ; and

(d) if so, whether advertisements are not going to seriously encroach upon the time now taken by local artists thereby discouraging the local talents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Advertisements on Channel 'A' of Akashvani, Calcutta have started from 22.2.1985. These advertisements have not yet been started on 'B' channel of the Calcutta Station.

(b) AIR, Calcutta has not so far exceeded 2 minutes of advertisements per day on its primary channel.

(c) A circular was sent by Directorate General, All India Radio to AIR, Calcutta among other concerned stations for publicity among Advertisers.

(d) No, Sir. Advertisements in any programme do not affect the other programmes as the time is a component of the actual duration of a particular programme.

Production of Local Artists Through Akashvani and Doordarshan

6280. **SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government desire to promote the local artists through Akashvani and Doordarshan ;

(b) if so, the measures taken for that in the last few years ;

(c) how many new artists got chance in Akashvani and Doordarshan Stations at Calcutta during the last three years ; and

(d) whether Akashvani Calcutta Station is not having any audition for quite some time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Local artists are already being encouraged through different programmes in AIR and Doordarshan.

(b) In the case of spoken word items like talks, discussion, short stories etc. mostly local talent is utilised depending upon the person's expertise and field of specialisation. Auditions are held periodically for artists in music, drama and Yuva Vani programmes and those who are duly approved by the Audition Committees are invited to participate depending upon the programme requirements. Apart from this, music competitions are held once a year for scouting and encouraging young artists.

(c) and (d) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Broadcast and Telecast of Hindi News Bulletins by AIR and Doordarshan Under National Programme

6281. **SHRI R. M. BHOYE :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindi news bulletins are broadcast by All India Radio and telecast by the Doordarshan under the National Programme throughout the country ;

(b) if so, whether some States have urged to stop this broadcast ; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

GADGIL) : (a) Central Hindi News Bulletins broadcast from Delhi at 8.00 AM and 8.45 PM are compulsorily relayed by all the AIR Stations.

A national bulletin in Hindi is telecast by Doordarshan at 9.00 PM every day and is carried by all Doordarshan Kendras except Doordarshan Kendra, Madras.

(b) No request has been received from States urging to stop the broadcast of Central Hindi News bulletins.

(c) Does not arise.

Implementation of Supreme Court Judgement Regarding Bonded and Migrant Labour

6282. **PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Supreme Court has given a judgement regarding the bonded and migrant labourers working in the stone quarries at Faridabad ;

(b) if so, whether it a fact that the judgement has remained unimplemented despite the efforts of the Union Labour Ministry to settle the matter through tripartite meetings ; and

(c) if so, within what time will the matter be settled and Supreme Court's judgement implemented to avoid the contempt of the Supreme Court ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) The Supreme Court had, in their Judgement dated 16.12.1983, given 21 directives in respect of the workers of the stone quarries and crushers in Faridabad.

(b) and (c) : Necessary action was taken to comply with these directives and Counter-Affidavits explaining the

upto-date position of implementation thereof was filed in the Supreme Court by the Central Government as well as the Haryana Government. The Bandhua Mukti Morcha has recently filed a contempt petition in the Supreme Court in this case and in their order dated 24.4.1985, the Supreme Court has directed the Central Government and the Government of Haryana to file counter-Affidavits explaining the latest position of implementation of the directives. A Counter-Affidavit explaining the latest position in respect of the directives with which the Central Government is concerned has already been filed in the Supreme Court on 7th May, 1985. The Government of Haryana are filing their Counter-Affidavit separately.

Retirement Age of Journalists

6283. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have been urged upon to raise the retirement age of journalists ;

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Does not arise.

Schemes Submitted by Coconut Development Board

6284. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Coconut Development Board has submitted different schemes

worth Rs. 20 crores for the development of Coconut in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes ; and

(c) whether these schemes have been approved without any change ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Coconut Development Board has submitted a proposal for development of coconut during the Seventh Five Year Plan at an estimated outlay of Rs. 20.77 crores. The schemes proposed for Kerala are estimated to cost Rs. 6 crores.

The main features of the schemes proposed for Kerala are : planting and replanting subsidy, creation of irrigation facilities and financial assistance to growers cooperative societies for processing industry.

(c) The Seventh Plan proposals are under consideration.

Filling up of Vacant Posts in Coconut Development Board

6285. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the posts of numbers of the Coconut Development Board are lying vacant ;

(b) if so, the reasons for not filling up the vacancies ; and

(c) the steps being taken to appoint members on this Board ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) :

The Coconut Development Board is being reconstituted. The State Governments and other concerned Departments and organisations were addressed requesting them to send their recommendations regarding nominations under different categories of membership. Their recommendations have been received in many cases. Two Member of the reconstituted Lok Sabha have also been elected as required under Coconut Development Board Act, 1979 for being included in the Board. The matter is being pursued vigorously and the Coconut Development Board will be reconstituted shortly.

Direct Recruitment of Indian in Gulf Countries by the Employees

6286. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether recruitment of Indian labour for the Gulf-countries is being made directly by employers ;

(b) if so, the details of such recruitments made during the past two years together with the names of countries for which such recruitments were made ; and

(c) whether Government would encourage such direct recruitment by employers themselves ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Approximately 63,000 and 54,000 workers were recruited directly by employers in 1983 and 1984 respectively for deployment in Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, U.A.E., Oman and Saudi Arabia.

(c) Under the Emigration Act, 1983 employers can either directly

recruit or carry out recruitment through registered recruiting agents in India.

Master Plans for Development of Towns and Cities

6287. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Master Plans prepared for a healthy and planned development of towns and cities and how many of them are under implementation ;

(b) the details of towns and cities of which Master Plans are under implementation ; and

(c) the principal reasons of non-implementation of Master Plans with details ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b) : About 700 urban areas in India covered by statutory development plans prepared by different states for healthy and planned development. These plans have an inbuilt process of implementation.

(c) Several difficulties like non-availability of land at the right time, shifting of non-conforming uses, lack of finances for acquisition of land, inadequacy of infrastructure etc. are encountered by the implementing agencies resulting in some delays in implementation.

Thorough Check of NDMC Buildings

6288. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chandralok building on Janpath has developed serious cracks ;

(b) whether NDMC has started reinforcement work at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs ;

(c) whether in 1970 the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell of the Vigilance Commission had made a thorough check of NDMC buildings and pointed out several irregularities ; and

(d) is so, the buildings examined by the Cell, their report about each and action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b) : NDMC has informed that some defects have been noticed and special repairs have been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 10.92 lakhs.

(c) Yes, Sir, the Chief Technical Examiner's Cell of the Vigilance Commission submitted their report in February, 1972 and had pointed out some irregularities.

(d) The buildings examined were :

- (i) Hotel Buildings in Chanakya-puri (Akbar Hotel).
- (ii) Service Home at Japanth (Chandralok Building).
- (iii) Office Block at Chanakya-puri.
- (iv) Multistoreyed Garrages (Mayur Bhawan).
- (v) Mohan Singh Place.
- (vi) Shopping and Cinema Place at Chanakya-puri (Yashwant Place).

After exchange of comments and counter comments between the Ministry of Home Affairs and the NDMC on the CTE's observations, it was agreed that as against total cost of Rs. 2.57 crores of these buildings, suitable recoveries to the extent of Rs. 64,000 should be made. All these recoveries

were preferred by the NDMC against the respective contractors/architects and most of these have either been settled or are in arbitration.

Regularisation of Casual Production Assistants in the Field of T. V. Production Programme, New Delhi

6289. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of casual Production Assistants working in New Delhi Doordarshan Kendra for 4 to 7 years and the number of such Assistants selected as regular Production Assistants during the period 1974-75 to 1980 and onwards year-wise ;

(b) the number of vacancies advertised for regularisation of casual Production Assistants during the period 1974-75 to 1978-80 and the number of such staff who applied for the post and were interviewed and selected ; and

(c) what are the eligibility conditions for selection of casual Production Assistants as regular ones ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : The information is being collected and will be laid down on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Casual Production Assistants who had been engaged for 365 days in three consecutive years or 200 days in one financial year during 1974-75 to 1977-80, are eligible for being considered for regularisation.

Criteria for Regularisation of Casual Production Assistants in New Delhi Doordarshan Kendra

6290. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instruction/order regarding casual Production Assistants who fulfilled prescribed criteria and eligibility conditions, if so, the criteria and eligibility conditions prescribed for regularisation of such staff ; and

(b) whether a memorandum from casual Production Assistants addressed to the Prime Minister was received in his Ministry, if so its contents and action taken or proposed to be taken in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) General instruction were issued in 1979-80 that such of the casual Artists of AIR and Doordarshan, including casual Production Assistants, who had worked for 365 days in the three consecutive financial years 1974-75 to 1979-80 or for 200 days in any one financial year upto 31st March, 1983 would be eligible for being considered for regularisation against available vacancies.

(b) In the representation dated 12th February, '85 some casual Artists engaged in different capacity from time to time at various Kendras had requested for regularisation of such of the casual Artists who might have completed similar number of days as mentioned against (a) above after 31st March, '80 and that normal procedure of direct recruitment should not be resorted to. They also complained of having been ignored in recent selections of Floor Assistants at Doordarshan Kendra, Jalandhar and of Production Assistants at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi.

Representation for regularisation of casual Artists who were not eligible for regularisation as per the criteria mentioned against (a) above have been

received from time to time, considered but not agreed to.

As regards the complaint that the casual Artists have been ignored in the recent selection of Production Assistants at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi, the matter is under examination.

Dairy Development in A.P.

6292. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a plan to alleviate the suffering of the people of drought Prone Area like Anantapur (in Andhra Pradesh) by giving highest priority to dairy development ;

(b) whether Government propose to establish a milk chilling Centre at Kedin in Anantapur District ; and

(c) whether Government have any plan to increase the loans and liberalising policy by the commercial banks for purchase of milch cattle ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : An outlay of Rs. 105.87 lakhs was provided for cattle and dairy development in Anantapur District under Drought Prone Area Programme during the 6th Five Year Plan. There is no proposal to establish a milk chilling plant at Kedin under Drought Prone Area Programme. However, programme for expansion of milk chilling centre at Hindupur from 6,000 litres to 12,000 litres per day was approved during 1983-84.

(c) Dairy development is an activity allied to agriculture and as such forms part of Priority Sector. Under Priority Sector specific targets

are allocated to different banks through District Credit Plans and Annual Action Plans. However, no separate scheme is being implemented by banks for increasing credit to dairy sector only.

Writing off of Loans to Farmers

6293. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government consider writing off of the loans of farmers when they have dug wells with money borrowed from Agricultural Development Banks but the well has failed or where the well failed to yield any water inspite of sincere efforts by the farmers ; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to compensate farmers in such cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : Farmers who borrow term loans from banks for construction of wells are sometimes unable to repay the loans due to failure of wells. In order to provide assistance in such cases, National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development had drawn up certain guidelines and advised the State Governments to set up Failed Wells Compensation Fund. Some State Governments are already providing assistance to farmers. Government of India have since proposed to introduce a Centrally Sponsored Scheme during the Seventh Plan to assist the State Governments in setting up Failed Wells Compensation Fund to provide relief to affected farmers.

Formulation of National Policy on Media

6294. DR. B. L. SHALLESH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a national policy on media ; and

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

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

(b) A meeting of media leaders is being convened to discuss the new media policy. The purpose of formulating such policy is to help the news media to play its constructive role in the task of nation building and economic development.

Residential Accommodation for Employees State Insurance Scheme Doctors

6295. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the rules of allotment of residential accommodation for Employees State Insurance Scheme Doctors ;

(b) when these rules were framed and how many times these were amended ; and

(c) whether any seniority list is maintained and the doctors are informed so as to avoid any manipulation or malpractice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : The administration of medical care under the ESI Scheme is the statutory responsibility of the concerned State Governments, except in Delhi where the ESI Corporation is directly administering the medical care. The

State Governments have their own rules for allotment of residential accommodation to the doctors under them. So far as allotment of residential accommodation to ESI doctors in Delhi is concerned, the ESI Corporation follows the Central Government rules, as amended from time to time, for allotment of General Pool accommodation in Delhi.

(c) Yes, Sir. A priority list for allotment of accommodation to the doctors in Delhi is prepared every year and circulated amongst the doctors.

Research on Spices

6296. DR. K. G. ADIYODI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) number of spice research centres spice-wise and State-wise in

India with dates of their functioning ;

(b) whether some of the Laboratories are established in far away places if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether there is any proposal to shift them to the farmers of proper functioning ; and

(d) if not reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has established 15 Research centres on spices out of which 13 are under the All India Co-ordinated Project on "Cashew and spices" and two centres under the Central Plantation Crops Research institute. The State-wise split up is given below :

CROPS

States	Pepper	Cardamon	Ginger and Turmeric	Condiments	Spices Gen.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Kerala	1 (1971)	1 (1971)	1 (1980)	—	1* (1975)
2. Karnataka	1 (1980)	2 (1971) (1974)	—	—	—
3. Andhra Pradesh	1 (1980)	—	—	1 (1975)	—
4. Tamil Nadu	—	1 (1980)	—	1 (1975)	—
5. Orissa	—	—	1 (1975)	—	—
6. Gujarat	—	—	—	1 (1975)	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
7. Rajasthan	—	—	—	1 (1975)	—
8. Himachal	—	—	1 (1971)	—	—

* The Station has two complexes in Calicut and Peruvannamuzhi.

NOTE—Figures in paranthesis indicate the year of sanction and the centres are continuing.

(b) A few of the centres are located in comparatively remote areas because these are locations where spices are grown commercially.

(a) and (b): There is no proposal to shift them to the farmers fields as these are research centres and are meant to undertake research work at Institutional level.

Scheme for Allotment of Houses to Freedom Fighters and Ex. MPs.

6297. DR. S VIJAYA RAMA RAO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to give preference in allotment of the Flats/Houses to the freedom fighters and the former members of Parliament; and

(b) if not whether Government propose to give such preference in the Union Territory of Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b): No, Sir. The quota for allotment of flats @ 3% to Members of Parliament and 1% to Freedom Fighters was in existence upto 1/1/1979 but was abolished on recommendation of the Baveja Committee Report since 2-1-1979. How-

ever, under the IVth and Vth Self-Financing Schemes, 3% flats are reserved for Members of Parliament.

Policy for Registration of New Sugar Factories in Cooperative Sector in Maharashtra

6298. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is the policy of Government to discourage registration of new sugar factories in co-operative sector in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) the reason for curbing the growth of new sugar factories in Maharashtra;

(c) whether Government are considering to relax the present restrictive policy regarding new co-operative sugar factories; and

(d) the extent proposal that is pending before Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b): No, Sir. During the Sixth Five Year Plan, out of 60 new projects sanctioned so far, 22 new projects—all in the Cooperative Sector have been sanctioned in Maharashtra.

To ensure balanced inter regional growth, it was felt necessary to review the guidelines for licensing in the Sugar Industry. The revised guidelines have been issued vide a Press Note dated the 24th Sept., 1984.

(c) Since the revised licensing guidelines which are in force till 30-9-85, have been primarily conceived to ensure balanced inter regional growth, the question of relaxing the same at this juncture does not arise.

(d) Only one application viz., Parshuram Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana Ltd., Taluka Chiplun, Teh. Pedhamba, Distt. Ratnagiri is under consideration of the Government.

Cotton Production in Maharashtra

6299. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) what is the total production of cotton in the State of Maharashtra ;

(b) the quantity of cotton growth in Maharashtra ;

(c) reasons for not growing export quality of cotton in Maharashtra ;

(d) whether Government of Maharashtra considered that the Monopoly Cotton Purchase Scheme in Maharashtra has gone a long way to give protection to small farmers who grow cotton in their farms ; and

(e) if so, whether Government of India are considering to regularise the Cotton Monopoly Purchase Scheme of Maharashtra on long term basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-

LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The production of cotton in the State of Maharashtra during 1983-84 was provisionally estimated at 11.76 lakh bales. For the year 1984-85 the final estimates of production are not available. However, there is an indication that the production is likely to be above 16 lakh bales.

(c) Maharashtra grows various varieties of cotton including the export varieties like H-4, Varalaxmi and MCU-5.

(d) and (e) : The Government of Maharashtra consider that the monopoly procurement scheme of cotton has helped the farmers in protecting their interests to a large extent. The monopoly procurement of cotton scheme in Maharashtra was last extended for a period of two years upto 30th June, 1986. The scheme will be reviewed before the expiry of its present term and appropriate action taken accordingly.

Land under Cultivation in States Vis-a-vis Irrigation Facilities

6300. SHRI C. P. THAKUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) how many hectares of land are proposed to be brought under cultivation in different States in coming five years ; and

(b) arrangements proposed to be made by Government to provide the irrigation facilities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The gross cropped area in the country is expected to rise from an estimated level of 177 million hectares during 1981-82 to 191 million hectares by 1989-90, the

terminal year of the Seventh Plan. State-wise break-up of land proposed to be brought under cultivation is not available.

(b) Irrigation being a State subject, irrigation projects are planned and implemented by the State Governments themselves. The State Governments have been urged to accord priority for completion of on-going schemes by providing adequate funds during the Seventh Plan.

Old Stocks Lying in CWC's Ware Houses

6301. SHRI GADADHAR SHAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the exact quality of the accumulated stock of damaged fertilisers and sugar of public undertakings lying in the CWC's warehouses and the specific period for it was lying there ; and

(b) the concrete action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government/Public undertakings for removing the old damaged stocks and reasons for accumulation of stock ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) 1,467 tonnes of sugar and 12,090 tonnes of fertilisers of deteriorated quality are lying in different warehouses of the Central Warehousing Cooperation for over one year.

(b) The Corporation has approached the concerned depositors for clearing these stocks. However, the depositors have not been able to do that so far. The Corporation is pursuing the matter with them.

Garbage Outside the Quarters in Dev Nagar

6302. PROF. M. R. HALDER : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether contractors employed by CPWD to execute jobs in Dev Nagar quarters use special standard material and execute the jobs incompletely leaving the quarters in the same shabby condition after a month itself ;

(b) whether these contractors leave garbage outside the quarters or in the service lanes which are neither cleaned by the Contractor nor by CPWD enquiry ;

(c) whether the contractors are paid separately or included in the main contract for lifting the garbage ;

(d) whether there are instructions for officials to visit the quarters for inspection particularly when contractors execute their jobs ; and

(e) if so, why these instructions are not followed in letter and spirit ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) Some departmental materials like RCC Karries, R. S. Joists, Old Store slabs, bricks etc. are issued to contractors as per terms and conditions of agreement to carry out repairs/renovation. The condition of the quarters improves after repairs.

(b) and (c) : It is not correct. Removal of mulba/building rubbish is the responsibility of the Contractors.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The instructions are followed in letter and spirit.

[Translation]

Water Shortage in Pandara Road, New Delhi

6303. SHRI KESHAORAO PARDHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether water is supplied at a very low pressure and that too only between 6.00 and 8.45 A.M. in the morning and between 6.00 to 8.30 P.M. in the evening in upper storey of type IV flats in A Block of Pandara Road and it does not reach the overhead flash tanks at all; and

(b) the immediate and permanent measures being taken to remove the water shortage and other difficulties being faced by the allottees of upper storey flats in the said locality?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) Filtered-water is supplied between 5.30 A.M. to 9.30 A.M. and from 5.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. There have, however, been some difficulties to maintain pressures on a few occasions during summer due to higher consumption.

(b) Water Supply position is being augmented.

[English]

Subsidy to Fishing Trawlers in Rural/Urban Areas

6304. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fishing trawlers are given subsidy for purchasing trawlers;

(b) if so, whether this subsidy is denied to the owners of the trawlers residing in urban areas;

(c) in view of the fact that all the trawlers carry on fishing in sea together, why this distinction is made in the matter of subsidy between the fishermen on the basis of their place of residence; and

(d) whether Government will reconsider this disparity based on rural and urban trawlers made by the Fisheries Department and remove this technical distribution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) No subsidy is given to Indian companies for purchasing deep sea fishing vessels. However, the Central Government gives a subsidy of 33% of the cost price of indigenously constructed deep sea fishing vessels to registered Indian shipyards on whom the orders have been placed.

Under the Scheme of mechanisation implemented by the Maritime States and Union Territories, subsidies at varying rates for different components such as hull, engine and gear of fishing trawlers are provided.

(b) No, Sir.

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

Problems of Wheat Roller Flour Mills in Orissa

6305. **SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL:** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems of the wheat roller flour mills industry in Orissa;

(b) if so, what are their main problems; and

(c) the steps taken to solve them?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) and (b): No specific problems of the wheat roller flour

milling industry has come to the notice of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Preparation of Tribal Sub-Plan during Sixth Plan for Covering the Tribal Areas by T.V. and Radia Net Work

6306. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ministry prepared the Tribal Sub-Plan by identifying the schemes and programmes and qualifying the funds for the same during Sixth Plan period :

(b) if so, the details thereof division-wise and programme-wise :

(c) if not, the reasons for not

implementing the policy decision of Government ; and

(d) if so, the programme and schemes prepared for covering the Tribal areas particularly Central India Tribal belts by T.V. and Radio network during the year 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : Both in formulating the 6th plan schemes of Doordarshan and AIR and their implementation due importance had been given to the coverage of the tribal areas in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Action is on hand to set up Low Power TV Transmitters in the following tribal districts of Assam, Orissa and Madhya Pradesh during 1985-86 :

State	District	Centre
1. Assam	Sebsagar	Nezira
2. Orissa	Kalahandi	Bhawani Patna
3. Madhya Pradesh	(i) Bastar	(ii) Jagdalpur
	(ii) East Nimar	(ii) Khandwa

Details of AIR Projects, which are on hand and expected to be completed during 1985-86, are given in the Statement attached.

Statement

Air Projects Expected to be Ready during 1985-86 Providing Additional Coverage to Tribal Areas

1. Arunachal Pradesh:

(i) Itanagar —Radio Station of 100 KW with interim set up.

2. Assam :

(i) Dibrugarh —Upgradation of the power of existing medium-wave transmitter from 100 KW to 300 KW.

- (ii) Gauhati —Upgradation of power of existing regional short-wave transmitter from 10 KW to 50 KW.

3. *Andhra Pradesh* :

- (i) Adilabad —Local Radio Station with 1 KW MW transmitter, studios and staff quarters.

4. *Bihar* :

- (i) Ranchi —Upgradation of power of existing medium-wave transmitter from 10 KW to 100 KW.

5. *Meghalaya* :

- (i) Shillong —Upgradation of power of existing medium-wave transmitter from 1 KW to 100 KW. Receiving Centre staff quarters.
- (ii) Shillong —Setting up of 50 KW SW transmitter with studios facilities for new integrated service for N.E. Region.
- (iii) Tura —New Radio Station with 20 KW MW transmitter, studios, receiving facilities and staff quarters.

6. *Orissa* :

- (i) Keonjhar —Local Radio Station with 1 KW MW transmitter, studios and staff quarters.

**ESI Hospitals to be Set up in
1985-86**

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

6307. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN :
Will the Minister of LABOUR be
pleased to state :

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF
THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI
T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : 26 ESI
hospitals are at various stages of con-
struction. The States where these hos-
pitals are being set up are as given
below :

(a) the number of ESI hospitals
proposed to be opened in 1985-86 ;

(b) the names of the States where
such ESI hospitals are proposed to be
set up ;

(c) whether Government have a
proposal to set up one such ESI hospi-
tal at Barbil/Bolani or Kinber areas in
Keonjhar district of Orissa ;

(d) whether the above proposal is
going to be implemented in 1985-86 ;
and

	No. of hospitals
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	2
2. Assam	1
3. Bihar	1
4. Delhi	1

1	2
5. Gujarat	3
6. Karnataka	3
7. Kerala	3
8. Madhya Pradesh	1
9. Maharashtra	2
10. Punjab	1
11. Uttar Pradesh	6
12. West Bengal	2
	26

Out of these, 16 hospitals are likely to be completed and commissioned during 1985-86.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e) : Do not arise.

Package Programme of Coconut Seeds

6308. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on the package programme of High Yielding coconut seeds in the country during 1984-85 ; and

(b) the details of the coconut development measures taken in Orissa under the above programme during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL

DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) An amount of Rs. 37.27 lakh was released in 1984-85 to States/Union Territory under the Package Programme for Development of Coconut which includes components for production and distribution of T×D and D×T Hybrid Seedlings and establishment of Hybrid Seed Gardens and elite farm.

(b) Under these programmes, an amount of Rs. 6.20 lakh which includes Central assistance of Rs. 3.10 lakh was sanctioned for Orissa in 1984-85. One hundred and twenty demonstrations were laid out covering 0.25 hectares under each demonstration and production and distribution of hybrid seedlings was also taken up.

Export of Indian Films during Sixth Plan

6309. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Indian films exported during the Sixth Plan (Year-wise) ;

(b) the language-wise number of those films ; and

(c) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : A statement giving information about Indian feature films is attached.

Statement

*Language-wise Films Exported during 1980-81, 1981-82,
1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85*

S. No.	Language	Number of films exported in				
		1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85
1.	Bengali	25	13	19	16	16
2.	Bhojpuri	1	—	—	—	—
3.	English	—	1	5	3	2
4.	Gujarati	10	2	4	2	2
5.	Hindi	1275	1267	901	800	509
6.	Kannada	3	—	—	3	1
7.	Konkani	—	—	—	—	—
8.	Malyalam	112	115	91	88	74
9.	Marathi	1	2	3	2	1
10.	Punjabi	12	6	15	15	5
11.	Rajasthan!	—	—	1	—	—
12.	Tamil	251	237	260	226	174
13.	Telugu	22	14	14	20	54
14.	Urdu	—	—	—	1	—
Total		1712	1657	1313	1176	838
Exports of Video Rights for entire overseas		—	24	130	217	163
GRANE : TOTAL		1712	1611	1443	1393	1001

NOTD : The information relates to the number of films including in different contracts for export and not to the number of titles of films.

**Construction of HUDCO Flats
Under LIG and MIG Categories**

6311. SHRI SANAT KUMAR
MANDAL :
SHRI HAFIZ MOHD.
SIDDIQ :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of HUDCO flats proposed to be constructed under LIG and MIG categories separately ;

(b) the location in Delhi, where these flats are proposed to be constructed :

(c) the anticipated price escalation, if any, proposed to be fixed for these flats ; and

(d) steps proposed to be taken to expedite the construction of flats ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) About 7200 LIG and about 6200 MIG houses under HUDCO Scheme (Registration-1979) are under process and are likely to be started during 1985-86.

(b) These are mostly located in Rohini and East Zone besides some of the localities of West, South and North Zones.

(c) Disposal cost of flats is worked out on their completion. It depends upon the plinth area, specifications, amenities provided and the rate at which the work executed by the contractor.

(d) Various steps have been taken to expedite the construction of flats which include rationalisation of workload and strengthening of Engineering Wing, etc. etc. Coordination meetings are taken by senior officers for reviewing the progress of work.

**Establishment of Reporting Unit
in Doordarshan News**

6312. SHRI SIDHU LAL MURMU :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a reporting unit in Doordarshan News in Delhi like the one existing in New Services Division of All India Radio to provide supporting material for the News Editors ;

(b) if so, the number of correspondents in Hindi and English language separately ; and

(c) if not, whether Government propose to establish one such Unit in Doordarshan News in Delhi and if so, by which time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present no such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

**News Stories Filled in Delhi Door-
darshan**

6313. SHRI SIDHU LAL MURMU :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether news stories are not filled for various visual coverages in Delhi Doordarshan Kendra ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and who files these news stories ;

(c) the languages in which each news story is filled ;

(d) whether persons filling news stories are professionally competent to

file news stories ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the measures being taken to depute professionally competent persons for the job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c) : News stories for visual coverages are filed at Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi with the help of the available manpower of News Editors, Correspondents, etc. at the Kendra. In respect of major coverages, news stories are based on news agency copies and pool copies of AIR. Depending on the language of the news bulletin, the news stories are written in English or Hindi.

(d) and (e) : News Editors, correspondents, etc have the necessary background. Expansion of the news reporting set up for Doordarshan will depend on the availability of resources.

Programmes Based on Religious Scriptures on Delhi Radio and Doordarshan

6314. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the Unstarred Question No. 2491 on 1st July, 1980 regarding programmes based on religious scriptures on Delhi Radio and Doordarshan and state :

(a) whether a representation has also been received for including 2 other important religious scriptures of Buddhism namely Saddharam Pundrik Sutra (The Lotus Sutra) and the Bodhicharyavtar in the list of scriptures of Buddhists for basing the religious programmes on special occasions, as these 2 scriptures are a source of inspiration to the followers of the Mahayana Buddhism who have a large population in the border States of India and these scriptures are held in equal esteem with Dhammapada ; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No. Sir. No. such representation has been received during 1982-85

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up Another Radio Station in Himachal Pradesh

6315. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the districts covered by the primary service range of the Simla Station of AIR ;

(b) whether it is proposed to set up another Radio Station in Himachal Pradesh for the areas not covered by this range of the Simla Station ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The primary grade day time service of the High Power Transmitter of AIR at Simla is available to the districts of Solan, Simla, Bilaspur and parts of Hamirpur, Mandi Una, and Sirmaur districts. In addition, 2.5 KW SW transmitter of AIR at Simla, provides support service to the whole state of Himachal Pradesh.

(b) to (d) : In the approved 6th plan, there was no proposal for expansion of Radio in H. P. The Seventh Five Year Plan proposals are not yet finalised.

**Construction of T.V. Relay Centre
in Kasauli**

6316. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress made in the construction of T.V. relay centre at Kasauli (H.P.) ;

(b) the area covered by this relay centre and whether it is proposed to set up another relay centre for Himachal Pradesh keeping in view the popularity large geographical terrain ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the likely date by which such a Centre would be sanctioned and opened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Pending completion of 115 metre tower, interim service was started on 3.10.84 by commissioning the TV transmitter at Kasauli on reduced power of 1 KW. Construction of the tower is in progress. The transmitter is expected to be commissioned on full power of 10 KW during the current year, on completion of the tower.

(b) and (c) : 1 KW transmitter at Kasauli provides coverage to an area of about 9450 Sq. Km. which is expected to increase to 13900 Sq. Km, when the transmitter is commissioned on full power of 10 KW, Low Power Transmitters are also functioning at Simla and Kulu in the State of Himachal Pradesh. Setting up of additional T.V. transmitters in the State would depend on the availability of resources for this purpose during the VII Plan period.

Cyclones and Hail-Storm in Orissa

6317. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a severe cyclone and hail-storm occurred in Orissa in the 3rd week of April this year :

(b) if so, the area most effected and the details of damage done to standing paddy and other rabi crops ;

(c) the details of damage done in the affected area and the approximate loss incurred ; and

(d) whether any relief Operations were undertaken and any financial assistance given to the affected persons and farmers, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) No report has been received from the State Government of Orissa by the Central Government in this regard.

(b) to (d) : Do not arise.

Advertisements on T.V. and AIR

6318. SHRI MANIK REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3987 on 21 Aug, 1984 regarding advertisements on T.V. and A.I.R. and state :

(a) Whether Cinema advertisement films promoting soft drinks have started clear audio-visual display of statutory notice ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not taking any action to enforce the statutory notice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) According to instruc-

tions issued by the Central Board of Film Certification in August, 1984, all advertisement films on soft drinks include the statutory warning under the Food Products Order, 1955.

(b) Does not arise.

Maintenance of Markets of Government Colonies

6319. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the authority responsible for the proper upkeep and maintenance of the markets built in the midst of the Government colonies in the capital like R.K. Puram, South Moti Bagh, Nanakpura, Moti Bagh I etc. and particularly the day-to-day sanitation, clearing and flushing of the public conveniences built therein ; and

(b) whether the Directorate of Estate has set up any agency for this purpose and if so, how it monitors over not only the encroachment but also the proper sanitary standards being kept to ward off pollution and its hazards being spread to the Government servants' quarters located in the close proximity of these markets ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) The upkeep and maintenance of markets in R.K. Puram, South Moti Bagh (Nanakpura) are with the C.P.W.D. Maintenance of markets in Moti Bagh-I is with the NDMC.

The responsibility of the day-to-day sanitation, cleaning and flushing of public conveniences is that of the local bodies, i.e. M.C.D./N.D.M.C. operating in the area.

(b) Directorate of Estates has no such agency for this purpose.

Acute Shortage of Water in Madhya Prdaesh

6320. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of his Ministry has been drawn to the news item "M.P. Par Akaal Ki Parchaian" and "Army asked to help supply water" appearing in Jansatta and Hindustan Times of 21 April, 1985 highlighting the fact of near water famine conditions in the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and requesting for Central help ;

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

(c) whether 1981-90 have been designated as the International Drinking water supply and Sanitation Decade and the Government are committed to provide access to safe water and sanitation for all people ; and

(d) if so, details of the progress made during the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request of the Government of Uttar Pradesh to local Army authorities for providing tanker/tanks/convas/bags to make arrangements for providing drinking water in the areas facing serious drinking water shortage has been recommended to the Ministry of Defence. No such request has been received in this Ministry from the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

The Government of India (Ministry of Agriculture) provided draught relief assistance to these two State Governments for making arrangement for providing drinking water in drought affected areas as per details below ;

	1984-85	1985-86
Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 227.64 lakhs	—
Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 336.00 lakhs	Rs. 173.00 lakhs

On the basis of a supplementary Memorandum presented by the Government of Madhya Pradesh a Central team visited the State in April, 1985 and submitted a report to Govt. The Ministry of Agriculture will be taking suitable decision shortly on the basis

of the recommendations of the High level Committee on Relief.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The progress in providing drinking water all over the country is indicated below :

Sub-Sector	Percentage of population covered as on 31.3.1981	Percentage of population expected to be covered at the end of VI Plan
Urban Water Supply	77%	81%
Rural Water Supply	31%	53.9%
Urban Sanitation	27%	33%
Rural Sanitation	0.5%	0.95%

Official Secret Act

6321. SHRIMATI INDUMATI BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY:

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

(a) whether Chairman of the Press Council has suggested repeal of the Official Secrets Act which tended to infringe upon the freedom of the press and was a hangover of colonial administration :

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions and observations of the Chairman of Press Council ;

(c) the contemplation of Government in the matter ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to amend the Official Secrets Act to make it more liberal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) to (c): The Press Council of India has forwarded some suggestions for the amendment of the Official Secrets Act. Broadly speaking, they have recommended that the following should be considered as official secrets :

(i) Defence or security of the nation ;

(ii) Foreign relations ;

(iii) Monetary policy, foreign exchange policy, economic plans

and policies, commercial or financial information, where premature disclosure may harm the national interest or provide opportunities for unfair financial gains to private interests ;

- (iv) Information which is (a) likely to be helpful in the commission of offence ; (b) likely to be helpful in facilitating an escape from legal custody or to be prejudicial to prison security ; or (c) likely to impede the prevention or detection of offences or the apprehension or prosecution of offenders ;
- (v) Private information given to the Government in confidence ; and
- (vi) Trade secrets.

The Government has not taken any view on these suggestions yet.

(d) There is at present no proposal to amend the Official Secrets Act to make it more liberal. The Second Press Commission has, however, made certain recommendations in this regard. These recommendations are receiving attention of the Government.

Surprise Checks of Goods by ISI New Delhi

6322. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Standard Institution, New Delhi is supposed to draw four samples each from the factory and the market for surprise check in respect of each of the operative licences ;

(b) if so, the number of such licences tested in surprise check during 1983-84 and 1984-85 separately ;

(c) the arrangements available for testing the items in the laboratories and the annual expenses for such tests in the departmental laboratories and outside laboratories during the last two years separately ;

(d) the circumstances under which tests have to be got done in outside laboratories ; and

(e) the number of samples tested in the departmental labs and outside labs during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The drawal of samples varies from product to product depending upon the quantum of production, continuity of production, nature of the product and availability in the market. In general, attempts are made to draw about four factory and four market samples.

(b) The number of surprise checks carried out on licencees during 1983-84 and 1984-85 were as under :

Period	No. of surprise checks
1983-84	19,564
1984-85	21,438

(c) The arrangements are available in ISI laboratories for testing of most of the products covered under certification. The outside recognised laboratories are used where such facilities are not available or the ISI laboratories are overloaded. The annual testing expenditure for 1983-84 and 1984-85 was as under :

Period	Testing Expenditure (in million of Rupees)	
	ISI Labs.	Outside Labs.
1983-84	5.740	1.906
1984-85	6.667	2.200
	(Estimates)	(Estimates)

(d) The need for testing of samples in outside recognised laboratories arises due to :

- (i) Non-availability of testing facilities in ISI laboratories ;
- (ii) Specialised nature of testing ; and
- (iii) Receipt of samples beyond the existing capacity of ISI laboratories.

(e) The number of samples tested in ISI laboratories and outside recognised laboratories is as under :

Period	In ISI	Outside recognised labs
1983-84	22,365	5,784
1984-85	24,560	7,763

Drinking Water Facilities in Rural Areas of Madhya Pradesh

6323. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Madhya Pradesh has demanded additional fast drilling rigs immediately from the Centre for providing drinking water facilities in rural areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b) : No specific request in this regard has been received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh. However, on the basis of an over-all assessment of the requirements of the State and discussions held at meetings to review the performance of States in Rural Water Supply Sector, the UNICEF is taking action to procure and supply two atlas Copco

Rotamec-50 rigs and one set of 115 CDEX attachment for existing rig to the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[*Translation*]

Per Hectare Yied of Wheat in Bihar

6324. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pelased to state :

(a) per hectare yield of wheat in Bihar at present ; and

(b) the steps taken to increase the wheat yield in Bihar in near future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Per hectare yield of wheat in Bihar during 1983-84 was 1554 kgs. Final estimate of area and production of wheat for the year 1984-85 have not yet become available.

(b) The steps taken to increase wheat yield in the State inter-alia includes : (i) increase in area under high yield varieties ; (ii) increase in irrigated area under the crop ; (iii) use of optimum doses of fertiliser ; (iv) efficient water management to bring irrigation at critical stages of crop growth ; (v) rectification of micronutrient deficiency ; (vi) weed control ; (vii) intensification of research for development of suitable varieties and suitable technology for specific areas ; (viii) dissemination of new wheat production technology through training of extension workers and farmers ; (ix) easy and adequate availability of inputs and short term credit ; and (x) provision of remunerative prices.

Civil Amenities in the Colonies of Sarai Rohilla Area

6325. SHRIMATI SUNDERWATI NAWAL PRABHAKAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Eastern Moti Bagh, Nai Basti, Kashmiri Bag and Bag Kadhekhan Colonies of Sarai Rohilla area of Delhi have been provided all the civil amenities and are being regularised ;

(b) if not, the reasons for not regularising these colonies ; and

(c) the time likely to be taken in regularising them ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) In East Moti Bagh, Nai Basti Kashmiri Bag and Bag Kadhekhan Colonies of Sarai Rohilla area of Delhi, Civil amenities such as sewerage, water mains and C.C. paving of streets etc., are being provided under the Plan Scheme of Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas.

(b) The Delhi Development Authority and the Municipal Corporation of Delhi considered colonies for regularisation in accordance with the Government orders that residential and commercial structures constructed upto 30.6.77 and 16.2.77 respectively may be regularised, after fitting them into a proper layout plan. It has not been possible to regularise the colonies referred to in part (a) of the question. The plans for redeveloping of these areas are under preparation.

(c) Question does not arise.

[English]

Cases under Essential Commodities Act in Special Course

6326. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) names of the States where special courts have been established for speedy trial of the offenders under Essential Commodities Act, with details ; and

(b) the number of persons under detention and the number of prosecutions undertaken under the act during 1984-8, with details ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Requisite information is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 does not provide for detention as there is no provision under it to detain a person without trial. As reported by State Governments, Union Territories the number of prosecutions undertaken under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 during 1984 and 1985 (upto March, 1985) is as under :

Year	No. of prosecution undertaken
1984	5,000
1985 (upto March, 1985)	739

Statement

The names of State Governments who have set up Special Courts for quick disposal of the E.C. Act cases instituted against hoarders and black-marketeers

Sl. No.	Name of State/ U.Ts.	No. of Special Courts
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3
2.	Assam	8
3.	Gujarat	18
4.	Haryana	9
5.	Karnataka	20
6.	Meghalaya	1

1	2	3
7.	Nagaland	10
8.	Punjab	3
9.	Rajasthan	27
10.	Tamil Nadu	6
11.	Tripura	3
12.	Uttar Pradesh	57
13.	West Bengal	24
14.	Delhi	4
15.	Goa, Daman & Diu	1
16.	Pondicherry	1
17.	Sikkim	1
18.	Manipur	1
19.	Chandigarh	1
20.	Orissa	13
21.	Jammu & Kashmir	20
22.	Maharashtra	27
23.	Himachal Pradesh	2
24.	Bihar	33
25.	Kerala	1
26.	Madhya Pradesh	45

Fruit Processing Plant for Kerala

6327. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any proposal has been received for setting up a fruit-processing/fruit juice plant in Kerala by Modern Food Industries (I) Ltd., a Government of India Undertaking ; and

(b) if not, whether Government would consider setting up of such unit in view of the abundant availability of various kinds of fruits in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A view on the setting up of such a unit can be taken only after a project proposal is received and its techno-economic feasibility appraised.

Letter of Intent for Manufacture of Vanaspati at Ananthapur (Andhra Pradesh)

6328. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation applied for a letter of intent for manufacture of vanaspati at Ananthapur ;

(b) whether any cooperative unit of Andhra Pradesh also applied for the same ; and

(c) if not the reason for not granting the letter of intent to Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No Co-operative Unit of Andhra Pradesh had applied for Ananthapur.

(c) The case has been *prima facie* rejected by the Department of Industrial Development alongwith similar other applications, as presently there is no scope for creation of capacity in Andhra Pradesh.

**Rural Development Plan for
West Bengal**

6329. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE
AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have re-
ceived a plan from the West Bengal
Government about the development of
rural areas in West Bengal ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL
DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-
LAL CHANDRAKAR): (a) and (b) :
The State Governments are required
to submit project proposals only under
the Rural Landless Employment Gua-
rantee Programme (RLEGP) which is
being implemented by the Department
of Rural Development. The Govern-
ment of West Bengal have submitted
the following 12 projects under the
RLEGP :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Amount
1	2	3
1.	Minor irrigation schemes in West Bengal (Rs. 193.390) lakhs	407.120
2.	Construction of rural link roads in West Bengal (Rs. 213.730 lakhs).	
3.	Construction of rural link roads in 5 districts	411.569
4.	Construction of minor irrigation sources and improvement of drainage channels in 4 dis- tricts.	29.401
5.	Development of minor irrigation sources and improvements of drainage channels in four districts.	158.175
6.	Land reclamation and afforestation in 2 districts.	6.242
7.	Construction of rural link roads in 5 districts.	452.853
8.	Project relating to development of fish farms with improvement of estuaries, beals and tanks.	56.231
9.	Project relating to minor irrigation and im- provement of drainage channels in 3 districts of West Bengal.	69.465
10.	Construction of primary school buildings in 2 districts.	197.072
11.	Construction of rural roads in 15 districts.	3565.236
12.	Construction of minor irrigation works in 15 districts.	478.002

All these projects have been approved by the Central Sanctioning Committee.

Setting up a National Nutrition Board

6330. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to set up a National Nutrition Board ;

(b) if so, details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : A Food and Nutrition Board was set up by the Ministry in 1964. The Board is mainly an advisory body for rendering advice on nutrition and allied matters. The members of the Board are from the Ministries of Food and Civil Supplies, Agriculture and Rural Development, and Health and Family Welfare, besides experts from the National Institute of Nutrition, Hyderabad, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore and certain other organisations.

The Ministry does not have any proposal to set up another Board.

Vanaspati Production in Jammu and Kashmir

6331. PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any private parties/ individuals have been allowed to produce vanaspati in Jammu ; and

(b) whether pressure from Kashmir valley have come forward to set up one or more units in Kashmir ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Two private parties are producing vanaspati in Jammu.

(b) A few persons from Kashmir valley have applied to set up vanaspati unit in Kashmir. The cases have been *prima facie* rejected as adequate capacity is available in Jammu & Kashmir.

Cumbersome Process for Export of Processed Fruits

6332. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether dealers in processed fruits have to get approval by the Fruit Product Order authorities three times before exporting such products, firstly the factory has to be licensed by them, secondly continuous inspection while production is going on for export and thirdly before shipment ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : Exporters of fruit products have to take a quality certificate under the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 before exporting any consignment. Whether the quality certificate is given on the basis of continuous inspection while the items are in production or otherwise, no further certification for quality is required so long as the quality certificate already issued is valid. In addition, fruit products meant for export are required to be processed and packed only by a person holding a licence under the Fruit Products Order, 1955. These requirements are intended to ensure that the products exported are of standard quality.

Recruitment to Asstt. Manager (Eng.) Posts in F.C.I.

6333. DR. V. VENKATESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Zonal Office (North) of Food Corporation of India

has filled in two posts of Asstt. Manager (Eng.) reserved for SC/ST communities by the general candidates in 1984 :

(b) if so, whether these posts were got dereerved by the competent authority as per the rules and the prior consent of the Liaison Officer was obtained ;

(c) if not, the total number of posts of Asstt. Manager (Engineering) filled by promotion in 1984 and the number of SC/ST candidates therein ; and

(d) what action is proposed against the defaulting officers for violating Government of India directives in this particular case ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c) : One post of Asstt. Manager (Mechanical) being the only vacancy falling on the roster as reserved point was treated as unreserved as per instructions of the Government and filled by a general candidate by Food Corporation of India. This vacancy will be carried forward upto three promotion years for being filled by SC/ST candidate as per instructions in the matter. The other post of Asstt. Manager (Electrical) reserved for SC as per quota was filled by SC candidate.

(d) Does not arise.

**Operation Flood I and II in States
by Apex Cooperative Bodies**

6334. SHRI P. PENCHAILIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board operates Operation Flood I & II projects through Apex cooperative bodies in each State ;

(b) whether this condition has been waived in case of Gujarat only ; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The National Dairy Development Board assists State Cooperative Dairy Federations in implementation of Operation Flood Programme .

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Provision of Room for Adults

6335. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any objective of providing one room per adult citizen of India by 2000 AD ; and

(b) if not, would Government consider preparing a scheme to achieve such an objective ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Such scheme as may be necessary and practicable will be reflected in the 7th Five Year Plan and subsequent plans. The 7th Five Year Plan is under formulation.

**States Covered by Save Grain
Campaign**

6336. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the year of launching of "Save Grain Campaign" in the country ;

(b) the number of States so far covered under the scheme ; and

(c) the details of the work done in Orissa under the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The Save Grain Campaign was started in 1969-70 as a regular scheme.

(b) The Ministry has seventeen Save Grain Campaign teams which are

located in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, and Union Territory of Chandigarh. Some of these teams also visit the nearby States/Union Territories.

(c) A statement is attached.¶

Statement

The Details of Work Done in Orissa Under Save Grain Campaign

Sl. No.	Item of work	Work done from start of the activity in April, 1976, in Orissa up to March, 1985
1	2	4

(A) TRAINING

1.	<i>Stipendiary training for farmers :</i>	
	(a) Number of courses conducted	97
	(b) Number of persons trained	3900
2.	<i>Non-stipendiary training for Village Level Extension Workers of the State Government :</i>	
	(a) Number of courses conducted	116
	(b) Number of persons trained	2535
3.	<i>Non-stipendiary training for volunteers :</i>	
	(a) Number of courses conducted	652
	(b) Number of persons trained	12687

(B) DEMONSTRATION

1.	Fumigation of foodgrains—Number of storage receptacles fumigated	37000
5.	Rat control in fields—Number of rat borrows fumigated	772840
6.	Number of houses covered under domestic rat control measures	211241
7.	Number of storage premises disinfested by way of prophylactic treatment	61544

1	2	3
8.	Number of metal bins sold to farmers	7734
9.	Number of non-metallic storage structures constructed	765
10.	Number of existing/indigenous storage structures improved upon	1743
(C) PUBLICITY		
11.	Radio talks delivered	27
12.	TV programmes telecast	9
13.	Leaflets and handbills distributed	42658
14.	Village/Block level exhibitions held	64
15.	Film and Slide shows arranged	73
16.	Postal and personal enquiries attended	7081

**Objectionable Scenes of 'Hum Log'
Telecast by Delhi Doordarshan**

6337. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain objectionable scenes were shown recently in the fairly serial called 'Hum Log' being shown by the Delhi Doordarshan casting asperious on the moral character of women of Kerala :

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

(c) whether there is any screening committee to check these episodes before being shown on TV ;

(d) whether such a screening was done in this case ; and

(e) the steps are being to avoid such scenes being shown on TV in future ?

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

GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : In the 83rd episode of the TV serial 'Hum Log' telecast by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi on 30th March, 1985, a reference to 'Madhvi', a girl from Kerala, was made. This reference was not at all intended to malign Madhvi as an individual, much less in her capacity as a girl from Kerala. However, as this reference was considered unwarranted by a section of viewers, Doordarshan expressed regrets on 9th April, 1985 before the telecast of 86th episode of 'Hum Log'.

(c) to (e) : M/s. Time and Space Video Communication produce the TV serial 'Hum Log' and get it sponsored over Doordarshan, on normal terms and conditions of sponsorship. Doordarshan, however, exercise checks on each episode of the serial. This check has been intensified.

**Soil Conservation Scheme for U. P.
and M.P.**

6338. SHRI GANGA RAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any soil conservation scheme for planned development of the dacoit-infested and backward ravine areas on both sides of river Chambal in the districts of Agra in U.P. and Morena in Madhya Pradesh, under consideration of Central Government ;

(b) if so, broad outlines thereof ;

(c) the financial implications of the aforesaid scheme and details of phased programme for its execution and implementation ; and

(d) the time schedule for the execution of the above scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : A scheme for the development of ravine areas in the dacoit prone district of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan along Yamuna and Chambal rivers is under consideration. The scheme includes development and reclamation of ravine lands through checking further spread of ravines, treatment of table lands, reclamation of shallow ravines and afforestation of medium and deep ravines. Physical targets, financial allocations and phased programme for its execution and implementation are yet to be finalised. The scheme is proposed to be initiated during Seventh Plan.

Machine to Grow Grass in Trays

6339. SHRI HUSSAN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a new machine to grow grass on trays has been brought in the market by an American company ;

(b) whether the said machine produces 1 ton of grass per day ;

(c) whether it is proposed to use such machine in drought prone areas where green fodder is rare ; and

(d) whether Government have any proposal to take experiment of such grass growing machine with a view to use the same in drought affected areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Sale of Asiad Flats to N.R.I.

6340. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the response of non-resident Indians to the offer to them of flats in Asiad Village ; and

(b) if the response is not encouraging, what are the plans for disposal of these flats ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) The response is rather poor. 599 flats were to be sold to non-resident Indians against foreign exchange as per Government decision dated 6.6.83. Applications were invited but despite extension of date only 95 applications were received from non-resident Indians. 67 applications have since been withdrawn. Against the remaining 21 applicants who have been allotted flats, possession of 8 flats has been given after receiving full payment in foreign exchange.

(b) The remaining flats are expected to be disposed of shortly.

Purchase of Edible Oil Through STC

6341. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of

FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the purchase price of edible oils by the State Trading Corporation from the international market has doubled over the last one year (see 'Financial Express', New Delhi dated 9 April, 1985) ;

(b) if so, its impact on the country's edible oil import bill ; and

(c) the quantum proposed to be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) During the financial year 1984-85, the prices of edible oils in the international market were at very high levels till June, 1984. There was a substantial drop in prices (by over US \$ 150 PMT) in July, 1984 and thereafter the prices remained more or less at the same level with a rise in November-December, 1984 and a fall in January-February, 1985.

(b) and (c) : The quantum of edible oils to be imported depends upon the availability of indigenous oils, likely demand of the edible oils, availability of foreign exchange and other related factors. The impact of international prices of edible oils on the import bill will depend on the quantum proposed to be imported.

‡ Availability and Prices of Edible Oils

6342. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTHNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether despite introduction of a scheme for sale and distribution of vanaspati and edible oils from 1 June, 1984 their prices continued to soar higher in the retail market and they are not easily available at Fair Prices Shops also ; and

(b) if so, details of this scheme and the steps taken in pursuance thereof and the results achieved so far, indicating the rise/fall in prices of various items during the period January, 1984 to date ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : As a result of voluntary agreement, the retail prices of vanaspati were fixed. By and large the vanaspati industry is adhering to voluntary price discipline. The imported edible oil is allocated to States for Public Distribution System at a predetermined fixed price. This is supplied to the consumers through fair price shops at the retail prices fixed by the States. Generally the availability of vanaspati and imported edible oils is satisfactory. However, temporary local shortages cannot be ruled out. The State Governments have been asked to procure 30% of vanaspati from the local vanaspati units in their State for distribution under Public Distribution System.

[Translation]

High Rise Buildings in Delhi

6343. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the High rise buildings in Delhi have serious architectural short-coming and also not fitted with fire protection system ;

(b) if so, whether any inquiry has been instituted to go into the matter ; and

(c) if not, how does the Government ensure safety to the occupants of these buildings ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) It is not true that most of the high rise buildings in Delhi have serious architectural shortcomings. These buildings are designed by quali-

fied reputed architects with proper licence as well as with the registration under Council of Architecture. Their building plans are also scrutinised under the building bye-law including from the point of view of fire protection measures. Delhi Urban Art Commission, constituted under an Act of Parliament, gives clearance from the architecture, aesthetic as well as urban from angles. Thereafter, such schemes are referred to the Fire Advisory Committee, constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, Who make a detailed fire protection scrutiny of the building and clearance regarding fire safety from the Chief Fire Officer, Delhi, is also obtained.

Fitting of fire protection system in the buildings, as recommended by the Chief Fire, on the advice of Fire Advisory Committee, is the responsibility of the owner of the building (lessee). However, Occupancy certificate for such buildings are only issued when such systems are fitted and checked in the working condition. While giving occupancy certificate, clearance from Chief Fire Officer is obtained regarding workability and fitness of such fittings.

(b) and (c) : Fire Advisory Committee, constituted by the Lt. Governor of Delhi, is also going into the fire protection system provided in the buildings already constructed and occupied.

[English]

Prices of Commodities Recommended by A.P.C.

6344. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the commodities of which price, procurement and minimum support prices are recommended by Agricultural Prices Commission and the details thereof ;

(b) whether the commodities other than those of which prices are recommended by the Commission are proposed to be included for bringing stability in price trends in the country ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) The Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends procurement and support prices for paddy, wheat, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, barley, gram, tur, moong, urad, sugarcane, groundnut, soyabean, sunflowerseed, rapeseed and mustard, cotton, jute and tobacco. In addition, the Government have been fixing indicative prices for market intervention for potatoes and onions.

(b) and (c) : The commodities for which the Commission recommends procurement/support prices cover all the major crops. However, as per the Terms of Reference of the Commission, the Government can ask the Commission to examine the question of price policy for any other agricultural commodity.

Separate Channel for Education

6345. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the University Grants Commission have proposed for a separate channel for education with the help of INSAT-II in space during the Seventh Plan period ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION

ANI: BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No such proposal has been received by this Ministry.

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

Sal Seed Oil Extraction Plants

6346. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of sal seed oil extraction plants set up in Orissa ;

(b) the location of those plants :

(c) the number of plants which have started production and since when production started ; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The number of solvent extraction plants processing sal seed in Orissa is seven.

(b) to (d) : A statement is enclosed.

Statement

List Showing the Name and Address of S.E.O. Units Located in Orissa State which are Processing Salseed

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Name of the factory with full address	Production commenced in	Production particulars of these plants in 1984
1.	337-B	M/s. Orissa Oil Industries, Season, Distt. Sambalpur.	June, 1975	Salseeds processed 17,860 M.T.
2.	358-C	M/s. Bhattar Solvent Extn. Udyog Ltd., Azad Bazar, Balasore.	December, 1975	Sal fat produced 12,859 M.S.
3.	388-C	M/s. The Orissa State Coop. Mkttd. Ltd., Solvent Extraction Plant, Bargarh, Distt. Samba'pur.	October, 1976	Sal Extraction 14,559 M.T.
4.	419-C	M/s. Aska Central Multi-purpose Coop. Ganjam, Distt. Orissa.	July, 1977	
5.	499-C	M/s. Orissa Vegetable Oil Complex Ltd., Kesinga, Distt. Kalahandi. Office : 11, J. Laris Road, Bhuba Naswar-751014.	February, 1980	
6.	573-C	M/s. Utkal Soap Products Ltd., C-2, Indl. Area P.O Jharauguda. 768201, Distt. Sambalpur.	September, 1981	
7.	698-C	M/s. Utkal Oils Ltd., P.O. Jaypore, Distt. Ambaguda Koraput.	June, 1982	

NDDB Guest House

6347. DK. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether National Dairy Development Board has two guest houses at New Delhi and Ooty in addition to the one at Anand ;

(b) the direct and indirect expenditure at Delhi and Ooty and the occupancy rate and income therefrom ;

(c) the total covered area of each guest house and the commercial annual market rental value of these properties ; and

(d) the estimated investment of each of these guest houses ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Report of CLUSA Oilseed Project

6348. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have examined evaluation Report of CLUSA Oilseeds Project running without scrutiny since 1978 and if so Government findings thereon and Corrective steps taken/proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : It is not correct to say that the National Dairy Development Board's oilseeds project being implemented with assistance from Cooperation League of USA (CLUSA) and Cooperative Union of Canada (CUC) is running without scrutiny. As

a matter of fact the project was evaluated by a joint team consisting of Co-operative League of USA/United States Agency for International Development/Government of India/National Dairy Development Board in 1983. The Government have examined the evaluation report of the team. Besides, the progress of the project is received from time to time in the meetings under the Chairmanship of Union Secretary of Agriculture and Corporation. Broadly, the progress of the project is satisfactory.

[Translation]**Development Works Undertaken in Rajasthan under the NREP**

6349. SHRI SHANTI DHARWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of development works sanctioned in Rajasthan under National Rural Employment Programme during 1984-85 ;

(b) the number of development works completed and those lying incomplete out of the afore-said works ; and

(c) the reasons due to which these works are lying incomplete ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) : The works to be taken up under NREP are selected and finally approved at the level of District Rural Development Agencies. The information in regard to number of works sanctioned and completed in a State under NREP is reported in the Annual Report for which two months time is allowed after the financial year is over as per the guidelines. This information has accordingly not yet become available from the State Government.

Prsposal to Increase the Telecast Range of Kota Doordarshan

6350. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether action is underway to increase the telecast range of Kota Doordarshan Kendra (Rajasthan) ; and

(b) if so, whether this telecast range is proposed to be extended upto Bundi and Baran ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Advertisements Released to Urdu Newspapers

6351. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy of D.A.V.P. in regard to determining the advertisement release to small newspapers in general and Urdu in particular ; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide some Public Sector's advertisement in Urdu newspapers through D.A.V.P. channel ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : Government advertisements including those of the public sector undertakings released through the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity are not intended to be a measures of financial assistance to the newspapers. Such advertisements are released keeping in view the publicity requirements. Increasing

use of small and medium newspapers, including those published in Urdu, is being made in this regard.

Application of Fruit Product Order

6352. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fruit Product Order is covering many items, especially aerated waters, which have been no Fruit and are covered by Prevention of Food Adulteration Act ;

(b) whether aerated waters have a Fruit Product Order symbol ;

(c) the reasons and objectives for making the Fruit Product Order ;

(d) what are the achievement of F.P.O. which could not have been achieved by P.F.A. and what is the cost of the F.P.O. Department ; and

(e) reasons why F.P.O. should not be accepted to avoid duplicating PFA's activities ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDER SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The Fruit Products Order, 1955 covers items defined as 'fruit products' under the Order. These also include synthetic beverages, syrups and sharbats ; synthetic vinegar and sweetened aerated waters not having any fruit content. All the products licensed under the Order, including the aforementioned synthetic products, are required to display the FPO symbols. All the items covered by the Order are also covered by the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. However, a manufacturer who has obtained a licence under the Order is not required to be licensed under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act.

(c) The Fruit Products Order is intended mainly to regulate the qua-

lity of the products which come under its purview.

(d) and (e) : Unlike the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Fruit Products Order lays down detailed specification on different aspects bearing on the quality of the products covered by it and thereby supplements the regulatory control exercised under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. The total expenditure incurred on the Administration of the Order during 1984-85 is estimated at about Rs. 21.50 lakhs.

[*Translation*]

**Non-Availability of Essential
Commodities due to Wagon
Shortage**

6353. DR. B. L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether consumers in different parts of the country, particularly in the Eastern U.P., have recently been facing difficulty due to non-availability of essential goods like sugar etc., as there is shortage of railway wagons ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by him to meet the shortage of wagons ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Working of Fertiliser Quality
Control Laboratories**

6354. SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fertilisers Quality Control Laboratories are working to their optimum capacities ;

(b) if not, what percentage of the analysing capacity of these laboratories had remained idle during the last three years ;

(c) what is the capacity and the actual number of samples analysed during the last three years ;

(d) the reasons why these laboratories are not working to their optimum capacities ; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to optimise capacity utilisation and/or to augment the capacity ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (c) : A statement showing the State-wise number of laboratories, their fertilisers analytical capacity and actual number of samples analysed during 1982-83, 1983-84 and as per figures available upto September, 1984 is annexed.

(d) Absence of adequate levels of staff and equipment, non-availability of requisite quantities of power and water, non-supply of required number of samples by the field staff, non-availability of standard chemicals and glassware, absence of proper laboratory buildings in some cases, are a few of the main reasons for non-utilisation of the approved capacity of the laboratories.

(e) In addition to the 7th Plan proposals for strengthening of fertiliser enforcement and quality control infrastructure in the country, the Government of India have also addressed the State Governments to review the functioning of their quality control laboratories as also the work done by fertiliser quality control inspectors with a view to enhance the utilisation of capacity for analysis of fertiliser samples created in the respective States. They have also been requested to depute enforcement and analytical staff for training at the Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute, as per the seats allotted to them for this purpose, with a view to upgrade their knowledge and skill in the area of their operation.

Statement

Number of laboratories, their total fertilizer analysing capacity and actual number of samples analysed during 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territories	1982-83			1983-84			1984-85		
		No. of labs.	Total analysing capacity	Actual No. of samples analysed	No. of labs.	Total analysing capacity	Actual No. of samples analysed	No. of labs.	Total analysing capacity	Actual No. of samples analysed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5	6300	5178	5	6300	4147	5	7000	2700**
2.	Assam	1	120	27	1	120	42	1	120	17
3.	Bihar	1	2000	553	1	2000	354	1	2000	121
4.	Gujarat	2	4000	4701	2	4000	4450	2	4000	1490
5.	Haryana	1	1200	1299	1	1200	1602	1	1500	698
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1000	622	2	1500	590	2	2000	179
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	2	1000	386	2	1000	156	2	1600	159
8.	Karnataka	2	4800	3560	2	4800	4931	2	4800	2930
9.	Kerala	2	4000	1458	2	4000	1705	2	4000	420
10.	Madhya Pradesh	2	3000	N.A.	3	4000	2553	3	4000	1237
11.	Maharashtra	2	3500	1483	4	5500	3142	4	6500	1600*

1.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Orissa	2	3000	2130	2	3000	905	2	5000	600*
13.	Punjab	1	1000	790	1	1000	453	1	1500	856
14.	Rajasthan	2	4000	2420	2	4000	2997	2	4000	1160
15.	Tamil Nadu	4	7000	8551	6	8000	7576	6	11000	4000*
16.	Uttar Pradesh	3	4000	3556	3	4000	2826	3	4000	1500
17.	West Bengal	2	2500	44	2	2500	765	2	2500	400*
18.	Pondicherry	1	350	429	1	500	354	1	600	215
19.	Central Fertilisers Quality Control and Training Institute	1	5000	2902	1	5000	3303	1	5000	2500*
Total		37	57,700	40,089	43	62,420	42,853	43	71,120	22,782@
% Utilisation of Capacity				69.30%			68.65%			64.07%

*Information available for first two quarters, i.e., $\frac{1}{2}$ year. % util. set on worked out accordingly.

*Estimated figures.

@Based on six months figures since only figures of two quarters alone are available.

Multi Million Job Rocket

6355. DR. B. L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a press report in the 'Blitz' dated 13 April, 1985 about multi million job rocket ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(c) action being taken against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) : Matter has been reported to the police authorities for investigation and necessary action.

Storage Facilities in Orissa

6356. SHRI RADHA KANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing storage and warehousing facilities available in Orissa are very inadequate ; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government the current financial year to provide adequate storage and warehousing facilities in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : The storage capacity available with the Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation, and State Warehousing Corporation, in Orissa for foodgrains and general warehousing is considered adequate for the Corporations' existing requirements. For meeting their future requirements, they have undertaken a programme for construction of additional storage capacity in Orissa

and expect to create a storage capacity of 60,000 tonnes during 1985-86.

Production of Edible Oils and Requirements of States

6357. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have fixed the target for production of edible oil in the country during 1985-86 ;

(b) if so, what extent this will cover the internal demand ;

(c) how much of the local produce is sent to each State, particularly to Maharashtra and how much is supported by imported oil ;

(d) the names of the States whose demands are not being fulfilled fully at present ; and

(e) steps being taken to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b) : A production target of 136 lakh tonnes (Proposed) of oil seeds has been fixed for the year 1985-86. According to the estimate made by the sub-group on edible Oils constituted by the Working Group on Civil Supplies for formulation of the 7th Five Year Plan, there will be a gap of about 13 lakh tonnes between the demand for a indigenous availability of edible oils.

(c) to (e) : The Central Government do not distribute indigenous edible oils to States. The imported edible oil is allotted to States/Union Territories from month to month on the basis of demand, consumption pattern, festival season, availability of indigenous edible oils in the State/region, availability of stock with State Trading Corporation of India and other relevant factors

including pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier. The allocation of imported edible oils to States is of a supplementary nature and is not intended to meet the entire demand of the States.

Shortage in Stocks of Imported Edible Oil

6358. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether State Trading Corporation is the main and only importers of edible oils ;

(b) whether there is a mass stock difference between book stock and the actual stock of edible oils with S.T.C. ;

(c) if so, what is the stock difference in weight and value ; and

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

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The import of edible oil was canalised through State Trading Corporation with effect from 2.12.1978

(b) Book stock and actual stock figures of financial year 1983-84 have been reconciled by STC. Regarding 1984-85, the reconciliation is under progress.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Does not arise.

Recommendations of Minister of Information of Non-Aligned Countries in Jakarta

6359. SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the main recommendations of the general conference of Minister of Information of Non-aligned countries (COMINAC) held on Jakarta from 26 to 30 January, 1984 and that of the Technical Committee of the Non-aligned News Agency Pool (NANAP) which met in Cairo in March, 1984 ; and

(b) to what extent these have been implemented so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) : The Conference of Information Ministers of Non-aligned Countries held in Jakarta in January, 1984 emphasised the importance of the principles of collective self-reliance and mutual cooperation among non-aligned countries.

The Conference adopted an action programme relating to the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool, Broadcasting Organisations of the Non-aligned Countries, telecommunication tariff reduction and cooperation in print media as well as films. It also recommended that the Ministers of Communications and of Information of countries acting as re-distribution centres for the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool might meet later in 1984 to work out practical proposals on telecommunication tariff reduction. Accordingly, India declared at the Conference held in Cairo in May, 1984 its decision to introduce Developmental Press Bulletin Service for news pool traffic, at half of the concessional press bulletin service tariffs. It came into effect from 16th July, 1984.

The meeting of News Agencies acting as Redistribution Centres of Non-aligned News Agencies held in Cairo on March 24-25, 1984 recommended that a data network with regional centres be set up ; 1985 be observed as Non-aligned News Agencies data year ; Non-aligned News Agencies should offer facilities to receive news

photos of events taking place inside each non-aligned country; and the HF sessions should continue to be used in distributing the various services of the Pool.

The implementation of these decisions is a continuous process. According to the functions of the Intergovernmental Council for the coordination of the non-aligned countries, the Council will coordinate the activities of the non-aligned countries in the fields of information and communication in implementing the decisions of the Jakarta Conference; monitor the development and progress of efforts undertaken by the non-aligned countries in the field of media cooperation; and initiate activities which may facilitate the smooth implementation of action programmes agreed upon by the Conference.

Regional Minimum Wages in Coir and Cashew Industries

6360. SHRI P. A. ANTONY : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose ensure regional minimum wages in industries like coir and cashew in the Southern region; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b) : Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the State Governments are the appropriate Government for fixing/revising minimum wages for industries like Coir and Cashew. However, in pursuance of the 31st Session of the Labour Ministers' Conference held in July, 1983, while fixing/revising wages the State Governments are expected to give due regard to the impact that wide disparity in wages in the same employment might have on the industry in other States especially the neighbouring ones.

Production of Poultry and Eggs

6361. SHRI D. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether production of poultry and eggs has increased recently in the country;

(b) whether adequate facilities are provided for export to Arab countries; and

(c) the State which have the maximum facilities to propagate the latest scientific methods of improved poultry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Facilities including cash compensatory support, import replenishment, etc. are available on export of poultry products including essence of chicken and poultry meat, live chicks and hatching eggs to all destinations including Arab countries.

(c) Necessary technical expertise to propagate the latest scientific methods for improved poultry production is available in all the States in the country. The progress, however, differs from State to State. No comparative evaluation of facilities provided in different States have been attempted.

Horticulture University in the Country

6362. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to open Horticulture Universities in the country;

(b) if so, whether the forestry subject will be included in the University, if so, details thereof ;

(c) the States which propose to start Horticulture University ;

(d) whether Andhra Pradesh is one among them, if so, details thereof ;

(e) whether Government are considering to increase the greenage to avoid the air pollution ; and

(f) if so, the plans in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) and (b) : The Central Government have no plans to establish any horticultural university. Establishment of such universities in the States is the responsibility of the concerned State Government.

(c) Himachal Pradesh has proposed to start a University for horticulture and forestry.

(d) The Government are not aware of any such proposal from Andhra Pradesh.

(e) and (f) : The information is being collected and would be placed on the Table of the House.

Growers Cooperative for Grading of Pepper

6363. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to organise growers' co-operative for the purpose of grading of pepper and other allied activities in the pepper-growing areas ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) At present there is no such proposal.

(b) Does not arise.

Intensive Cultivation Plan of Pepper in Kerala

6364. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any intensive cultivation plan of pepper is being carried out in Kerala ;

(b) if so, since when and the area covered under this scheme ; and

(c) the results achieved so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) A programme for cultivation of pepper has been implemented with World Bank assistance in Kerala as one of the components of the Kerala Agriculture Development Project.

(b) and (c) : The Project is under implementation since April, 1977. An area of 16743 hectares has been covered. Rooted cuttings of Penniyur-1 and local varieties have so far been distributed to the tune of 4.36 lakhs and 12.00 lakhs respectively.

IFFCO Factory in Bareilly

6365. SHRI KALYAN SINGH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for slow progress in the work of Indian Farmers Ferti-

zer Cooperative Ltd.'s Factory being set up in Bareilly district (U.P.) ;

(b) whether Government propose to ensure speedy progress of this work to see that production starts there early and farmers get fertilizer in time to boost up agricultural production ;

(c) if so, the details thereof ;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether local people will get preference in the matter of appointment in this factory and only those people will be taken from outside who are not available in the district and a certificate to this effect will be necessary from the district officer ;

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ;

(g) whether Government have adopted any precautionary measures to contain the factory's pollutionary effects on the health of the people ;

(h) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(i) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHANDU-LAL CHANDRAKAR) : (a) to (d) : The progress of work of IFFCO's Aonla Project in Bareilly district is satisfactory. The zero date for the project was only 1st October, 1984. Engineering, procurement and construction work is proceeding smoothly. The Plant is scheduled to go into commercial production in April, 1988.

(e) and (f) : All vacancies will be referred to local employment exchange and candidates sponsored by employment exchange will be preferred over others.

(g) to (i) : All necessary environmental protection measures are being taken by the IFFCO authorities. IFFCO has also specially requested the National Environmental Research Institute to be the Special Consultant to look after the effluent system and protection measures for the environment. IFFCO has earmarked 330 acres of land out of a total land of 1258 acres for development of green belt. The U.P. Pollution Control Board and the Department of Environment and Forestry have cleared the project with certain conditions which are being kept in view by the project authorities.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE
REPLY TO USQ NO. 968 GIVEN
ON 25 MARCH, 1985 RE.
REGULARISATION OF COLO-
NIES IN DELHI

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHA-FOOR) : In reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 968 given on 15-8-1985, the number of colonies regularised and the cases under process have been inadvertently mentioned as 538 and 13 instead of 537 and 14 respectively. The error is due to the name of a colony having been mentioned twice during compilation of the list of colonies regularised by the Delhi Development Authority. Accordingly, the correct position about the 607 unauthorised colonies mentioned in reply to the above noted question may be adopted as follows :—

Authority	Colonies regularised	Colonies regularised/rejected	Cases under process
D.D.A	137	7	11
M.C.D.	400	49	3
Total :	537	56	14
			= 607

2. The mistake could not be corrected earlier because it came to notice only when comparing the reply given to the above Question with the reply given to a subsequent Unstarred Question No. 3095 answered in the Lok Sabha on 15-4-1985.

3. The inconvenience caused to the House is regretted.

11.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum for the Year 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller on Auditor General thereon.

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—901/85].

Notification under Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Notification under Ganesh Flour Mills Company Ltd. (Acquisition and Transfer of Management) Act, 1984

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1984-85 Production) Third Amendment Order, 1985 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 382(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th April, 1985, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—902/85].

(2) A copy of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Rules, 1984 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 10(E) in Gazette of India dated the 7th January, 1985, under sub-section (3) of section 27 of the Ganesh Flour Mills Company Limited (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1984. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—903/85].

The Employees Provident Funds (Amendment) Schemes, 1985 and The Employees Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1985

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 :—

(1) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 188 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1985.

(2) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1985 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 363 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-904/85].

11.17 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[*English*]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha :—

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Monday, the 6th May, 1985, adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit to be constituted for the purposes set out in the motion adopted by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd April, 1985, and resolves that this House do join in the said Joint Committee and proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Joint Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above

motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri Amarprosad Chakraborty
2. Shrimati Monika Das
3. Shri Sohan Lal Dhusiya
4. Shri B. Krishna Mohan
5. Shri Puttapaga Radhakrishnan.'

11.18 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

[*English*]

Committee on Official Language

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI RAM DULARI SINHA) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on Official Language vice Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri resigned from the Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-section (2) of Section 4 of the Official Languages Act, 1963, the members of Lok Sabha do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from amongst themselves to be a member of the Committee on

Official Language vice Shri Krishan Datt Sultanpuri resigned from the Committee."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : I, on behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh.....

MR. SPEAKER : We will take it up later on because they have got the ballot. Mr. Suresh Kurup, you have got the first priority in the ballot. So, you initiate the discussion under rule 193.

11.19 hrs.

DISCUSSION RE : SITUATION ARISING OUT OF SERIES OF BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN DELHI AND OTHER PARTS OF NORTHERN INDIA AND FAILURE OF INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES IN THE COUNTRY

[English]

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole country is taken aback by the dastardly attacks by the extremists. Now, in the Capital City of Delhi and in other parts of North India, we see a very well thought out plan which is being systematically done by a very well organised centre of extremists. On two whole days, Friday and Saturday, the whole country was witnessing dastardly attacks by these extremists. One important thing which comes to our notice is that even though the extremists were well planned and they were organising it for the last so many days, for the last so many ways, the

whole intelligence machinery of government.....

MR. SPEAKER : Just a minute, Mr. Kurup. I will have to inform the House that there is already a discussion in the Upper House at four o'clock. We have to finish this off before four o'clock, because the Home Minister is supposed to be there also. We have to discuss this according to the time available.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : He has understood. He can speak till then.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : The important thing is the whole machinery of our Government failed in tracing them out, though they have been planning this. Already there were reports in the Press that such and such a thing was being planned by the extremists and there were enough rumours. I do not know why our intelligence agencies failed in tracing out this well thoughtout plan of the extremists.

Sir, before the Blue Star Operation, it was generally believed and it was also believed by the intelligence agencies that the Golden Temple was the centre of these extremists, and the Government after a long delay tackled these extremists, and cracked down on the Golden Temple and the Blue Star operation took place. After that, I would like to know whether the Government has traced out any other centres of these extremists activities. All these incidents in the capital city and other parts of India show that there is a well-organised centre for this activity. Which is it? Who is behind it? All this shows that some hundred or a few trained armed guerillas can come over to the capital city and make it a playground of their activities. That is what exactly happened here in New Delhi but the authorities are keeping mum. The authorities say that they had taken stern measures and all, but

[Shri Suresh Kurup]

in spite all that their activities have gone off well-planned and they have escaped.

And now we find from the Press that, in one paper it is reported that the Police authorities have requested not give the names of the persons who were arrested. But in some other papers the names of some of the arrested people, an advocate who is involved with the extremists, have been given

This only shows that even as we have begun a conciliatory move, or when this problem was on the verge of a political solution, it is systematically done to thwart those attempts. I do not join that quarter and say that it is a right move. Some suggestions are already being made that all these activities are happening because the Government has made some conciliatory move, as the Government has shown some initiative to solve the problem, or to find, a political solution. This exactly shows that the masses are—and were—with the Government. That is why the extremists have resorted to these activities. A majority of the Sikhs from all over the country have welcomed the move taken by the Government to find a political solution to this problem.

It is to scare away the masses and to arouse communal feelings in our country that this time is chosen by these extremists for bomb explosions and all these activities. The Government or the Home Minister cannot wash their hands because it happened right in the capital city of the country i.e. Delhi. I again and again ask : What happened to our intelligence agencies ? Were they not aware that some sort of activities could occur while such a conciliatory move was on? You know that whenever there was a move to find a political solution to this problem, such types of attacks occurred. Already these have been occurring. The Lok Dal leader and a former Member of Parliament, was

killed two days ago. Quite naturally our intelligence sleuths should have expected that such a thing could happen in our country. But nothing was done. Already hundreds of people have died. Some hundreds of people are now in hospitals in various parts of the country. I would like to know what measures the Government have adopted to tackle this situation. I know what the Members of the Treasury Benches would have said if such a thing had happened, in any one of the non-Congress ruled States of the country. What to talk of this type of incident, even if a small type of incident had occurred in any one of the non-Congress States, they would have demanded the immediate dismissal of the Government and Centre's intervention. For full two days extremists were playing havoc with our country, with the innocent people of our country and the Government was doing nothing. I would like to know what compensation are you intending to say to those poor people who suffered from these extremists attacks, who were killed in bomb blasts and who are suffering from injuries in hospitals ? I would again like to remind the Government not to retreat from the move to find a political solution and not to retreat from this conciliatory move. I would also appeal to the leadership of the Akali, whoever it may be—I do not know whether the leadership is now under the founding father of Bhindranwale or Longowal and company—to condemn this dastardly act of these extremists. This is the demand of the hour. This is what the people of the country expect them to do. This house without any political differences, join hands in condemning these extremist attacks. I demand the Home Minister to explain what measures the Government have taken to deal with the situation and what happened to our intelligence agencies

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD
(Bhagalpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, no words could suffice to condemn the

orgy of violence and the incidents of killings of innocent people by cruel beasts, which have taken place for the last three days from Lucknow to Ganganagar. The question arises why this has happened. It is quite obvious that certain people wanted what riots should break out between Hindus and Sikhs in Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and all other parts of the country outside Punjab and Hindus of these regions are increased due to this violence and they could retaliate by attacking the Sikhs and killing them so that the Sikhs are compelled to flee to Punjab. In the same way, the Hindus in Punjab are also attacked so that they may also flee from Punjab. They wanted that the massacre of Hindus and Sikhs should be started throughout the country and thus the unity of the country be jeopardised. Mr Speaker, Sir, this has not happened. The terrorists have failed in their first motive; the people of Delhi, Ganganagar and the farflung areas of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh did not retaliate by murdering innocent people but they remained cool and calm, because under the policy of Government which Indiraji formulated which is being pursued by Shri Rajiv Gandhi also, it is being emphasised continuously, that there is no dispute between the Hindus and Sikhs. This issue has been raised not by the Sikhs but by some such leaders of the Akali Party, who used to place before us religious demands as well as some other demands, but the real intention behind them is their political ambition. Otherwise, why should all these things be taking place even, when the late Shrimate Indiraji had conceded their religious demands and today "GURBANI" and "SHABAD" are being broadcast.

Actually these were religious demands. The other demands of the Akali Party, not of the Sikhs, are related to the establishment of a religious State for the Sikhs. They say that they have no dispute with the Hindus of the country or those of the Punjab

and that their dispute was with the people of Delhi. In fact who are the people living in Delhi? In Delhi the representatives of the Indian people reside; there is the Parliament and democratic Government in Delhi. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is the Prime Minister of that Government. Why is there a dispute with Government? The dispute with Government is because Government say that they have accepted their religious demands and they have also accepted the demand for transfer of Chandigarh to them, but so far as the issue of water and the transfer of other areas is concerned, that question did not pertain only to Punjab, it pertained to Haryana also, since these people lived in Punjab as well as in Haryana; so, both the States were aggrieved; the problem could not be solved according to their wishes but could be solved through an impartial inquiry only. All their other demands have been accepted and I do not want to reiterate them. Everybody is aware of them. Actually their other demands are the demands of a few members of the Akali Party and these demands have backing not only from some quarters in the country but from Pakistan as well as from America, the patron of Pakistan. Today they are demanding a religious State and say that their quarrel is with the rulers in Delhi and not with the Hindus of Punjab and the country. But the people of India are not so naive as not to understand the motive behind it. The people are aware of their designs and know fully well that those who are supporting them are those elements who have always acted against India. It is unfortunate that some people of our country have joined hands with them.

I do not say that Government should withdraw the measures taken but I would like to say that the question is not that of Sikhs, not that of moderate people but it is a question of terrorists. This challenge has not been thrown by the Sikhs or the moderate faction of the Akalis but by a

[Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad]

handful of terrorists whose intention is to disintegrate the country and to make Punjab recede from India. So there are two questions before us. First, Shri Rajiv Gandhiji, should pursue his policy and we shall support him; secondly a challenge has been thrown by the terrorists to the country and the Central Government and this challenge must be met boldly. A section of the people says that these people should be persuaded to come around to our views.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, our late leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi particularly tried to foster good relations with them. I remember the day when she called a meeting of her Cabinet. I was also present there. Indiraji came to the meeting and she said that she had tried her level best till the last moment to persuade the Sikhs brothers in Punjab and the Akalis to have reconciliation but she was very much pained to order the Army to enter into the Golden Temple. After her saying this, tears rolled down her eyes. I saw tears in her eyes for the first time. She was a mother as well as the leader of the country. But for the sake of keeping the country united, she had to take this step.

Now Shri Rajiv Gandhiji is the Prime Minister of this country. He had two alternatives before him. He could have pursued the same policy or he could have made certain changes or modifications in it.

I think it is easy for the Prime Minister to pursue the earlier policy as without making any efforts he would have got applause. But the young Prime Minister of this country came forward and boldly offered to hold talks with them. If anyone takes it as weakness, then he is sadly mistaken.

I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that the Sikhs of Pun-

jab, the Akalis of Punjab are also part and parcel of India. We want to keep them in India. If further talks have to be held with them, it could be done again. You should negotiate with them and persuade them, but there cannot be any compromise with the terrorists.

The Hon. Prime Minister, therefore, had only two alternatives. Our Hon. Prime Minister does not indulge in hypocrisy. He has not done anything to earn cheap popularity. He made certain changes in the policy. Those who think that it was a wrong step, forget the fact that the hon. Prime Minister is the Prime Minister of the country. He is the Prime Minister for Punjab as well. He is the Prime Minister of those Sikhs and Christians as well who live in the country. So the hon. Prime Minister has taken an initiative to resume the dialogue with them and to bring those persons to the negotiating table. But the terrorists should be dealt with firmly as they have thrown a challenge before the nation.

My friends say that this negotiations should be held with the Akali Party. I am unable to understand with whom the Prime Minister should hold negotiations. Should be negotiate with the Akali Party of the Longowal or with Tohra, who has again taken charge of his post, or with Shri Badal who has resigned? In other words, the moderates have left the party. There is no person in the Akali Party with whom negotiations could be started. Today the persons holding daggers with them have come to the fore front of the party. The extremists who have bombs, grenades and fire-arms with them have come to the fore front. The transistors which are means to entertain people with love songs and devotional songs are being used to kill innocent people.

I do not know about the moderate or the extremists in the party. The question is with whom the talks should be started. These are Hindus as well

as Sikhs in Punjab. The hon. Prime Minister should try to find out who their leaders are. The question of the moderate section or the extremists section in the Party may be kept aside.

The persons who murdered our late Prime Minister are being garlanded today in the country. Negotiations can never be held with such murderers.

These terrorists will have to be reminded that the country is not a piece of wood or iron which could be destroyed with any explosives. The strength of the country lies in the people and that strength cannot yield to the terrorists. We shall have to make this clear to them. The Hon. Prime Minister will have to assure the country and he is still assuring that Government shall not bow before the terrorists in the country. On the one hand so the issue is to negotiate with them and on the other hand to deal with the terrorists firmly. It is an hour of trial for the country. We are not bothered about the threats of guns and bombs. But if it is thrust upon us, then we know how to retaliate. This is the need of the hour. The policy of consensus is talked about time and again in this country. Shri. Madhu Dandavateji, kindly listen to me. I am not criticising anyone but want to convey my feeling. Whenever this issue came up in the Lok Sabha at the time of Indiraji and whenever the question of implementing the policy arose or whenever some Congress Members raised the issue, whether the Army be sent to the Golden Temple, and whether the temples, mosques, gurdwaras and churches are meant for worship or these are places for amassing weapons, then, Dandavateji, no one said anything. No one asked who lived in the temple and whether murderers were living there and this place be inspected. A Member from

those benches had asked, "We do not know, you take a decision on this question, but the Army should not be allowed to enter the temple". I was surprised to know that an Opposition leader stayed in the temple at Amritsar for five days. There was accumulation of arms and ammunition in that temple which even a blind person could see. But that Member of the Opposition returned after staying there for five days and said that there were no arms and ammunition. The people defeated him in the elections. His name is * *

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No name should be mentioned.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : A prominent leader of that party visits that place these days also. He tours Pakistan as well and indulges in tall talks. But he does not condemn terrorism and violence. Even today he visits that place. Who will not say that we should have consensus in this matter? By following double standards or hypocrisy, this problem cannot be solved. This problem has one farm in the country and yet another farm outside the country. To say simply that the terrorists should be eliminated because all this is happening due to them will be wrong. The terrorists can be eliminated in the country. In Punjab they have the support of Pakistan. They have the support of America which had sent its Seventh Fleet and Padma and Sunderban ships loaded with arms to Pakistan and they had said that transitor were being carried in the ships. I cannot forget the evening of 1971 when our Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh arrived at Delhi airport by Boeing from America, after attending a luncheon meeting in a guest house. He said

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that very cordial talks had been held. All countries in the world came to know that Padma and Sunderban ships loaded with arms and ammunition were heading towards Pakistan. The policy maker of the country of the Statue of Liberty should not forget what type of hegemony will bring them reputation. Long ago, we consumed the wheat supplied under P.L. 480, Today our wheat is there for the suffering and starving people of America. We have grown it. They do not forget the fact that India has to safeguard four thousand miles of the border on land and four thousand miles of the border on the sea front. Pakistan has no such problem. What are these submarines meant for? It is said time and again that these are meant as a safeguard against the army of Afghanistan. I have come to know that the American imperialists say that in spite of gaining such a massive mandate there is instability in India. If USA wants to thrust their Patton tanks and Sabro jets, which have already failed in Vietnam and Cambodia respectively, on India, then India will not be a battle-field for them. If they try to attack us, our brave men, our Christian brothers, brave Hameed will give them a befitting reply in Khemkaran and such arms will be dumped on the soil of Lahore and not on the soil of India.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, these foreign powers which are supporting the terrorists, as also capitalist America and the feudalists want to establish a new state Khalistan using Pakistan as a medium but they will never be allowed to succeed in their nefarious designs. Never, never, never. We think the policy of the Hon. Prime Minister is correct. The Hon. Prime Minister should not change the present policy due to such type of criticism. The Prime Minister should tell the people and the world that there is difference between the terrorists and the people

at large and we are anxious and eager to hold talks with the people of Punjab but side by side we will deal with the terrorists firmly.

We should all agree unanimously to this. I want to say to Madhu Dandavateji—

Sumar she:h hai,

nahin pap ka apradhi hai vyadh,

Jo tata:tha hai,

samay g:nega unka bhi apradh.

It is, therefore, necessary that we should follow our policy like reciting the Vedas at the same time carrying a quiver on our backs.

*Aham Brahman, Aham Chhatram,
Shadapi Sharadapi,*

In this way we should follow our policy, and if necessity arises, we are sure Government would implement their policy through *Shadapi* and *Sharadapi* also. The country would remain one hand united. The terrorists cannot disintegrate this country. We would emerge successful in the end.

SHRI ZAINUL BASHER (Ghazi-pur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my sympathy with the people who have been killed and injured in the incidents of bomb explosions in Delhi, Haryana and in U.P.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, after returning to power and even before that when we were contesting the Lok Sabha elections, our Hon Prime Minister had made a clear declaration that the solution of Punjab problem would get top priority and after formation of government with such a huge majority, he accorded top priority to this issue. A massive majority which the people had given to him and the power which was given to him was not utilised to

caus and suppress the people in Punjab, but instead he utilised the power in such a manner that a peaceful solution could be found to the to the Punjab problem and whatever grievances those were in Punjab might be removed. That is why he took an initiative of his own to open the doors for a dialogue in Punjab. He made certain announcements to improve the economic condition of Punjab. He released the imprisoned Akali leaders and removed the ban on the All India Sikh Students Federation so that an atmosphere could be created for holding talks on Punjab, but what was the outcome of all these actions? Mr Speaker, Sir, I am sorry to say that the intention with which our, Hon. Prime Minister had taken all these action has not been responded to by the leaders of Akali Party in the same spirit. When the Akali leaders were released from the Jails, they made such statements which ended the possibility of any talks. Moreover, when our former Prime Minister was brutally murdered, some Akali leaders, instead of condemning her assassination, started appreciating the assassins indirectly hunting that such type of action was inkeeping with the tradition of the Sikhs. It appears to me that the good intentions of Government have been taken as a weakness of Government by the Akali leaders and the extremists and they have tried to take full benefit out of it.

The President of the Akali Party, Shri Longowal first expressed his happiness that some of his demands have been accepted and he would postpone his Morcha till the first of June. But the result of the postponement of his Morcha is all that we are seeing today in Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. Does he want to postpone his Morcha by indulging in such cowardice, by murdering innocent and peace-loving citizens and by murdering and injuring people who have nothing to do with such acts at all? What purpose do

they want to serve by indulging in such activities of violence and what is their intention?

Mr. Speaker, Sir, not only myself, but the entire country has come to know that the Akali Dal does not want to have talks any more. Their intention seems to be something else. The Akali Party wants to disintegrate this country. It wants to destroy the unity and integrity of this country. It is wrong to say that a section of the Akali party is moderate and there are a few extremists in the Party. Even if the Akali Party has certain moderate Members, they do not have any say in the Party. The Akali Party is under the complete control of the extremists and if there were any moderate members in the Akali Party, they have become ineffective today in the Akali Party, in the politics of Punjab and in the Sikh politics. Now we would have to understand that the Punjab problem is not going to be solved through negotiations, because it is not only the Akali Party or the Sikh extremists behind this, but its strings are somewhere else. Somebody else is controlling the strings. Our Government and the people would have to identify those people who are controlling them from behind the scene.

A few days back, the Budget was presented in Lok Sabha and the Press of the Western Countries had praised the Budget very much. President Reagan had himself praised the Budget and had said that a new economic era was beginning in India. The Western media had also praised Government that a new beginning was being made in India. But when a combination of the All India Congress Committee was held recently and the Hon Prime Minister made a clear announcement that we would march on the path of socialism and we would follow the path shown to us by Nehruji and Indiraji to make our country self-reliant and to strengthen the economy.

[Shri Zainul Basher]

of our country, we would continue to tread upon that path, the Western countries started criticising us. The process of weakening the Government of India and destabilising the country started. Therefore the Western Countries are working behind the scene to aggraviate the situation and the extremists in Punjab are under their control and the extremists in Punjab are simply dancing like puppets controlled by them.

Recently it was published in a section of the Press that Pakistani Commanders have infiltrated into Punjab and into Kashmir. They are not just a handful, but they have infiltrated into India in hundreds and thousands. We had tried to raise this issue in this House, but in your wisdom you did not allow us to raise this issue. But it is a fact that they are receiving their training in Pakistan, methods of terrorist actions are being taught to them in Pakistan and what has happened in our country during the last two days as also in Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and in Rajasthan shows that these people have been sent here after their having been giving complete training. These persons are not immature people, they are fully trained and they have received formal training in their task and they have utilised their training to create terror and panic in the country.

Why are they creating terror ? They want that incidents of violence should start not only in Punjab, but in other parts of the country as well, why do they want this ? It is their clear intention that the harassed Hindus of Punjab may migrate to the other parts of the country and the harrassed Sikhs from the other parts of the country may migrate to Punjab. That is why they are creating panic among the people.

After the murder of Prime Minister Shrimate Indira Gandhi, those people

had thought that due to harassment, the Hindus of Punjab would shift out of Punjab and the Sikhs living in other parts of the country would migrate to Punjab, but their malicious designs did not succeed. This was their intention and they had indeed passed a resolution to this effect. We have to keep this factor in our mind.

I am very happy to note that the people of the country had expressed sorrow on the incidents of bomb explosion but they did not react to them. I want that we would praise the people of this country for this. Mr. Speaker, Sir, Today the things have crossed the limit and in this situation we feel suffocated. To save us from suffocation and for removing this water, government should take some stringent action.

It is a matter of regret that much a great tragedy had occurred and our intelligence did not know anything about it. It is really a matter of great surprise. We should, therefore, strengthen our intelligence, because these people would not indulge now in such type of action, but they might choose any other method and any other other and they might indulge in some fore, type of activity. We should therefore remain vigilant in this regard.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we know that the unity and integrity of this country can never be destroyed. whereas Rajiv ji was a kind heart, he has a strong hand also. It is my submission to him that the people have seen the result of this kind heartedness, now he would have to use this strong hands. If you do not use your strong hands, you will not be meeting the aspirations of the people of the country, who have sent you here with such a massive majority. You should now use your strong hand which you had shown at the Ramlila Grounds. With these words, I would request you once again that it is right time that you use your strong hand.

[English]

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, my good friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has rightly referred to what has happened at the Ram Lila grounds. There were two meetings. In the first meeting the people who loved this country, who want the integrity and unity of this country demonstrated their loyalty to our national leader—leader who has been chosen in General Elections in open contest with all parties which are all functioning in our country. They have avowed their loyalty to our leader.

In the second meeting, an opportunity was taken by one of the opposition parties to demonstrate whether they are willing to accept the democratic decision of the masses in our country or whether they would like to pursue an undemocratic; obstructionist, disturb-loving or street-loving politics. My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee has chosen to go the wrong way. I warned once when he happened to be here as leader of his party against pursuing or continuing his wrong policies of being too much in haste to get to power, to return to power and, therefore, pursuing wrong policies towards our country. He does not seem to have learnt a lesson even after the people have demonstrated so clearly against his party and that party's policies.

12.00 hrs.

I was rather unhappy, Sir, when this morning our friends of the Opposition thought that there should be an adjournment motion in order to get this discussion on in the House. Where is the need for even the thought of an adjournment motion? Adjournment motion means censure of the Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : If they did succeed, they would have demonstrated that strong differences, irreconcil-

able differences, exist between the Government and the opposition on this question. That is why an adjournment motion is needed. What do they think of it? This is essentially the occasion when every patriot in this country should support the Government. I for one would have expected the opposition to be of one mind with the ruling party, with the congress, and then say, we are all together, let us think of some way, some means, some collective means, by which we can demonstrate the unity of purpose, the unity in the country, among the masses today. Instead of that they thought of this adjournment motion. That shows that they have yet to learn to fall in line with national interest, national priorities.

AN HON. MEMBER : Are we anti-national?

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They have not been able to demonstrate enough strength in this House to be able to move an adjournment Motion. These enemies of our country would have gone on propagating that Indian Parliament is not united and opposition wants to censure the Government in regard to this particular matter. I am glad, Sir, that this discussion has given us an opportunity for both the opposition and the Government—to demonstrate that we are all together. Sir, are we not all together, determined to fight terrorism? Are we not of one mind in believing that through terrorism in this country, no party no group of parties, no section of people, can possibly destroy this determination of the Indian people and Indian democracy? Is it not a fact that we are all opposed to the anti-patriotic, uncooperative, un-Indian way in which the Akali section has been behaving after our new Prime Minister has taken charge? My hon. friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has already told the country how our government has taken initiative to be liberal towards them and to

[Paof. N. G. Ranga]

try to negotiate with them. But then they have not been following the path of peace. One of their leaders had the temerity to say—I say it advisedly temerity—that he was going to wage war in his own way, according to his own concepts, against Delhi. What did he mean by that? Does he mean to say that they are going to wage war against Delhi Government here, against this Parliament? Do they want to destroy the unity of the country and then hold the whole of India to ransom and to make the whole of India fall at the feet of their *Takt*? Is that what they mean? If they do so I wish to warn them that they are asking for the impossible. We are not living in the age of the moghuls. We are not living in the days of the British; we are living in the days of Indian democracy where 700 million people are silently behind our national leadership and our Parliament where Indian people are prepared to shed what all they can shed by way of sacrifice in order to see that the unity and integrity are maintained and that India and Indians are going to serve this country.., in the noble manner, in the historic manner in which Indiraji had served us by shedding her own life, precious life, life that is reflected in the hearts and the minds of 700 million people, people who have voted for the Opposition, who have voted for us, all Indians of all castes, of all religions, are united in standing by our Indian democracy, India's unity and India's integrity. Therefore, let these friends take warning from the lessons of our democracy.

Then, Sir, I would also like to appeal to the Sikhs as a whole. Do they mean to say that all the Sikhs are Akalis? The non-Akalis are sensible enough, patriotic enough, generous enough, decent enough, compradely enough with all the other Indians and they do not shout in such

harsh manner as these friends have been doing. They are also Indians, they are also Sikhs and let them take a vote in democratic manner, whenever the time comes, they will find themselves, these Akalis, in a manner even in Punjab itself, we are prepared to take a challenge whenever the time comes. Apart from these Sikhs, Hindus are there including the Sikhs in Punjab as well as in the rest of India. Should they not think of all these lakhs and lakhs of enterprising, energetic, progressive, forward-looking Sikhs who have settled down in the rest of India? Should they not think of their own freedom, their own safety, their progress and their interests? I warned them three years ago about them. But they seem to be dead towards all these. I would like to appeal to all these Sikhs all over India, in the rest of India to assert themselves that the time has come now for them to demonstrate that they are not going to be dictated by one Pope just as the Christians had the necessity at one time to defy the dictatorship of one Pope for the whole the world. So also, the time has come for the Sikhs also to realise that it is not through that half a dozen priests, and the political leaders to dictate to them. They are also Sikhs, they are also religious minded people, they also swear by their own ten gurus and they have got the right to stand by mother India because they have chosen Punjab as their motherland and you similarly. I wish to contragulate the Hindus in Punjab for having remained so loyal towards their own mother-India during all these three years of trouble and turmoil, terrible fears and threats coming from every side and actual violence that was heaped upon them, yet they have remained loyally by the side of India. They have not run away from there. They have not sought asylum in any other part of India. They have remained courageous people. I am proud of them. I wish to pay my tribute to them. Now, to the rest of India, including my hon.

friends in the Opposition, notably my friend, Prof. Dandavate, I appeal as stand by these people, the Hindus as well as Sikhs who are there in Punjab—I appealed to them long ago and I repeat it again—let us all stand together against these terrorists My hon. friend, Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad has already warned us. Indeed Indiraji had been warning in the past three years. Some of our national leaders of different political parties who had to be responsible, had found themselves to be taking irresponsible position and accusing Indiraji of unnecessarily raising this bogey of foreign powers. Are these foreign powers interested in the defeat of India, in the destruction of India's unity? Are we so blind to what is happening all over the world? Ten or twelve years ago when my hon. friend Shri Darbara Singh was Foreign Affairs Minister, he was then working for peace in the Indian ocean. Ever since we have been fighting for it, but the Indian Ocean today is an area of warfare and rivalry. Who is responsible? Not Russia, but America. Russia only follows suit. They are rivals against each other. We are not opposed to either of them, but we are friends with Russia, because Russia has always been generous enough to stand by us, but that does not mean that we are opposed to America, but America has made it a point to oppose us, and to pursue a policy which is against the humanity as a whole.

My appeal to all of you, to the opposition in this House as well as outside is that let us demonstrate to the rest of the world that just as our Defence forces are united behind us, just as all our police and other forces are trying their best to stand by us, so is the Parliament in India. Though ours is a democratic Parliament, where there are so many political parties, but irrespective of our political differences and partisan attitudes against each other, we are all together. Just as we stood with Lal Bahadur Shastri at the time of invasion by Pakistan,

just as we stood with Jawaharlal Nehru when China invaded us, we in Parliament are one irrespective of our political differences. Let us demonstrate that we are all together, we stand by India and together India can never be defeated by the United State of America and their allies as also others who are thinking in those terms.

[Translation]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabard): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very much pained to participate in the discussion on this subject. We never thought that an adjournment motion was a Censure Motion. I did not know that through this medium Government were to be put in the dock. Well, there is nothing bad in drawing attention to Government's shortcomings. We did not intend to ensure Government. If someone says that we have brought this adjournment motion with the intention of censuring Government, he has gone senile. I do not agree with him. The rules are very clear, because the discussion which is taking place now is more or less a discussion on the adjournment motion. It is another thing that there will be no voting, as we have adjourned the business.

My submission is that it is a very painful thing. Two or three days back, many people were killed in bomb blasts in Delhi and other States, innocent lives of children, old men and women have been lost, what was their fault? Someone was travelling from here to Pilani, another was travelling to Meerut by bus, still another was travelling by train, someone was travelling by auto-rickshaw. What was the intention behind killing them? Why did they do it? Why does a man behave like this? I think the people concerned are very much frustrated and they did not get what they wanted and consequently they took to terrorism. I totally agree

[Shri C. Madhav Reddy]

with what Shri Azad has said that there is a central organisation which guides them and gives them training. They go to Pakistan and nobody stops them at the border. The Border Security Force is of no assistance in this regard. We are aware of all this. But, we should ponder over it that they are able to do all this because there is some weakness in us. There is some weakness in our Government, particularly in our intelligence agencies. Today, all the people ask why we had not anticipated the happenings in advance and why the agents of our intelligence department did not infiltrate into them? What happens in other countries is that the intelligence agents infiltrate into the camps of the terrorists where terrorist activities take place and inform Government of their activities which enable the Government to take timely action. 15 to 20 days back, it was reported from Punjab that some terrorists had arrived there and trouble was likely to be created there. But, in spite of that report, no action was taken by Government. It shows that our intelligence men are sleeping. What is needed today is that they should be activated. Your Home Ministry also needs to be activated, because the changes brought about yesterday evening are not sufficient. You have inducted a Minister of state in the Home Ministry and have entrusted some responsibility to him, but it is going to be of no avail. My submission is that there should be a separate Ministry for internal security.

[English]

There should be a full-fledged Minister who completely in charge of Internal Security.

[Translation]

Who should not handle other matters in the Home Ministry, such as, political matters or appointment and transfers, etc.

[English]

He should be completely in charge of law and order.

[Translation]

This task is difficult as long as it is not done in this way.

A lot of discussion has taken place here on Punjab. We have no intention to convert this debate into a debate on Punjab. It is not proper at the moment to go into the causes of what has happened in Punjab and why it has happened there and I do not consider it proper too. Shri Azad has certainly said something which tempts me to reply to that, but it is not necessary to go into that discussion at the moment. We are all with you. I can assure you on behalf of my party that we are with you in whatever step you take to solve the Punjab tangle and I am happy that the Hon. Prime Minister has been making efforts continuously for the last two months to reach a settlement. A number of meetings were held with the Opposition leaders as part of his efforts to solve this problem somehow or the other. I support his efforts in this regard but request at the same time that terrorism must be curbed. You think over what is to be done and what steps are required to be taken to deal with it. If you want to take advice on the matter, take it from whomsoever you want, but it has got to be curbed, because nobody has sympathy with the terrorists. I think even the Akalis are against them. They know what would be their position in the event of an escalation in terrorist activities. Therefore terrorism should be seen in isolation and should not be mixed up either with the Akali demands or with the Punjab problem. You take firmly whatever action you want to take against terrorism. We are with you in whatever action you take in this regard. But, do not mix up the Punjab problem with it.

You have taken some steps to solve the Punjab tangle. There is no need to hold a dialogue with anybody because nobody is there at the moment with whom talks could be held. Shri Azad was telling just now that nobody was there at the moment with whom talks could be held. Then, with whom to talk? Therefore, there is no need to hold talks. To solve this tangle without holding talks with anyone on the steps taken by the Prime Minister after a through consideration is a very right approach. You keep the promises made in your announcements. Whatever you want to give and concede to Punjab, concede it. If you yourself take the initiative of doing it, the people of Punjab will support you and the people of Punjab will not side with the terrorists once they know the treatment which you will be giving to them in that case. I do not consider it necessary to add anything more to it.

One thing I want to make clear once again—we had no intention to censure Government by bringing former a Censure Motion in the House, but we only wanted to have a discussion on it.

[English]

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The bomb blast in Delhi and several other place are not a simple case of bomb blasts in which certain people have been killed. I am told about 100 people have been killed, and more than 200 people have been maimed, and they are in the hospitals. This phase of the ugly terrorist design is a stark reminder of what is in store for us, for this country. It is an outright attack, it is in assault on the freedom of this country, on the unity of this country; and the sooner we face this challenge, the better it will be for the entire country, and for the Sikhs themselves.

So, in the light of this . . . (Interrup-
tion)

Sir, I am sorry I am interrupted by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. What I was saying was that on this question, the entire House agrees; most of our Opposition Members, those who have spoken already have supported the line that this is a challenge to the nation as a whole, and that if we do not act in time, things might go out of control, might go out of hand. But mere condemnation of this violence, a mere condemnation of this mindless terrorist, fascist action by a handful of people in Punjab will not suffice, is not enough. We have to adopt a common line, a national line, a patriotic line to face this challenge which is threatening the very basis of the nation-State, the values that we have cherished, values that we have evolved over decades after the freedom struggle. They are under assault; they are under attack. It is not only a question of incidents here and there. For this, I think it is necessary for us to analyze the whole background of what has gone into this movement which was started in the name of *Dharam Yudhha*. It was not a political movement.

What the Prime Minister has recently declared—the whole House commends it. In fact, the Prime Minister has received fulsome praise, spontaneous praise for actions that he took to defuse the tension. Let us not forget that this nation and the people of India have made the supreme sacrifice, the greatest sacrifice that we could have made. The former Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi sacrificed her life to maintain the unity and communal harmony of this country. After that, the people in India demonstrated that this country is not a sitting duck the Congressmen in particular, those who have fought for freedom and the Opposition friends also who have stood for the unity and integrity of this country, have not allowed the grasses to grow under their feet. They will face all challenges, whether it comes from the terrorists inside, or their

[Prof. K. K. Tewary]

mentors abroad. But while I say this, I would also like this House to go into the genesis of this crisis. This has started, the trouble in Punjab started as a *Dharam Yuddha*. What is the motive? It was to give a communal shape, a communal colour to the entire process of their political agitation. Demands were not important. A fascist gang took over the leadership. Initially, the Akalis were making noises; but from the very start, this fascist group led by Bhindranwale took the leadership. And I maintain—many of you may not agree with me but to me—there is no basic difference between the Akalis as such, and the so-called extremists. The difference is only what is there between Tweedledum and Tweedledee. There is no difference. When Akalis speak, the threat to our unity, the threat to our integrity is being given by the same people who in one voice talk of a peaceful settlement, and next time when they speak just after a couple of minutes, whenever they have an occasion to speak, they harp on the same thing which is being perpetrated by the extremists, that is Akalis; they provide theoretical framework. Now this concept of martyrdom, they say that all those who laid down their lives in the cause of the Panthak unity, in the cause of the Panth, they will be treated as martyrs; and in pursuance of this policy, this dangerous, this medieval, this barbaric policy, Mrs Indira Gandhi's assassination was glorified and is being glorified. So, whenever you start negotiations, whenever you think of negotiations, you have to think of the people with whom you have to negotiate. What are you negotiating? Are you negotiating the very principle on which this nation has survived or this nation is constituted? India's Unity rests on very fundamental of secularism, democracy and integrity of India and what Akalis say runs counter to all these things for which we have made sacrifices and

thousands of people in this country have laid down their lives and made heroic sacrifices, to strengthen these basic values. Therefore, let us be very clear what we are going to negotiate. Are we going to negotiate on these basic values? I am very happy that some of my opposition friends, particularly the Communist party in the House, have been taking a stand which is directly in condemnation of the extremists' activities. Of course, they have demanded that Akali leadership should dissociate itself from extremists. Where is the scope for dissociation? They cannot dissociate themselves. And now what remains in Punjab? Akali leadership has suddenly melted into thin air; Akali leadership does not survive anywhere. It is only extremists prompted, supported, funded and financed by their mentors in Pakistan, in America and U.K. who are controlling the extremist group; and in the light of this whole framework, the whole range of policy towards Punjab needs to be reviewed; whether a particular political party in the name of certain political grievances can utilize Gurdwaras can utilize, temples, can utilize Churches to launch this kind of murderous agitation, agitation whose philosophy is justified in the name of religion, murder is justified in the name of religion and history of the religion is traced. It is said, all those down the ages, who had attacked this religion or attacked those who propounded the theory of this religion, met the same fate.

The leader, who is lionised by many people in this House and outside, Longowal came to Delhi. What did he say regarding assassination of Mrs. Indira Gandhi? What did Mr. Tora say after his release from jail? What did Mr. Badal say? They all said unanimously. You think over it; the country has to think over this, not on this demand. It was shocking, an harrowing experience, when all these leaders, with whom people say negotiations should be started, they said and Longowal particularly that the

wicked sinner has been punished this should be a revelation to people, this should open eyes of the people of this country. He said, the wicked sinner has gone and all those who will follow her policy will meet the same fate. This man, how is he different from the extremists, who take guns in their hands, bombs in their hands and kill innocent people? Therefore, if you ask me my honest opinion, I will tell you that the whole range of policy, the attitude, the calculation regarding Punjab, have to undergo a change, because what is happening in Punjab is not a set of demands for river water or a few acres of territory or few miles of territory in Haryana or a few concessions to the Gurdwaras, the whole thing, the whole thrust and you also remember, and let this House also remember that this kind of an approach is calculated approach; because if I speak about this aspect it will take lot of time, therefore, I confine myself to one or two submissions about this. The process of destabilisation as I said last time also in this House, is as strong inside as it is outside.

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Therefore what comes handy in India is religious fanaticism, revivalism, obscurrantomism of fascists and religious groups. Those who are encouraging the holocaust in Ahmedabad, for them these people have come handy for they want to subvert our system and Punjab was picked up, selected carefully by our enemies and therefore religious fanaticism was promoted and Akalis willingly—I will not say unwillingly—have played into the hands of the extremist elements right from there. And many people in the Opposition Prof. Dandavate, I know the moment I touch upon his party he will get up, I am not going into unnecessary polemics.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I have decided not to take cognizance of him.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope so, to maintain the equilibrium.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Prof. Dandavate says that he does not take cognizance of him. But the people, the whole country is taking cognizance of what these leaders are saying. When we were all condemning these revivalist groups, and the use of Gurudwaras, is it not a fact that people who public opinion, or the people who claim to be leaders of political parties they went ** are a couple of others from the Janata Party went and stayed in the Gurudwaras and when these murderous operations, widespread operations were happening, when they were going in, and coming out to Gurudwaras and Janata Leaders did not find any extremists there. And, now in the light of these activities, what the Home Minister has to say?

We have come across disquieting reports about the role of certain political parties. Again, the Janata Party leaders when this agitation was in sight, as I said ** visited the Golden Temple, ** of course — had gone—and simultaneously ** and ** had visited Pakistan and held discussions with President Zia-Ul-Huq. What happened after that? I would like to know from the Home Minister straightaway, what is your information? Is it not a fact? (Interruptions) I am not making any allegations.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He cannot mention names like that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We have heard all these number of times.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Prime Minister also said something in the recent elections.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you please sit down. Let me handle this. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : If you just allow me to do something, I want to say something. You do not want to listen to me. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Tewary, we have all agreed that we are going to put up a united front to fight this. So, confine yourself accordingly. Please do not make any acrimonious remarks. Names will not go on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Is it of any use to brush dirt under the carpet, till the carpet gets bumpy? I would like to know... (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We will also say so many things. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Nothing is going to be fruitful by this. We want this to be a fruitful debate.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I want to know from the Home Minister : Is it not a fact that these terrorists from Punjab are being trained in the same camps in Pakistan which have been opened for the training of Mujahiddin, who are fighting in Afghanistan? Is it not a fact that about \$3 billion worth most sophisticated weapons have been supplied by CIA to these Mujahiddin groups through Pakistan Government which is acting as a conduit? The same terrorist training camps are being shared by Mujahiddin and these terrorist who are

now out to create panic and disruption in our country. Very recently, I raised this matter on the floor of this House and this has come out in *The Times of India* of 30th April. I quote :

“The Congress Member, Mr. K K. Tewari,...

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : This is totally...** (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : This is not proper what the Member has said.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : You should exercise restraint.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is already there. It is already quoted here. It is a ‘Quotable Quote’ :

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I am quoting :

“...demanded discussion in the Lok Sabha on the alarming disclosures by the alleged assailant of the AICC general secretary, Mr. R. L. Bhatia, that 300 terrorists which commando training in Pakistan had infiltrated into Punjab...” (Interruptions)

I am merely quoting the article. What is there to laugh? (Interruptions)

These matters have been debated on the floor of the House. I wonder why the Home Ministry has no information about these aspects.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

These activities are being organised not only here but also.

MR. SPEAKER : This has been a sad time and again.

PROF. K K. TEWARY : The present challenges thrown to the Government and the unity of country have acquired a very sophisticated level. Therefore, there needs to be a change in our response and in the instrumentalities also. The Home Ministry has to change its approach. There should be more sense of anticipation because the pattern of terrorist gangs are well-known. In the light of these experiences I think the Home Ministry has to revamp the whole structure of intelligence system because new challenges are really terrifying. So, I strongly condemn the terrorists' action and caution the Government that many more gangs are still out, those who have been arrested, and they are bent upon creating trouble in the country at the behest of their foreign mentor. Therefore, a very serious view should be taken and negotiations about Punjab should not take place, because there is no one with whom you can negotiate. And the issues which have been raised by this agitation are really dangerous and there should be no negotiations on these issues.

MR. SPEAKER : I will request the hon. Member to please take up some new points. There is no fun in repeating those points which have already been covered. They may please take up new points so that we can cover more grounds and more people can participate.

[Translation]

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA (Karnal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the House is debating a very serious problem. This House is aware of the way communalism is doing a naked dance and having a bath in human blood for

the last three to four years. Most of the time of the Seventh Lok Sabha in session was spent on this Punjab problem. The question is why they are having blood bath and why these extremists and communalists are raising their ugly heads. It is now 38 years since India attained Independence. All went well for 34 to 35 years. What special thing has happened suddenly during these three years? There was a dispute between Punjab and Haryana. The demands were squeezed from 45 to 3 or 4. Our late Prime Minister had said that we were ready to handover Chandigarh to Punjab but Haryana would get its due share in return. We are prepared to refer the river water dispute to the Supreme Court. But, their intentions are *malafied*. They do not want to have a settlement. The forces working behind them have their Chamber and gurdwaras in the U.S.A. and Canada and their temples and shivalayas in China. This needs to be given thought to. Shrimati Indira Gandhi tried her best to solve this tangle. The cruel hand of death has snatched her away from us. Those forces were under the impression that Shrimati Indira Gandhi's murder would result in the disintegration of the country, the Hindu-Sikh issue would take a communal turn in the country and bloody violence would follow, the Hindus would be head the Sikhs and the Sikhs would be head the Hindus. Sir, the Sikhs are spread in all parts of the country. The Hindus and the Sikhs are the branches and leaves of the same tree. The people of India and Punjab deserve congratulation as they did not allow those enemies and those forces to see their dream come true and nowhere arise such a situation which could be termed as a Hindu-Sikh issue. The burden of the 70 to 72 crores of people fell on the young shoulders of Shri Rajiv Gandhi who had the dead body of his mother lying in his house awaiting her funeral. In spite of all that, he went to Lt. Governor's bungalow at midnight, took a round of the affected colonies, visited the telephone exchange

[Shri Chiranjil Lal Sharma]

and controlled the fire within 24 hours which was going to engulf the entire country. Nobody had thought that Shri Rajiv Gandhi would be able to control so soon the fire which had broken out in so many cities of India. He overcame that and presented himself before the people. Then elections were held. The masses of the country supported the policies of Rajiv Gandhi and the Congress(I). The support was so tremendous that the Congress party got unprecedented majority. The elections were held very peacefully. After the elections were over, our hon. Prime Minister gave evidence of his broad-mindedness and took bold steps. So the Akalis were released unconditionally by a unilateral discussion. At that time a Committee of three Senior Cabinet Ministers was constituted to solve the Punjab problem. They went to Bhagat Singh's *Samadhi* and later met Shri Tohra and others and gave them ample opportunity to exchange views. I have been given to understand that the Government of India left no stone unturned to reach a settlement with the Akalis and even arranged a Round Table Conference. But the matter by then had gone out of the control of the Akalis. The terrorists had over-shadowed them. When Shri Longowal came out of prison, he visited the residence of the assassin in Niran-kari Baba and started speaking in the same tone as Bhindrawale so that he could maintain its leadership as he was afraid that if he did not speak in that way, he might become a victim of the extremists. If you go through the speeches of Shri Tohra or Shri Talwandi you will find the same thing. Our friends from the Opposition ask us to make a compromise with the Akali Dal for an early solution to the Punjab problem. But the question arises with whom we should hold talk and who should be treated as the authority and under whose leadership the settlement should be arrived at. Only yesterday, Shri Vajpayee in his speech at the Ram-

lila Grounds levelled charges against Government and said that Government had failed on this front. I would like to mention here that BJP had played a major role in the fall of the Janata Government. I recall a couplet of Akbar Hyderabadadi in connection with what BJP people say. It goes like this :

*"Akoeebee mazhab mujhse
poochh,ie ho unni
Shia ke sath shia aur sunni
ke sath sunni*

Today even Vajpayeeji is speaking in the same tone. If he peeps into himself he will come to know where he stands. I have just now come across a news item in which it was stated that a Lok Dal leader had demanded that the Prime Minister should dismiss the Government, but why ?

Why should the Prime Minister who has got the People's mandate and support loosen his grip or dismiss Government merely because a handful of communal terrorists and extremists are bent upon staging a blood bath and are conspiring to set on fire the silent shores of the country afresh. This type of demand is being made by those leaders who do not want that this problem be solved. Can it be denied that Shrimati Indira Gandhi did not take the Opposition into confidence and it is not a fact that the Opposition parties supported the Akalis and whether it is also not a fact that the Janata Party leaders stayed as guests in a gurudwara. It is irresponsible to allege that Government should be dismissed as Government are inefficient and their intelligence agency is weak or the like of it. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can say it with authority that the way the terrorists are at work and the type of training they are getting, the weapons seized in Haryana carry Pakistani markings, and I would request the hon. Home Minister to enquire into whether

in the recent bomb explosions in Haryana, bombs and guns seized had Pakistani markings on them? Therefore, it is all due to the persons who are coming back after receiving training in Pakistan. Then how do you say that Government should plant police on the top of every tree and the army behind every bush but they fail to understand that it is the duty and responsibility of each one of the Indian citizens to co-operate with Government in maintaining the country's unity and integrity. I would like to say that what to speak of the intentions and programmes of terrorists no power on the land, cyclones in the sea and thunderbolts in the sky can come in the way of Rajiv Gandhi. He has come out with his liberal attitude and shown his generosity and if those people do not take the benefit of his generosity and bring about an amicable solution, then Rajiv Gandhi's hand are strong enough .. (bell). If you had followed me two to four minutes more I would have covered by points.

MR. SPEAKER: No, no more time could be allowed now.

SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: All right, I shall conclude now. I appeal to the whole House that the matter is so serious that all of us should co-operate and strengthen the hands of the hon. Prime Minister irrespective of party affiliations, castes and social barriers so that these strong hands are able to frustrate the evil designs of terrorists and extremists. Sir, I have done.

DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI (Sitapur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are not only having a discussion in a changed scenario in Punjab but also keeping in view its after-effects on the country. Finally, whatever has happened in the last two days, the whole House has outrightly condemned it and the whole country should also know about it. These extremists activities do not have any place in the

policies of the country. How can there be place for the cult of violence and the ways of extremists in our country's democracy? I feel that these activities cannot have any place in our democracy. We are always ready to sit across the table and try to settle each and every issue through negotiations.

Earlier too, our former Prime Minister was trying to solve the Punjab issue through negotiations but the terrorists did not give in but instead took shelter in the Golden Temple and indulged in terrorist activities from there. Government were forced to undertake "Operation Blue-star" to flush them out and a large number of people belonging to these extremist groups were also arrested and stringent action taken against them at that time. Government at that time took firm action. But as it always happens after some time a new Government came to power and they once again gave thought to the plan of action in respect of this matter. When the new Government took over, the hon. Prime Minister once again appealed to the Akali leaders to settle this issue and even lifted the ban on AISSF and tried to solve it through negotiations. Just now, one of my friends from the Opposition while initiating the discussion emphasized the need for having a dialogue. We too agree that talks should be held. Nobody has any objection to it. Negotiations are already going on with them, but the extremists activities that are taking place day in and day out are not good on their part as many innocent people have lost their lives as a result of such activities. If they think that they can cow down the Government by indulging in violence they are sadly mistaken and I would like to tell them that Government cannot bow before the extremist forces.

There is a national consensus on this matter that the Government should take firm steps to deal with the situation. The "Operation Bluestar" and also the flushing out of thousands of people from 'Harmandir Sahib' and

[Dr. Rajendra Kumari Bajpai]

'Akali Takht' was a proper thing to do. I would like to quote from the Chandigarh Tribune dated 11th instant.

[English]

"The All India Sikh Students Federation yesterday asked the Chandigarh Police to desist from implicating innocent youth in false cases. In a statement, Mr. Harinder Singh Kalhan, Convener of the Ad-hoc committee of the Federation said : 'The arbitrary arrest and torture of innocent young men must stop immediately. The AISSF had full faith in the leadership of Baba Joginder Singh. The Federation also decided to reopen its office at Shree Harmander Saheb in Amritsar where Mr. Charanjit Singh had been appointed Office Secretary, Mr. Kalhan said.'"

[Translation]

I would like to bring to the notice of Government that when Bhindranwale was allowed to stay in 'AKALI TAKHT' no action was taken against him and we had to pay a heavy price for that. Now the AISSF wants to reopen its office at Shree Harmander Saheb and they should not be allowed to do so. The reason being that we have to decide once for all whether the Constitution will prevail in this secular Country or the *Hukumnama*. The country would be ruled by the Constitution of India and it applies to every citizen of this country whether he is Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian and it would not be ruled by the Sikhs as '*Hukumnama*'.

Sir, who are these high priests who allow, the people playing with the lives of innocent people, to stay in the 'Akali Takht'? If Government take action, it is said that the young men are being harassed and tortured. Today, when these youngmen have killed

about 100 innocent men, women, children and old people in Haryana, Punjab, Delhi and Uttar Pradesh in order to create a panicky situation so that people may lose their patience, we have to give a second thought to the situation.

Besides, I would also like to bring to the notice of Government that Punjab is leader-less today. Negotiations can be held with any political party, but how can negotiations be held with the extremists who have overcome the Akali leaders ?

The rebuilding of 'Akali Takht' has posed fresh danger before us and I would like to draw the attention of the Centre to it.

[English]

It was reported :

"The Executive said the glorious and self-respecting Panth cannot accept the shrine built on a contract-basis by an ex-communicated Sikh."

[Translation]

We all know the circumstances under which the action was taken and the Akali Takht' was rebuilt. Baba Santa Singh of 'Budh Da' along with thousands of Hindu and Sikhs rebuilt it. The move to demolish the Akali Takht once again is aimed at giving a new turn to the situation. If a top leader at the instance of a handful of extremists, makes such a statement or the Executive passes such a resolution, then what is the duty of Government ? I feel Government should take timely action to prevent the opening of their office there so that the Akali Takht might be protected. If even a single brick of the Akali Takht falls, then again the responsibility falls on Government because they are expected to take timely action. I think we should also mobilise public opinion and simultaneously we should prevent

them from doing this with the help of other forces. If the "Akali Takht" is demolished again, its effect is going to be very bad.

We the members of the Congress and our Party believe in Hindu-Sikh unity and all the Sikhs have shared these views.

Last month, Congress members had started a movement. To promote goodwill among the people, the Congress Party arranged public meetings in different places in Punjab and thousands of people came from far away places to attend those meetings. They heard us. When we talked of goodwill, they used to nod their heads in support. We talked to the people separately and they told us that they wanted a solution. They are fed up with such incidents. There should be peace in Punjab

When the Hon. Prime Minister announced bonus for the farmers, at Hussainiwalla there was a surge of happiness all over Punjab. The Prime Minister announced the setting up of an integral coach factory there. That also made the people happy because that will help in the economic development of Punjab. People had been demanding a big dam for quite a long time. Announcement was made that another big dam would be constructed like the Bhakra dam. But the present political scenario in Punjab is creating fear in the day to day life of the people and constructive and developmental activities are not finding any place there.

Through bomb-blasts, our attention has been drawn towards this. We shall have to think over this. What I feel is that there is a rest of plot against our country. It is a hidden invasion by our neighbouring country. Some people are being trained and equipped with arms and ammunition there and they are indulging in these

activities. This needs to be stopped with a heavy hand and ban on the Sikh Students Federation which has been lifted should be reimposed. The people who are indulging in such activities should be shown their place again.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : I think I should now take the sense of the House. Is it the sense of the House that we dispense with the lunch hour so that more speakers can be accommodated ?

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : I am quite conscious of the fact that in the sensitive and explosive situation which obtains today anything that we say in this House and anything that we say in the Parliament will find its echoes outside the House and none of us will be able to shirk our responsibility for what happens as a consequence of the word that we utter in this House. Therefore, I will be very careful in making my observations.

Even while making a plain-speaking I would prefer to avoid acrimony on this occasion. The very extent of the blasts and explosions that had taken place is something that must teach us a lesson. Look at the manner in which the explosions have occurred. They occurred at public places, in bazaars and at the bus stands and we are shocked to find that they have also come at the gates of the Parliament. They are now only to enter the Parliament. That is all. We find that the situation is such that transistors are kept here and there and any one who tries to toy with the transistor gets killed. Transistors that play sweet music have actually been humming with the music of death and this music of death has made us conscious that we must face the situation as a nation and not merely as parties. Whether anyone accepts our

[P of. Madhu Dandavate]

bona fides or not, we are born in this country. We are proud of this soil and if we want to stand united, it is not because that we belong to the ruling party or the opposition party but we belong to the land where we are born and this is the very land where we have to end our life. Therefore, we have to defend this land. The ruling Party and the Opposition Parties have unequivocally condemned these explosions and brutalities.

I am fully one with my friend, Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad who showed a great balance in the expression of his views and he said let us not put all the eggs in one basket. I will not like to put all the Members of Akali Dal in one basket. The situation is such, the call of conscience is such, the humming of death is such that even the most frozen heart and frozen mind is bound to be affected by such explosions and they will find their echoes even within the Akali party and I am glad that the echoes have been found in the Akali party itself. Those who in the past were talking with tongues in cheek about violent incidents and terrorism, I am glad, that they have picked up the courage to openly say something.

Sir, I was in Chandigarh the other day and while I was moving in the train the explosions were taking place. Only when the police came to search our coaches I realised that something has happened in Delhi. When I was there in Chandigarh I made some anxious inquiries with Badalji and others. He was not at home. He met me and put down a letter expressing his strong point. With your permission—It does not contain any defamation. On the contrary it contains something that will heighten the dignity of man—I will read that letter written by Badalji. This letter was written on 11th May, 1985 ;

“My dear Shree Madhu Dandavate Ji,

During your visit to Chandigarh on 11th May, 1985, you had made anxious enquiries about my and Akali Dal's reaction to the ghastly explosions that occurred in Delhi, Haryana and elsewhere.

I must tell you that I am deeply shocked by these explosions resulting in the death of innocent persons. Since these ghastly explosions have taken place almost in an identical way, I have a strong suspicion that this is the handiwork of some foreign elements interested in destabilising our country. I strongly condemn these atrocious actions.

I would like the Government to have a thorough inquiry into these incidents of explosions so that the country may know the truth ”

Sir, I welcome this.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Why a private letter and not a public statement ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I anticipated what you have said. I have also brought a statement from Mr. Badal and I will now take the liberty of reading out the statement which he has issued. It is very interesting. Every word is interesting.

Sir, you and I issue such statements, Bhagwat Jha Azad issued the statement. The Prime Minister issued the statement but Badal issuing the statement has some relevance. Since he said do not read private letters ; this was not a love letter sent to me. This was a letter which has public import and, therefore, with your permission I took the liberty of reading it.

MR. SPEAKER : Madam is not here. otherwise I would have taken her to task.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 Sir, you are only justifying her absence. This is the statement, Mr. Sethi, former Home Minister, please listen. This is the statement by Mr. Badal, former Chief Minister, Punjab and Balwant Singh, former Finance Minister, Punjab :

“The wide-spread violence erupting all over northern India is obviously aimed at destabilising the country and undermining its solidarity and integrity. The Shrimoni Akali Dal strongly condemns these activities of forces inimically disposed towards India. It is very sad that certain sections have tried to attribute these criminal acts to the Sikhs adding to their sense of insecurity and creating doubts about their patriotism. We take this opportunity to call upon the Government to bring the guilty to book and to unmask the forces striving their hardest to promote Hindu-Sikh^h riots both in Punjab and rest of India. Shrimoni Akali Dal reiterate its resolve to maintain communal harmony at every cost.”

Sir, I am happy that this statement has come.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY : Are you sure it will not be contradicted tomorrow ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 Unfortunately, Sir, I am born in the land of Mahatma Gandhi where faith in human dignity and human being is the basis of our life and I would not like to dis-believe anyone unless proved to the contrary. Don't try to disturb the atmosphere which we are trying to create all of us together. Don't try to fallow Tewary.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I think you will be much wiser if you follow me on this. The public statement which you are talking will be contradicted tomorrow.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI) : I wish to say, Sir, that we are all fortunate to have been born in this land, not unfortunate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
 Thank you, Sir, I told you that there has been a universal condemnation. While many of us here, including those who have spoken from the other side, particularly Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad, would welcome any change among the sober minded Sikhs in this country, I would like to warn every one in this House that let us not take it for granted that all Sikhs are Akalis and all Akalis are Extremists. That equation has to be ended. You will find that gradually that equation is ending. I think that is a happy augury. What is the past experience of the extremists ? On this occasion I would like to recall that. Fortunately or unfortunately I had the unique privilege of participating in all the tripartite talks in the past and also the meeting that was convened by the Prime Minister, meeting with the opposition parties ; and I can narrate one experience from my personal experience. Every time either through tripartite talks or through unilateral announcement by Prime Minister, or by opposition's talks with some leaders of the Akali Dal, when an atmosphere was created that a break-through is likely to come about, and their problems are likely to be settled in a peaceful atmosphere, then, the extremists always activated themselves and tried to destroy the atmosphere of settlement and they deliberately tried to provoke the entire atmosphere.

It happened when the talks were taking place in the past, you may recall. And almost at the last round of the talks when some trouble took place and all of a sudden we had to disperse, for the second time, when Prime Minister made certain unilateral welcome announcements, again they felt that this will pacify the rank and file of the Akali Dal and probably we will be

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nearer the solution, then, the Extremists again intensified their strive for terrorism. And once again, when the members of the opposition parties had a talk with Shri Longowal and Shri Barnala in Bombay, and following these talks, when the Prime Minister invited the leaders of the opposition parties and we tried to explore the possibility of bringing about a settlement, again a climate was created both through our talks and the way in which coverage was given in the Press, again the extremist elements found out that the Prime Minister is likely to succeed in bringing about a rapprochement between the Akali Dal and the Government. And again, when that type of a feeling of break-through was there, again, you find that extremists struck and again you found dead bodies in Haryana, Delhi and elsewhere. Therefore, this is a very interesting thing to be noted that every time a break-through was driven in this country on the question of Punjab, the extremists have intensified their game. Sir, from the manner in which these explosions have taken place, I too have a suspicion like Badalji, that there seems to be some foreign element involved in this...

AN HON. MEMBER : Also foreign...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Throughout I have been saying that extremists have been indulging in this kind of terrorism. But along with the extremist terrorism what we find is this. They are not only mad, but there is a method in their madness; and this method in their madness is not satisfied with the indigenous activities, but, probably they are trying to take help from foreign elements and that is a dangerous dimension that is added to this problem. Therefore, that has to be probed. I am glad that Mr. Badal also thinks that this should be gone into. I am sure that it will be done.

Then, Sir, I would like to say a word about intelligence. I am saying it with a desire that whatever failures and shortcomings may have been there in the past, they should be avoided in the future. I do not want to undermine the morale of intelligence. I am the last man to try to undermine the morale of the police and the army. It is because once their morale is destroyed, in that case, there is no question of defence and security. But I am saying it in a constructive perspective, that there are certain failures. Bhindranwalle was not only an individual but he was a phenomenon. I would like to remind my friend Mr. Bhagwat Jha Azad that on 4-4-85, I initiated a discussion on Punjab in this very House. I have made a frontal attack on the extremists and Bhindranwalle phenomenon and I said that Gurdwara is a holy place and it can never become the arsenal for arms and no induction of arms should have been permitted as far as Gurdwaras are concerned.

In this connection I would like to recall your attention to that debate. Mr. P.C. Sethi was the Home Minister then. I spoke on 4-4-1984 and on that occasion, I had said that by the end of February, 1984, at the hands of the extremists in Punjab, 220 innocent men were killed. I put a question to the Home Minister and I wanted to confirm it and I remember my words, either confirm it or deny it, because I had gone to Punjab and the press had reported that by the end of February, 1984, at the hands of extremists when 220 innocent men were killed, not a single culprit was prosecuted, not one culprit was prosecuted. Sir, two children of a Defence Department Officer in Delhi were killed. The young girl was raped and the boy was killed. Within a few days Ranga and Billa were arrested and they were sentenced and hanged. In the Abhyankar multiple murder case in Poona, the youngsters were detected and they were hanged. But here 220 innocent lives were destroyed, not one man was prosecuted. This is the failure

of the police, failure of the Intelligence, failure of the Administration, I am not very happy to say this that 220 men should be killed and not one man should be prosecuted. It is a matter of shame that in each one of those cases, probably those who were running the Police Department and Administration become the part and parcel of frightened atmosphere and they did not come forward to arrest the extremists. But all the same, not one man was prosecuted when 220 men were murdered.

Mr. Prime Minister, don't misunderstand me when I say that when innocent men in the bus were killed, when near the Parliament House 10 bombs were discovered thank God that day the Parliament was closed and we did not go by that door. Otherwise, instead of making the speech on Punjab you would have been required to make an Obituary reference first. So, that would have been the stage. When all these things were happening, what is the Intelligence doing? Please excuse me for saying it. Even the Members of Parliament like us whether they belong to the ruling party or not, we go by airplane, for the security purposes each one of us is tested. Of course, Ministers might be exceptions. But each one of us is tested. The ruling party Members are also tested with metallic detectors. But here what was the Intelligence doing in the country? Such a widespread plan was hatched and about 80 men were killed and the Police Intelligence did not get a glimpse of it. Sir, I shudder to think and God's will was that it should not happen that way. Tomorrow if a foreign country invades our land and prior to that some spies come to the country and indulge in some sort of subversive activities and if the Intelligence is unalert, what will happen to the security of the country? I am more worried on that. Therefore, I would request the Prime Minister kindly to tighten the Intelligence machinery so that all these things are not allowed to go through.

About the induction of arms, I would like to draw the attention of this House to what happened after the 'Blue Star Operation'. I remember that day, just as one of my hon. colleagues, Mr. Azad, narrated his experience in the Cabinet, that I would like to narrate my experience with Mrs. Gandhi when she convened a meeting of the Opposition leaders after the 'Blue Star Operation'. She gave all the details. She told us how many arms were inducted and I asked her plain and simple question. I said "Madam, Prime Minister, every day on the Television, you are displaying arms that have been captured. But shall I ask a humble question? With your administration in Punjab, how all these arms were allowed to be inducted and she instinctively said: it is a failure."

But the Defence Minister came to the defence of the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister said: "No, it is not a failure. What is to be done? The arms were not openly inducted into the Gurudwara. They were taken below the food materials in trucks and they were taken in a hidden way." I asked a simple question: "Tomorrow if the enemy tries to smuggle arms into India, will they take out a banner and procession and say that they are coming with smuggled arms, beware". They will always smuggle arms hidden below the tray, below the food trucks, and they is how they tried to do. If you can check us at the airports, why did you not allow every truck going to the Gurudwara to pass through an electronic frame, so that whenever there was a signal, you could have stopped that van only, taken out all the arms and then allowed the truck to go to the Gurudwara. But that was not done. Why were these arms allowed to be inducted into the Gurudwara? That is the question.

Now, the original demands of the Sikhs were almost getting settled. That is an important point. I want to recall that the relay of kir tan in *gurbani*

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is already settled through Jullundur radio station. Then, Centre-State relations is agreed to be referred to the Sarkaria Commission. River water dispute is agreed to be settled under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act. Then, there is the interpretation of Article 25 of the Constitution. I am one of those who feel that Article 25 of the Constitution is in support of the Sikhs to retain their identity. Dr. Ambedkar said it in the Constituent Assembly also. But they have doubts. I congratulate the Home Minister, who said on the floor of the House that they have decided to refer the interpretation of this Article to the experts and various bodies of Sikhs including Akali Dal. Some people condemned the Government, but I congratulate the Government. I only said one thing that you have the genius to do right things at the wrong moment. But as I said, it is a correct step. Immediately, the next day when agitation stopped, even that problem was solved. Almost all the original demands were getting settled.

In the end, I would say, what is needed is flexibility and firmness. I agree with Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. But the question is if negotiations are to be conducted, with whom are they to be conducted? Longowal has resigned; Badal has resigned, I think, to express their silent protest against the manner in which the extremists are behaving. Let us wait and watch what emerges. If something emerges, settlement can be done, but as far as the extremists and foreign elements are concerned, be very firm, and through you, Sir, I may tell the Prime Minister that the Government may be yours, but the nation is ours. In this land of Gandhiji, Hindu-Sikh unity is the dream of all of us. The bomb may destroy our lives, but our dreams will never be destroyed, a dream will continue and we will live upto the dreams.

[Translation]

SHRI BRAHMA DUTT (Tehri Garhwal) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, all eyes of the country are on this Supreme House in which we are discussing this subject and the country expects that this Supreme House will not only discuss this issue, but would also give a new direction to the country.

I would like to draw the attention of this hon. House towards one basic question. Today we are talking of certain terrorist activities, bomb blasts or certain other happenings but the basic question is how the terrorism comes into existence. Terrorism comes into existence when we lose faith in the democratic set-up of the country and the minority wants to terrorise the majority. Another reason is that certain people, within the country and outside the country want to spread anarchy in our country.

13.24 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the chair.*]

I am happy and I want to congratulate Government that they have welcomed a discussion on this subject. I also want to thank all those hon. Members who have participated in this discussion with great instraint. But one thing I would like to submit is that all the political parties, whether in power or not, will have to ponder over this question whether if they are not in a majority and their views are not accepted by the majority, they can resort to terrorism. We have seen that terrorism is being resorted to in Punjab on certain issues but it is not confined to Punjab alone. In today's papers we have read that a former Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has stated that if the present Government of the State is not dismissed, they will launch an agitation and the leadership of the agitation, after a few days, may go into the hands of the terrorists. It is a

matter for very serious concern. What happens is that some parties appear different from outside. Apparently they talk of politics but from within, they are in collusion with the anti-social elements who believe in terrorism. We have seen that in the past, certain political leaders had contacted the terrorists. We also saw that the relatives of the terrorists had been honoured. No one at that time condemned those activities. I appeal to Government, specially to the Hon. Prime Minister, to ensure that after Punjab the leadership of the agitation in Jammu & Kashmir does not slip into the hands of the terrorists. The evil should be nipped in the bud.

It is the responsibility of the police to maintain law and order in the country. We had constituted a police commission. We have its report with us. Many suggestions have been given in it. Amongst them, there are certain suggestions which, if accepted, will neither require any change in law nor any expenditure by Government. We should accept such suggestions immediately and implement them. The State Governments should be involved with their implementation. Because it is the responsibility of the State Governments, they should be involved. The Chief Secretaries and the Directors-General of Police should also be involved in this task. If some financial provision is to be made, that should also be made. Prevention is better than cure. We need a strong police system in our country. We need to update our intelligence organisations also.

With a view to maintain law and order in our country, along with the police and intelligence services, we need a citizens security machinery also. In any security arrangement, the citizens also play an important role. We have constantly been observing how much help the citizens can give to Government to curb the activities of the anarchists and terrorists. The help given by the citizens is unparalleled.

Certain incidents took place after the assassination of our Prime Minister and attempts were made to shed the blood of innocent people and to dismember the country but these attempts were failed by Government's to vigilance and firmness. In spite of the killings of certain innocent people recently, the country has remained calm and these incidents did not evoke any adverse reaction from the people. We shall have to find out solutions of the problems in a democratic manner whether they relate to reservation or any other matter or some problem of any State. For solving our problems we have not to encourage terrorism, nor are we to hold talks with terrorists. Talks should continue with others. It is imperative for all political parties, including those who have never raised their voice against the Punjab terrorists. It is a good thing that all parties are condemning them today. We should encourage this tendency. Whereas we need to suppress terrorism with firmness, it is also necessary that these elements, whether they are in foreign countries or are being helped by unfriendly powers, should be isolated. For this, we should definitely expect all the political parties to form their own code of conduct stipulating that neither they will take any help from the terrorists nor would they give any help to the terrorists.

Once again, I would like to respect what the former Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir has said, His statement has been published in today's papers. He has demanded that the present Government should be dismissed and if it is not dismissed, an agitation will be launched against it. He has further said :—

[English]

“The Movement launched by us will pass into the hands of those over whom I have no control. In case this happens, there might as well be blasts in Jammu and Kashmir, as we are witnessing in Delhi and other States.”

[Shri Brahma Dutt]

[*Translation*]

From this, it looks as if he intends to start an agitation for the dismissal of the Government there. Whenever the dismissal of a Government through an agitation is talked of, such a situation arises. The place to bring down a Government is the Legislative Assembly and not the streets nor the means for it is the launching of an agitation. Moreover, this shows that such elements are present there which will take over or will be handed over the leadership of the agitation. It is a very serious matter and I am referring to it as an example only. Today it has happened in Delhi and its surrounding areas and Jammu & Kashmir is a very sensitive area into which enter outsiders and where we have to be vigilant. If responsible leaders of that area utter such things, it cannot be said to be a right thing. I would like to appeal to the Hon. Opposition leaders to think seriously among themselves and decide that they will condemn terrorism, violence and the use of force wherever they may arise. I appeal to Government to deal with the terrorists strictly and at the same time, take into confidence the saver elements of every community whether they are in the country or outside the country and strengthen their position. I also demand that those foreign powers who want to create destabilisation in our country should also be warned. India is in a position to do this. India is not merely a country, it is a big market where those people have economic stakes. We can raise our voice against them but the utmost need is to strengthen our internal security. For this, even if you have to create a separate Department of internal security (Intelligence), you should do it and appoint a separate internal security Information Minister. The persons who may work in this Department should be equipped with modern equipments and resources. We should consider the report of the Police

Commission. We have our Internal Security Academy at Mt. Abu. There is a lot of information available in it. We should make use of it. A new force should also be created whose job should be to gain the confidence of the people, to strengthen the internal security of the country and to modernise the civil security arrangements. Whether it is the foreign invader or the internal enemy, the citizens can help us most; they can inform us about the impending danger and can also help Government to face that danger.

With these words, Sir, I hope that this discussion will give a new direction to the country and Government and the people will be able to rise above party politics and political interests and will provide make some concrete contribution so that in future we shall be able to fight terrorism and violence and the internal and external enemies of the country.

SHRI LALIT MAKEN (South Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is neither a political issue nor an ideological one. For the last several years the incidents occurring in our country prove that there is a plot to disintegrate our country and the aim of the recent happenings was the same. They want that the negotiations should stop and gradually the leadership should slip from the Akalis into the hands of the extremists. I feel that the extremists have succeeded in their designs. In a way, the negotiations have reached a deadlock and you must have observed that the moment the talks are going to begin, some incident takes place, some person is killed or some leaders is murdered and the talks do not start. Recently when the talks were going on and an atmosphere to create congenial conditions in the country was being formed, a murderous attack was made on Shri R. L. Bhatia and the aim behind the recent incidents in which hundreds of people were killed and injured was also to create an atmosphere which might force Govern-

ment to refuse to participate in the negotiations and in this way a feeling of frustration might be created among them so that they might withdraw to the background and the extremists might take over the leadership from them. The manner in which Mr. Badal and Mr. Longowal tendered their resignations proves that the extremists are trying their best to succeed in their aim gradually. Now, the question is whether it will be beneficial to hold talks with the Akalis in such an atmosphere. It is said that they have made sacrifices. I am not prepared to accept that Mr. Longowal or Mr. Badal has made any sacrifice. I would like to say that they are coward and timid. In my view it is an unfortunate thing that today there is not even a single Akali in India, who would dare say that the extremists are doing wrong things or who would strongly oppose them. There will not be a single Akali leader in the country who can vehemently oppose them. Government took a unilateral decision and released the Akali leaders and removed the ban on the Sikh Youth Federation. I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Home Minister towards the fact that if it is observed carefully and minutely you will find that the number of incidents of murder, etc. has increased from the time of their release till today. I do not say that every Akali is an extremist. There are many Akali leaders who do agree that what is happening is wrong. Many Sikh brothers agree that the efforts which being made to disintegrate the country are wrong. But it is a great misfortune that there is not even a single Akali leader who would say openly that he is ready to face the extremists and the Hindu-Sikh Unity in the country will not be allowed to be disrupted. Under these circumstances Government will have to decide whether it is proper to hold talks with the Akalis or not. The meeting of the Akali Dal scheduled to be held on 17th has been postponed. I feel that Bhindrawale has tried to disintegrate the country and created

circumstances under which Indiraji was murdered. If his father is made the leader of Akali Dal, will Government be prepared to hold talks with them? I would like to point out that handing over the leadership of the Akali Party to Bhindrawale's father means that they do not want to hold talks with Government. They do not want a solution of the problem. They only want conflict. They want to create Khalistan in India to implement the demand raised in Britain and U.S.A. in this regard. How long would we have to wait for these Akali leaders to have some sense? How long would we have to wait for the Akali leaders to vehemently oppose the extremists and hold talks with Government? We have been seeing this thing for the last four years. During the period of these of four years, hundreds of persons had been done to death. Indiraji had also sacrificed her life, because Government wanted to hold talks with the Akalis. The Akalis do not have courage. Out of fear they are hidden in their houses. They dare not oppose the extremists. Arms were continued to be collected and stored in the *Gurdwaras* and hundreds of persons were done to death before their eyes, but they dared not to oppose them. Talks about the country's unity cannot be held with those having no leadership in their hands. If you hold talks with those persons, who cannot oppose violence in the country, then I would like to say that these talks are not going to prove beneficial. The Problem will continue to remain as it is. I would like to ask the head priests as to when they issue *Hukamnama*. Innocent persons were done to death throughout the country before their eyes. Even then they kept mum. Bomb blasts occurred at many places. Even then the priests kept mum. Now, they will not issue *Hukamnama* against such incidents. They will do so when the President of the country or Sardar Buta Singh is to be declared '*Tankhalya*' Murders will continue to be committed in the country, but they will not oppose. They

[Shri Lalit Maken]

will not issue 'Hukamnama' to Akalis to oppose the extremists. Under these circumstances, I would like to say that guns have been placed at the back of the priests and out of fear the priests and the Akali leaders cannot raise their voice. Hence, the holding of talks with them by Government is totally meaningless.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, secondly, I would like to say that it is high time that the Central Government do not allow religion, to mix up with politics. Recently, I read in the newspapers that the priests have decided that such and such persons will be made the leader of Akali Dal. I would like to know whether the Akali Dal is under the control of priests. Similarly, Jagatguru Shankaracharya may start saying tomorrow that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi may not be made president of the Congress Party. If so-called protectors of religion start deciding who should be made president of a particular political party, then it will become difficult for government to function. Now the time has come when we have to take a clear-cut decision to keep religion away from the Constitution. If we have to enact some law to separate religion from politics, we should do that, otherwise such incidents will continue to happen in the country and the so-called protectors of religion will continue to issue such statements.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I strongly demand that all the communal parties in the country like the Sikh Youth Federation and other communal parties, which have no concern with politics, should be banned, and a new law should be enacted to bring all the religious places under the control of Government and the so-called protectors of religion, who want to disintegrate the country in the name of language, religion, etc., should not be allowed to indulge in politics openly in

these religious places. Government should take over the management of all the religious places in their hands by enacting a law in order to ensure that nobody creates disorder in the name of religion.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the extremists arrested so far and found possessing illegal guns and bombs or found indulging in such illegal activities should be directly awarded death sentence under the provision of a new law. The sentence should not be less than that, because it is amply clear that a person who keeps illegal arms and ammunition in his house intends to kill at least 10 to 20 persons and no sentence other than death sentence is adequate for a person who intends to kill 10 to 20 persons. If you want to curb the extremists' activities strictly, I urge that it is high time that a new law be enacted in this regard nothing less than death sentence should be awarded to those from whose houses illegal arms and ammunition and other explosives are recovered.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I do not want to condemn or oppose somebody here, but if we say that the extremists are being helped by foreign countries and they are not getting any help from the Indian people and no Indian leader is at their back, it will be wrong and it will be like closing our eyes to the realities. We should go into it in depth and try to find out whether some political parties and certain political leaders are involved in the deterioration of the conditions in the country today, and whether irresponsible statements are being made to catch votes, without even caring to both about whether some people are being done to death. Are such people responsible for such chaotic conditions? When Indiraji was alive, the leader of the Bhartiya Janata Party, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who is not a Member of this House at present, used to say again and again that Indiraji was sleeping and she was not taking any

action and when she took strong action and sent the Army to Punjab, the same leader of the B.J.P. Shri Vajpayee changed his tone after a few days and said that there was no need to send the Army there and the police could themselves have dealt with the situation. Similarly, with the intention of getting a few votes, the President of the Janata Party, Shri Chandra Shekhar also opposed the sending of army to Punjab. His statement has appeared in the press also. It has been said therein that this action of sending the Army to Punjab is wrong. Does it not encourage the extremists? These extremists used to pile up stocks of narcotics and arms and ammunition in the name of religion. Does it not assure the extremists that certain political parties are at their back in the country? Does it not provide encouragement to them? The leaders of the B.J.P. even expressed their will to plead the cases of the extremists in the Supreme Court. I feel that all ethical limitations have been surpassed. When a leader of the B.J.P., Shri Lekhi decided to plead the case of the assassin of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, he has violated all limits of ethical self-restraint in the world. I would like to point out that nobody in any country of the world would dare plead the case of the assassin of the Prime Minister of that country. He agreed to do so under the circumstances when Jagjit Singh Chauhan announced in Britain that the person, who would kill Indira Gandhi, would be given a reward of one lakh dollars. The leader of the B.J.P. did not make any statement prior to and after that. When Shrimati Indira Gandhi said a few days before her death that the country was facing danger from internal and external forces, they said that there was no danger to the country from internal or external forces, but the danger was from Shrimati Indira Gandhi. A few days before her death, Choudhary Charan Singh said that country's biggest enemy, if any, was Indira Gandhi. I would like to point out that only that type of political

atmosphere which was created by them was responsible for Indira Gandhi's murder. The same political atmosphere took the life of Mahatma Gandhi. A communal atmosphere was created, due to which Mahatma Gandhi and Indira Gandhi lost their lives. I, therefore, would like to say that these political parties are fully responsible for making this problem more complicated. The extremists are fully assured that if they kill somebody, certain powerhungry parties involved in vote-catching politics will support them.

Today we organise meetings at the Ramlila Grounds and demand the dismissal of this government as it has proved inefficient. I would like to tell these vote-hungry parties that they have tried to build their palaces over dead bodies and whenever they had got an opportunity they had tried to please the people of one community or the other. But the Congress people and our Government never thought that someone would get displeased with them. Shrimati Indira Gandhi was aware of the risk to her life and she knew that any bullet from any side might pierce through her body any moment, but she did not care for that and ultimately she sacrificed her life for the sake of the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in the end I would like to point out that the vigilance department has shown an utter failure in this regard. Bombs were planted at dozen of places in the country and I feel that at least 200 persons might have been hired to do this job and our intelligence department could not come to know about their activities. It is a very strange thing. I would, therefore, like to urge that intelligence should be strengthened in the country to such an extent that such a situation may not develop again.

With these words I demand that the designs of the extremists should be thwarted completely. At present the

[Shri Lalit Maken]

Akali Party is without any leader. The father of Bhindranwale, who is responsible for Indira Gandhi's murder, is going to become the leader of the Akali Party. In these circumstances, Government should decide and they would not hold talks with the Akalis, and that they would not hold talks with extremists. The agitation must be crushed so that the unity and integrity of the country could be maintained.

[English]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH (Surendranagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I, share, along with the other Members of the House and the bereaved families, the grief for those who have lost their lives in the incidents of Friday and Saturday. By waiving of the Question Hour and admitting the discussion under Rule 193, the Government have acted very wisely, and this very fact shows the concern which the leaders have as far as this issue is concerned.

The question arises who are the extremists. We have been hearing different theories, different definitions. Akalis have been denouncing extremism but, at the same time, they have been honouring those very persons who have been committing these acts of extremism, of violence. When Mrs. Gandhi was assassinated, the Akalis came out with a statement of condemnation but the next day they withdrew it and kept quiet after that. Sant Bhindranwale, who had been the genesis of violence in Punjab, has been hailed as the hero of the struggle of Sikhs. Mr. Longowal, at one time, had condemned the violence but the second day when he was on a round of Delhi, he hailed the very assassins of Mrs. Gandhi who had been the traitors of this country. The dividing line between the Akalis and the extremists has become so thin that we really do not know whom to call Akalis and whom to call extremists. I do

agree with Mr. Madhu Dandavate when he says that all Sikhs are not Akalis and all Akalis are not extremists. But the very utterances of the Akali leaders create a doubt in the minds of the people of this country as to what does the Akali Party stand for. Does it stand for the unity of India? Does it stand for peace and prosperity of Punjab? Whatever they may say but by their acts they have proved to the contrary.

Mr. Madhu Dandavate has read out the statement of Mr. Parkash Singh Badal. The fact that he chose the floor of the House and not the Press to convey his feelings, is again a thing which creates a doubt in our minds. We would like to know how serious are the Akali leaders in condemning such acts of violence. To my mind, the Akali leadership has become so weak, they have become totally ineffective, that they really do not know where they stand today for what they had started. Sant Bhindranwale, who had created fear in the minds of the people at large, who had created fear in the minds of bureaucracy in Punjab and who was responsible for all that has happened in Punjab, is now being treated as a martyr. His father has been handed over the leadership of the Akali Party. Both Mr. Longowal and Mr. Tohra have said that they shall abide by the wishes of Bhindranwale's father. These are the people who have always believed in violence, who have always raised the issue of separatism, who have always looked beyond our borders for their help. We cannot take it very lightly. Nor can we ignore the doings of the extremists who have taken over the leadership of the Akali Party.

Shri Longowal had visited Delhi some time back and had held discussions with the Opposition leaders. We do not know what came out of those discussions, but the very next day he went out and called the assassins of Shrimati Gandhi as the martyrs. Therefore, this really creates doubt in

the minds of the people of this country whether the Akali leadership is really serious in curbing this violence.

Prof. Madhu Dandavate in his fine speech had mentioned lot of points, but when it came to suggesting ways and means of curbing this violence, he only said because there is no one in Akali leadership to negotiate, therefore, please wait and watch. This has been the attitude of the Opposition parties in our country. They have acted most irresponsibly whenever the occasion arose. They have condemned the Government for inaction, but when the time came to suggest a course of action, they only said please wait and watch and let things emerge by themselves. I would like to urge upon the hon. Prime Minister not to be guided by any opinion or any statement of any Opposition leader. The country has voted him and his party to power with a clear mandate. The way we have handled the Punjab situation, the way the Bluestar Operation was conducted had been widely received and the people of this country have given a clear verdict and a clear mandate and have approved the way this Government and the previous Government had handled the situation in Punjab.

I do not understand the role of the BJP also. They have called a Bundh today and people by and large must have responded to it, but at the time of such a crisis what we really needed was a clearcut support for the Government rather than creating such kind of divisive acts by which the mind and confidence of the people is further shaken up.

I have a point to say about our intelligence agencies. I would request the hon. Home Minister and our Prime Minister to have a look again at the functioning of our intelligence agencies. A number of crimes have been committed, a number of violent incidents have occurred, but we have

by and large failed to apprehend the people who have been behind all this. I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to deal with the extremists with a firm hand. There could be no compromise on these issues. I am sure the hon. Prime Minister will do the needful. We have total confidence in his leadership. I would request that some kind of people's participation to fight the extremists is called for. We have to organise the people and the civil defence forces. We have to train the people by and large about how to deal with such cases of violence. Therefore, I would urge the Home Minister to come out with specific proposals of civil defence so that this extremists activity is curbed.

The hand of foreign powers which the Akalis have started highlighting is definitely to be looked into. One of the hon. Members mentioned that one of the bombs which was recovered had Pakistani marking. If that is true, it is extremely serious and we are sure that our hon. Prime Minister will look into it.

14.00 hrs.

Sir, the political solution of Punjab is the only answer and by giving concession, the hon. Prime Minister moved in the right direction. We may have conceded this, they may have considered this as a weakness on the part of the Union Government, but it was a step in the right direction and we firmly believe that by giving such concessions we can expose the demands of the Akali Party. I feel they are only interested in power. They are not interested in the welfare schemes nor are they interested in the solution of the problem.

SHRI KOLANDAIVELU (Gobichettipalayam) ; Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, on behalf of our Party and on behalf of the people of Tamil Nadu, we express our heart felt condolences to the bereaved families on account of blasts

[Shri Kolandaivelu]

and explosions. Actually, the recent episode, or I can say the recent explosions and blasts, is a challenge to the nation. It is a challenge to the young blood, our hon. Prime Minister, who is young, energetic and dynamic in his activities. But we have seen in history that extremism or terrorism will always fail and it will fail miserably. So it is the need for a consensus on the approach towards the terrorists' menace that is paramount now. There is no room for ambivalence in the present situation. I think the terrorists have got no interest at all in solving the Punjab problem. But their main aim is only to create panic, tension and chaos in the country. So, they are said to be criminals and are inimically disposed towards India. And I must say that the people of Tamil Nadu are always with the Prime Minister in order to help him in all the developmental measures and to put down extremism and terrorism. I would suggest that administratively the anti-terrorist machinery has to be toned up immediately. A lot must be done in this respect. It will be wrong to assume that criminals are murderous gangs and will repeat the same *modus operandi* everywhere. But they may switch over to adopt some other methods. So, this is the right time to put down terrorism and extremism. Terrorism in any form should be put down with an iron hand, if necessary. Whoever he may be, in whatever position he may be, if he is a terrorist he should be taken into custody immediately. I want to say sincerely that since our hon. Prime Minister is dynamic, and he wants to see the 21st century immediately and wants to see the country develop in all its aspects, he should put down such terrorism and terrorists who want to arrest the growth of our country. I beg to submit that we must make it clear that those who deliberately indulge in equivocation on the issue of terrorism will not be given legitimacy or respectability directly or indirectly.

That is the point I wanted to make on behalf of my party.

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand in this House today and hang my head in grief, the grief for so many innocent people who paid with their lives for nothing that they were concerned with, for a cause, a diabolical cause of a group of people. I hang my head in shame that there could be such type of diabolical, sadistic, heartless people in this country. I hang my head in outrage.

Our intelligence agencies have failed to get the information. When I say that, I do not speak with any sense of rancour or any sense of criticism. I am aware of the difficulties we face. But here is a situation that has been with us for some years—two or three years, the climax of which was the Bluestar Operation and yet another climax over the climax was the assassination of our revered, beloved former Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi. It should be well-known to everybody, to our intelligence agencies especially that the hardcore of people behind these acts have not been reconciled in any way and especially in the last few days when the extremist group in the Akali Organisation had upstaged a number of leaders of and taken over the affairs of the Akali Dal. It was only natural that we should have expected that they would not end just with the seizing of the leadership of the Akali Dal but they would be doing something else. Our intelligence agencies must have been involved in this question, all these months, all these years. They should have been able to find out the groups of these people, the circles in which they operate and it would have been only natural that they should have been able to infiltrate into these organisations and to know in advance what was going to happen, to warn the Government so that, preventive measures could have been taken. But we are all taken completely by surprise. I do not know, if the Government itself has

been taken by surprise. That is the first point I would like to make. I say this in a spirit of constructive criticism.

Another thing that we could make out by reading the papers is that when the first bomb exploded, this booby-trapped bomb, there was no word or very little of it sent round the city that this sort of thing has happened, and it could happen in other part of the city as well. We could have used our radio. We could have used other means to warn the public that this sort of thing has happened, and that they should be careful with these kinds of objects. These cowardly people have planted transistor booby-trapped radios in different areas. We failed in that again.

Having said that, I think, this discussion today has been useful and it has been right. It has been right that the Government itself had displayed its concern for what has happened by agreeing to do away with the Question Hour and to take up this issue.

Such things are not done normally unless we are all deeply concerned and perturbed with what has happened. I thought this is a good occasion when this House should again, as it has done before, demonstrate its anger, its outrage and its solidarity to combat these kinds of things that are perpetrated over innocent people and that pose a threat to this country in many ways. I had wished that the speeches had been less polemic and we used this occasion at least not to find fault with each other but to condemn this outrage in unequivocal terms and to say that we are behind the Prime Minister and that we are behind the Government in all kinds of their efforts in order to see and destroy this kind of outrage and these kinds of people. I would make a suggestion that before we end this debate whether it would be proper, I put it to you that this House adopt a resolution to condemn this sort of atrocious act and does so with one voice in unequivocal terms...*(Interruptions)*

We have only mourned the loss of innocent lives but we should resolve to condemn this and to combat it in all forms and that we register, that the Parliament registers its support of the Government and the Prime Minister in all their efforts to annihilate these people and these kinds of activities.

I have been struck by another thing. This sort of thing is a very well-planned operation. These people could not have done this sort of thing in an *ad hoc* manner—this transistor cabinet or casing, so many of them. There must have been hundreds of them. They must have planted them everywhere. There should have been places where these things are manufactured, these transistor casings and the booby traps and distributed. It should be possible for the Government—I am not saying that the Government should come forward and tell us where these things are done but I am sure they know what is being done. The arrest of a particular person yesterday and the nabbing of two terrorists in his house should be an indicator and should be the lead. But what I am driving at is that these terrorists must have a command centre somewhere. There must be a group of people who are directing and commanding these operations. Unless you are able to identify that and you destroy it at the source, you cannot combat this menace. Today it is the booby-trapped bombs tomorrow it will be something else. We are entering into a phase where these people have attained a certain sophistication. Only the other day we discussed about the briefing about the violation of human rights in India in American Congress. Certain imaginary things have been said and these people got a hearing. This is one type of sophistication to sell to the world this idea that the Sikhs in India have been discriminated against and that the rights of the Sikhs in India have been violated. We have to combat that sort of thing. If these people there in America or anywhere-else in the world say that

[Shri G.G. Swell]

these rights are violated, what about this kind of sadism that is being committed by these people ?

We have to meet that kind of thing at that level. The sophistication in their operations is also something that we have to contend with also. It is for the government ; it is for the government agencies to find out. We the general public and Members of this House can only react. It is for the government to anticipate—we of the public cannot anticipate. But this is where again and again I have been saying that we fail in our anticipation of things—whether it is in the conduct of foreign affairs or in the conduct of Home Affairs and everything. Again and again we seem to have failed in anticipating things and taking steps to pre-empt certain things from happening. This is what I would like to put across to the Prime Minister and the Home Minister. I do not have very much to say ; there is not very much to say really. Other Members have already said so much I would not like to point out that this man has said this thing or that thing. This is an occasion when we have to rise over our party differences ; our personality differences and stand like one man and give the government a hand. If the Prime Minister ever needs a hand, he needs it hand today and let us resolve to give him that hand in every possible way.

[*Translation*]

SHRI P. NAMGYAL (Ladakh) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I associate myself with my other hon. friends in condemning those people who are responsible for the incidents of bomb blasts in Delhi and the surrounding areas on the night of Saturday and Sunday, killing many persons including women and children. No words are strong enough to condemn this act.

In order to solve the Punjab problem, our Prime Minister announced many concessions and took the initiative for holding talks with them. He has accepted their demand of holding a judicial inquiry in respect of the riots which took place in Delhi and surrounding areas. The workers of the A.I. India Sikh Students Federation were released. Despite that, these incidents have taken place. Some hon. Members have rightly said that whenever we take a step in the direction of finding some solution and whenever some rays of hope are visible, such incidents take place. The latest method of spreading terrorism is the use of transistor bombs. This point has been touched upon by many of our friends earlier.

We have read in the newspapers that about 200 to 300 extremists from the neighbouring countries have infiltrated into our country and it is not known where they may strike. It is not known at which place and in which office they have proposed to plant transistor bombs.

14.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *In the Chair.*]

Their method of striking has been different every time. Previously, railway stations were set on fire. Murders took place almost daily. Now, they have resorted to bomb blasts. In my view it was understood earlier that after "Operation Bluestar" the nerve-centre of terrorists activities has been destroyed. But, now I feel that their nerve-centre is located not in this country but in some foreign country. It has been shifted to some other country and after receiving proper training from there they infiltrate into this country and indulge in such activities. In my view it is not a minor conspiracy. International organised terrorism and planned terrorism are behind it. A big imperialist who wants to disintegrate our country is involved in it ; such things cannot happen o-

such a large scale without his help. However, we have to see how we can put an end to it. After receiving training from abroad many people have infiltrated into our country and they are creating disturbance here. It is said that there are about 8,000 diamond-cutters in our country. They have gone to Israel by obtaining visa from the Israeli consulate through Rome, because we have no diplomatic relations with Israel. They are getting training through "MOSSAD" which is a counter-part of C.I.A. It is alleged that some of them have a hand in Gujarat incidents also. It is for Government to see how far it is true. But it is being said that all this cannot happen without their help. Their intention is to create some sort of trouble in Assam, Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. Now, trouble has been created in Gujarat also. They are creating troubles, in some form or the other. So I think that the only alternative with us is to have negotiations. But the point is with whom talks should be held, as Mr. Longowal and other leaders have tendered their resignations as per the reports that have appeared in the press. Talks can not be held with the extremists. They should be tackled. Prof. Dandavate and some other colleagues have rightly said that every Sikh is not an extremist. There are many good people also. Most of them are nationalists and they do not want that there should be any sort of violence. The moderate and nationalist Sikhs should be organised and talks should be held with them in order to solve this problem through negotiations. We should take the help of all those people in the country, who do not want violence so that some sort of solution may be found. Mr. Speaker is ringing the bell again and again. I, therefore, suggest that all the nationalist Sikhs should organise themselves and help Government in finding out a solution to this problem in some way or the other. I express my sympathy with the kith and kin of those who were killed in the

bomb blasts or otherwise. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, through you, I first of all put my question regarding the Intelligence of our country. As has been said elaborately, it is a very serious thing. We cannot leave aside the present situation when our country's is danger. The bomb blasts in Delhi and other Northern parts of India have been done by the extremists and terrorists which are a part of international game to destabilise this country. We cannot lose sight of that. I would like to give the background for the fresh spate of violence that took place recently. Sir, after a long time, the Government took some right steps in the right direction. The Government instituted for judicial probe into the incidents in Delhi which took place after Shrimati Indira Gandhi's assassination. The Government withdrew the ban on the All India Sikh Students Federation. The Government released leaders like Shri Longowal and Shri Badal and others. They are all steps in the right direction. Shri Longowal came to Delhi recently and he spoke something good that India is one and they do not want to divide India and they would remain in India. All that he said. But he was captive of events and circumstances. So, he had to speak some other things. Anyhow what the Government did was in the right direction. But the Akalis have not fully reciprocated them since they are placed in captive circumstances. All the right thinking people of India were thinking that the Government of India were trying to take proper steps. The present spate of violence was aimed to sabotage the entire process. Prof. Madhu Dandavate stated that whenever they was an occasion for solution between the two parties—the Government and Akalis—and whenever they were coming to certain compromise, there was a spate of violence. The present spate of violence

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

in Delhi and in other Northern parts of India was nothing but an attempt to sabotage the normal process of solutions which were going to take place. Now, it has left a series of emotions throughout the northern India. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that our Government and the people should not fall prey to the trap which has been laid by the extremists and we should not be provoked so that another November-type communal riot does not take place. Otherwise the extremists would speak out that Sikhs are not safe in India and they cannot live peacefully in India. This is the game played by them and we must be very strong in dealing with the situation. But at the same time we cannot fall a prey to the trap that has been laid by the extremists and, Sir, when we speak of extremists, we cannot forget foreign Governments and foreign nationals who are supporting the extremists. We cannot forget Pakistan and we cannot forget the USA. Since 1950s when India refused to join CENTO and SEATO, with the American imperialism in its struggle against Soviet Union and world communism, the USA has been annoyed with us. India continues to be neutral and the Americans have a dislike for India's neutrality. So, this is part of the total game of the US Imperialism towards the rest of the globe. We cannot forget that it is these Americans who wanted to sabotage the Conference at Bandung which was initiated on the basis of 5-Principles, namely Panch Sheel. Let us not lose sight of what took place in the earlier days and I beg to submit that what is happening in India is a part and parcel of the total game of the Imperialist countries. What should be done? The Prime Minister had called a meeting of the opposition parties the other day. I think, the Government should not lose patience, Government must be firm on the extremists. Already there are certain communal people who are say-

ing that the Government is coward, Government has failed to take proper action, and Government has released certain undesirable elements, and hence all these things are happening. They are all communal people, who want to fan the passions. But it is our good luck that most of the Indian people do not like these things. They want that India should remain united, they want that the forces of extremism should be curbed and at the same time they want that what had happened in Delhi and other places in November last be never repeated. The Government must take proper measures to see that these things do not recur again in India.

Certain process of normalisation had started and it was taking a proper shape with the passage of every day, but the extremists want that this process be sabotaged. I hope, the Government will not be provoked and will not be afraid and will take sufficient steps to curb extremism. They must see that the process which had been started should continue though the situation has become somewhat complicated.

I do not want to deal with this subject in the manner in which Shri K. K. Tewary was dealing. But I would like to submit that all efforts of the Government within the Akali party have not given us good results. Longowal has resigned; Badal has resigned and other people are resigning. There is no man in the Akali Dal with whom you can talk. It is not a matter of elation, or to be glad on the part of the Government. You cannot get any person with whom you can talk at this time. You have to wait till the new leadership emerges. Had the middle group in the Akali Dal been strengthened, had not the Government tried to bring in Bhindranwale to weaken these people in the Akali Dal, perhaps the situation would not have developed like this. The Government's efforts to weaken the Akali Dal has been counter productive.

Our party, CPI, are proud to state that with whatever small strength we have got in Punjab, we have been trying to fight extremism and encouraging national integration and we will continue to support the Government whenever it takes proper steps. The entire nation will support the Government if the Government takes proper steps.

Whatever be the attempts of the extremists, the country will remain united and there would be no 'khalistan'. The Sikhs will be with us; the entire Punjab within India will prosper with us. But as I said, Government must take steps in the right direction.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI RAJIV GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would first like to offer our condolences to the people who have suffered during these last few days at the hands of the extremists or terrorists, whatever we would like to call them. We, all of us, view this extremely seriously. It is a new development, a new level of functioning, of operation by the extremists and it is to be taken very seriously. But still, it is sad that on an occasion that is so serious for the whole country, the opposition did not even have fifty people present in the House. It shows the importance they give to such issues. By and large from what people have said in this House, there is no difference in the mood of the House and in the feelings that are being expressed and this is one issue where the Opposition and the Government will be one to eliminate terrorism and extremism from this country.

The Home Minister will be answering this debate and I do not want to get into his territory. I am sure he will answer many of the questions that have been raised, the action that has been taken, the results that have been achieved, the special teams that he has set up, the arrests that he has made, whatever he has learnt about the particular devices and where they were made and so on. I do not know if he

could put all the information he has in front of the House today, but in case he has to hold back some for reasons of investigation or further follow-up action, I am sure he will be giving the House full facts as soon as he is able to do so without prejudice to the case.

One member has raised the question whether Government or the Delhi Administration and the other Administrations reacted fast enough to build public awareness that such booby traps were being placed and that there was a danger to people from those devices. I think the Administration did act fast enough because, although many devices went off, we have also got a large number of devices which the people recognised as booby traps after the publicity and they have been taken in tact. That is what is actually helping the investigations. So, this was not a shortcoming on the part of the Administration. In fact, they have to be commended on the speed with which this information could be spread and a large number of explosions of these booby traps were prevented from going off.

Members are justifiably apprehensive about the speed at which we are able to catch the terrorists. We have certain constraints and certain drawbacks. We have certain limitations by the laws that are available to us. And tomorrow, may be day after, we will be bringing some amendments to this House and we are looking into what we can do to counter terrorism as such. Are our laws good enough to handle terrorism? If they are not, we will bring in a Bill before the House to fight terrorism.

One member mentioned that we should have a Minister for Internal Security. I beg to state, Sir, that we do have one.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is better, you have removed the doubt.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : They thought that he was in charge of Insecurity.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Sir, we have been trying to get to the root of the problem that is there in Punjab. What we really have to fight is not the political aspect of it. That is where we must adjust and accommodate always, within the constraints of a united and integral India—that is where we must be flexible. But at the same time, we must be very rigid where there is any question of using violence towards those ends, where there is any question of using terrorism towards those ends, where there is any question of threat to our national unity or integrity and where there is a question of a faction breaking away. There, we will be tough and we hope the whole House will stand with us, in taking both these lines simultaneously.

Sir, one party is talking about water, Chandigarh and territory.

But maybe, what they are really talking about is the whole territory of Punjab—how to sit in the Chief Minister's chair, while there is another group which is talking about the same territory in a different way : about taking it away. We must fight the second group with everything that we have with us ; and we will do that.

Prof. Dandavate raised some points which, I think, need a little explanation. I do not want to go into the full details of what has happened in the last three years, because we all know that ; we have debated it a number of times. Most of the charges that he has made, have been answered more than fully on the floor of this very House. It is no use going into these again and again.

He did raise a point of arms being smuggled into the Golden Temple complex in food—well, he said food

trucks. But if I remember correctly, it was in food trucks ; but it was also inside bags of wheat, and bags of food I would like to point out that these trucks belonged to the SGPC, that these trucks were given specific clearances to go in and out by the SGPC at that time. SGPC has not charged much since then. So, although we all want to accommodate as much as possible, there are certain things we must keep in mind. We cannot forget that these actions could not have taken place without the full help of the SGPC. If people had gone into the Golden Temple, they were sitting inside the Akal Takht, they were sitting there because they had the permission of the management to go into that.

Now, there is one more small point. Prof. Dandavate Ji said : maybe, we can have a metal detector through which the whole truck can go. I would like to remind him that the trucks are made of metal. So, they would be detected.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I said electronic equipment, and metal detector for us ; and for them, electronic equipment.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Like I said earlier, one of the Members said that all the Akali leaders are not the same. All the Sikhs are not the same. All Sikhs are not Akalis ; all Akali Dal people are not extremists. This is true, and we know it. But Members have said that.

Prof. Dandavate Ji has read out a letter written by Shri Badal which, he said, was not a love letter. Maybe, some day he will read out one of his other letters. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If it were a love letter, I would not have read it here.

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I said : maybe, some other day he will read out one of his other letters,

MR. SPEAKER : Do you expect me to allow that, Sir ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : Not knowing his letters, I could not comment on this.

But I think this is a very important juncture for all of us ; and like many Members have said, members of the Akali Dal have come out openly, may be for the first time as strongly as they have. I think this is very positive ; and not only the Akali Dal, but also for the first time we have seen a large number of Sikhs coming out and condemning these actions, and I must congratulate our Sikh brothers and sisters for coming out openly against this action, for showing courage and guts—because they will, at some stage, have to face the terrorists as well ; and the whole House must congratulate all the Sikhs who have shown the guts and come forward and stood up against this. This is where we must rise above what we instinctively want to do, or feel that should be done. We must help them come out of their shelves. We have a choice today. We have a choice of countering a small group of extremists and terrorists and carrying the rest of the Sikhs in India with us. When I say 'with us', I do not mean the Government, I mean the House, the country. And we could very easily go wrong, a small false move, small error in our discretion or hastiness in our action could turn the whole group against all of us. And that is where we need to act with utmost restraint and utmost patience and really we are talking of what Gandhiji taught us right, non-violence to the ultimate degree. Let them provoke us. But like previous times, again many Members pointed out every time a discussion started, every time it started moving towards conclusions, and things started going well, something happened. We all reacted against that provocation. What was the result of that ? It was that whatever procedures had been started were abandoned. Now, we have to

show the guts to follow through with the action that we have started and we have to have the guts to bring out a conclusion and isolate the extremists from everybody else in this country. To do this we will need the help of every single person. And this is the time when Members in the Opposition specially leaders in the Opposition must not turn this into a political battle with the Government or against any party. It is too easy to do that. It is the easy way out.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : But do you find it that way ? Did you find the battle like that here ?

SHRI RAJIV GANDHI : I will come to that. I answer Prof. Dandavateji No, it has not taken place in this House. But I was going to come a little later to it in the debate, namely what is said must also be followed by actions. When immediately a *bandh* is called when immediately public action is taken, that is what is damaging, and that is what we must always be careful about. I am not trying to accuse because it would not be good to accuse anyone. We have to convince everyone who has any doubts, about the line of action that we are taking. It is in fact the only correct line of action, and there is no real alternative.

We have seen today, the leaders of the Akali Dal the traditional leaders of the Akali Dal, have taken a stand to an extent. May be we all wanted that they would have taken much stronger steps. But let us not forget, that just a few days ago they could not even have taken this much of stand. We must see the positive side and see how we help them build themselves up without helping in such a manner that we damage them permanently, but help them by our actions by not reacting, to what the extremists and terrorists want to see us react. They have wanted, right along, that a backlash comes and the whole community is alienated from the country. That is what we want to avoid here today.

[Shri Rajiv Gandhi]

It is also nice to hear from the Opposition Benches of a "foreign hand" involvement in these terrorist activities. But I would like to remind them that whenever the Treasury Benches have raised this issue they have come out very strongly and sarcastically about this. But the fact is that there is an involvement. You know it, and it does not help ignoring it. At the same time, it does not help giving it too much importance and pretending that it is the only problem. That is a much wider problem than that and we have to see it in all its aspects. One of our Members said that the Punjab was leaderless. I beg to differ with him. The Akali Dal might be having leadership problems, but I do not think, the Punjab is having any leadership problem. Another Member mentioned about the Akal Takht being broken down. I beg to say that this is entirely the business of the Sikhs and we should not interfere in what they want to do with their religious institutions. If they want to remove it, they are welcome to remove it. If they want to build a 24-storey structure, they are welcome to do it provided it is within the Municipal Committee rules there. So, they can do whatever they like to do.

The fact is that today there is no room for complacency. We have been facing terrorism in our country for the first time for the past two or three years. Last week, it has taken a new turn, a more serious turn. It was limited to young boys with guns or machine-guns going and gunning down people. Where they were or they could be spotted and they could be caught. This is a different type. It is laying booby-traps for the people to pick up, where it is not so easy to spot the person who is doing that. Whenever terrorism has come up in this manner, in whichever country it has come up, they have not been able to eliminate it in a very short period of time. It

has always lasted quite some time before they have been able to finish it off. And we must brave ourselves to face such a situation. We must build up our machinery whether it is intelligence, whether it is police, whether it is administrative, or some civil defence type structure, and create an awareness in the public, use voluntary organisations, use all our political organisations to try and identify where things are going wrong and where unusual objects are placed. There should be awareness. People should not go and grab things and pick them up and get themselves killed. This is something which we must think about and do something about it.

Terrorism comes up when there is a certain weakness. We must overcome this weakness. Our previous Prime Minister, Indiraji, had warned our friends in the Akali Dal that they must be very careful how they take their agitation. On the floor of this House, if I remember correctly, she said : "If you start going down a road from which you cannot turn, it is extremely dangerous." That is why, we must see that the statements and actions taken by us are not such that they help terrorists and extremists.

Although the Akali leadership have been positive in certain aspects, they have also during the recent past said and done things which have encouraged extremists and terrorists. They must stop doing that. Not just saying it ; they must stop saying it and they must also stop doing it. And here I would like our friends in the opposition, who know them well, to talk to them and convince them that if we have to fight these terrorists and extremists, we must all fight them together.

The terrorists will always have an advantage in such a situation. They choose their time, they choose their place. Today it is transistor radios, tomorrow it might be something else which might not be recognisable. We

have to penetrate and got to the roots of it. We have to really flush them out.

I am sure, the Home Minister has already taken strong steps and he will be taking stronger steps to see that this cancer is taken out from our society. This is the time for all of us to mobilise public opinion, not just one community but all communities, all regions, all religions, to fight this. Killings, such as these, leave scar on our democracy, and we must put an end to them. Violence has no place in our society. The integrity, and unity of India is supreme and we will not let anything happen that will affect it.

Lastly, we are all privileged to have been born in India, Gandhi Ji's, Pandit Ji's India, where they had faced British bullets, lathi charges, totally non-violently. It needs much more guts and courage to be non-violent than it takes to be violent, and the recent acts that we have seen are not acts of courage, they are acts of cowardice, and we must fight them with all the strength at our command. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI DIL KUMARI BHANDARI (Sikkim) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, most heinous crime has been committed by the perpetrators of these bomb blasts in Delhi and in parts of northern India, resulting in loss of many innocent lives and injuring lots of people. No words are strong enough to condemn this heinous crime. These acts have been committed at such a time when every citizen in our country was waiting for some positive response from the Akali Dal towards the recent steps taken by the Centre to solve the Punjab problem. This clearly shows that the path of persuasion has had no effect on these anti-national forces. So, I think the Government should come on these dark forces with a heavy hand and these forces should be rooted out once and for all. The situation is such that at this juncture, every citizen

should stand behind the Government for any action it takes to defeat these dark forces who are out to disintegrate our country. On behalf of Sikkim Sangram Parishad, I would like to extend our support to the Government and the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for any action they take to eliminate these anti-national and dark forces. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Shrimati Krishna Sahi.

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : I am running temperature, Sir, so I am going.

MR. SPEAKER : Shall I ask the Home Minister right away.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : No, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I will call Shri K. D. Sultanpuri.

15.00 hrs.

[Translation]

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Simla) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister has explained in detail the position about Punjab. I would like to say only one thing. The extremists who initially started their activities in Punjab are now spreading them all over the country. Religious places in Punjab are not being utilised for the purpose they are meant for. I would like to say that the sanctity of all the Gurudwaras in Punjab is being violated and I would like to request the Hon. Prime Minister to take stringent measures in this regard. You will have to take strong steps in order to set the things right.

I came from Himachal Pradesh yesterday night. Efforts are being made to create disturbances in every Gurudwara of Himachal Pradesh. I would like to make a mention about,

[Shri K. D. Sultanpuri]

the Hoshiarpur District. I remained there from 5th April to 3rd of May and I visited many villages there. Hariavela Gurudwara is one of the many gurudwaras there. It was planned to recover arms and ammunition from that Gurudwara but our forces posted on duty there were not allowed to enter it. It should be enquired into, namely who want to disintegrate our country.

I would like to say one thing more. If Chandigarh is handed over to Punjab, Abohar and Fazilka should be transferred to Haryana. We have spent crores of rupees on the development of Punjab. Crores of rupees have been spent on the Thein Dam. A Railway Coach Factory is coming up in Punjab. A sizeable part of the country's resources is being spent on the development of Punjab. But we see that the canals were breached there and the farmers have been put to great loss. Who are doing all these things? Who are these people causing hindrance to the unity of the country?

I would also like to say that the Sikh Students Federation should be banned to protect the lives of our people. You will have to think and do something to ensure harmony between Hindus and Sikhs, Gurus did not teach us to fight among ourselves and generate extremism. My area is adjacent to Anandpur...*(Interruption)*... I would like to say that Government should take steps so that the people of Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana may live in peace and comfort with these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Through you, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister for taking certain bold steps in respect of the Punjab issue. Certain sections, have described it as his

weakness. But I and my party, i.e., National Conference feel that the announcement made by him about judicial inquiry into Delhi riots and the decisions taken by him to release the Akali leaders and to construct the Thein Dam and his decision on other things about Punjab show his boldness.

When the situation had become the worst in Punjab in the last few years, the Opposition Parties had said that the moderates in Punjab should be helped in order to face the extremists, but at that time Government did not listen to them. We had criticised "Operation Blue star" and will continue to do so, but at the same time we feel that the condition had gone worse and Government had no alternative but to do so. Alas! Government could have taken some action before the condition deteriorated so much, so that the extremists could have been weakened. If timely action had been taken to seize their arms and ammunition, such conditions would not have developed. In the prevailing circumstances also, I would like to say that it is a misfortune of the country that "Operation Blue star" had to be restored to. Thereafter incidents of bloodshed took place in Delhi and other parts of the country and due to those incidents this community has a feeling that atrocities have been perpetrated on them and injustice has been done to them, it would have been better if their psychology or feelings would have been appreciated. Today, the people are indulging in extremism and are killing innocent people, for which we all are condemning them, but the Hon. Prime Minister should also understand their psychology. Their feelings should also be appreciated, because they have also made great sacrifices for the freedom of the country and they have always played a leading role in maintaining the security of the country. They are people who had sacrificed their lives for the security of the country, people who

have this enhanced the prestige of this country. I would like to say that today there is a serious danger to this country, the Hon. Prime Minister, today ** are being considered as enemies.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : It is expunged.

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Some Newspapers, some forces indulge in such type of talks. We should not say any such thing.

The Hon. Prime Minister, Haryana's **...of Maha Punjab...

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli, you should please listen to other's views also.

[English]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I did not say 'all'. I said some forces in this country have said.

[Translation]

I would like to say that some forces want to create such type of disaffection. I would like to submit that Haryana's **

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. Not allowed.

(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Neither the Opposition, nor the ruling party should indulge in such type of talks.

MR. SPEAKER : You now resume your seat please.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Mr. Speaker, Sir, if we have to fight against the extremists in Punjab, we can fight against them with help of the army or the police force. But we would have to gain the confidence of the majority of the Sikhs. We should gain the confidence of the majority of the people there

I think that it is necessary to maintain the integrity of India, but it is being weakened today. Your Governments last five years...

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing goes on record. Now, Mr. Piyus Tiraky.

(Interruptions)**

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government, in my opinion, have taken a right step. On behalf of my Party, the RSP, I would like to say that my Party is with the Government and the Prime Minister. One thing I would like to ask here. Many things have already been said. Terrorism is not Sikhism. Terrorism has no caste or no religion. The terrorists are a certain group, they are paid members. Terrorism is not only in Punjab, but also in the eastern zone. We have seen this in the Assam movement where some young people have been used by the money power or something like that.

So, it is not only Punjab but more or less all over India, in some part or the other, these kinds of activities are being seen. So the Government should be beware. Whenever the grievances come, it has been the practice of the Government that unless some sort of blood-shed takes place, it is not ready to sit or thing over the problem—

[Shri Piyus Tiraky]

whether it may be labour problem or territorial problem. So, the Government's attitude should change in this respect. Whenever something comes to any part of the country, the Government should seriously think over it and they should not be allowed to go too long and come to a bloodshed.

Now, we are speaking of a socialistic pattern of society. But what kind of socialistic pattern? I should be clarified because our young people are very anxious to know which side our country is going. It is because, especially the unemployed people should not be tempted with the money power coming from outside. With so many problems with our young people, they can easily be tempted because they have no work. So they can easily be tempted with terrorism. So, it is not the Sikhs who are doing this. At one time, we had the Naxalite movement and that Naxalite was not of Hindu terrorism or Hindu religion. So, why should the Sikhs be blamed for this terrorism just because it has been coming from Punjab. So, it should be made clear by the Government.

Whenever any trouble comes from any side, any corner of the country, the Government should be ready to think over it and go through it.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI VIDYAWATI CHATURBEDI (Khajuraho) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my sympathy with the people who have been murdered by the extremists and have met untimely death. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a fact, as the Hon. Prime Minister has said and Prof. Madhu Dandvate has also said that all Sikhs are not Akalis and all Akali Party members are not terrorists, but Mr. Speaker, Sir, you would have to keep one thing in mind. History is

witness to this fact that there has not been a dearth of Jaichands and Mir Jafars in India. They have been hesitated so disintegrate the country, to take the country to dogs or to harm the country for their petty selfish interests.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would not take much of your time, but I would like to put certain points before you. A letter of Badal Saheb was read out before us. I do not disbelieve it. He might have written it. It might be a fact, but one point is before us. Did Badalji protest or openly condemn it, when the murderers of Indiraji were being honoured or they were being called martyrs? This point is before us. Today many people have come from various parts of Punjab. I do not say that whatever they have said is correct, but they have said that it is feared that many Sikhs have cut their hair and shaved off their beards and have become Hindus. Such people are indulging in disruptive activities to defame the Hindus. These persons want to defame the Hindus. There should be a thorough enquiry to find out the factual position. It is also possible that these people want to create a rift among the Hindus and the Sikhs. It needs to be checked since some terrorists and extremists might be working in this direction.

Secondly, gurudwaras are places of worship. But these are being turned into forts. High boundary walls are being constructed outside the Delhi Gurudwaras. Big glass-pieces and lives are also being erected on them. Sir, these are the places of worship and these should not be converted into forts. When this is done, it creates doubts in our minds. All these things have to be looked into. Secondly, I would request the Hon. Prime Minister very politely that we would have to make our intelligence department more active and more efficient, because it is not an ordinary thing. Slackness in the Intelligence Department may

create a risk to the security of our country. Today different feelings are being created among the people in every village. Earlier it was limited to cities alone, but the reports reaching here now show that this poison of hatred is being spread in every village. Confusion is being created amongst women folk specially. By referring to Golden Temple, a feeling of hatred is being created among the women and the youth. If they really want to come to the mainstream of the country and the Akalis want to avoid terrorism, it is their duty that they should go to each and every village and isolate the extremists. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : Sir, I take it that we are not discussing the problem of Punjab in general. We are particularly discussing the question of emergence of violence and terrorism. As far as the problem of Punjab is concerned we are happy to observe that the Prime Minister is good enough to take the Opposition into confidence and, therefore, any possible proposal or any idea which we would like to put before him we would like to make use of that forum for that purpose. So, let me state that we are happy the way in which the Prime Minister has held negotiations with the Opposition for achieving a negotiated settlement with Akalis.

Sir, the main aspect at the moment is the emergence of violence. In a democratic polity violence has no place. Violence and democracy do not go together. Violence destroys very democratic fabric of our country and, therefore, we are opposed to it and stand by the government in all their efforts to put it down with a heavy hand.

Sir, this point has been made sufficiently clear by all leaders of various political parties and by now it

must be clear that the entire Opposition including the ruling party which means the whole House is united and with one voice we condemn violence. We support the Government fully in all their efforts to put down terrorism in any part of the country.

Sir, one point that has to be taken into consideration is that all Sikhs are not people believing in belligerent methods resorted to by the terrorists. There are definitely moderate Sikh elements which come out openly and criticise the various pledges taken by them to indulge in violence in this part of the country.

Sir, one or two things which I would like to emphasise is that initially here and there violence used to take place against certain individuals. There were sporadic and individual attacks. Later it has got into a different phase altogether. Now, there is mass killing of innocent persons in public places. Apart from that the terrorists forces are resorting to sophisticated weapons which obviously means the indulgence of foreign elements. Without their support possibly this could not have been done. Therefore, we are very clear and categorical that the entire things requires to be probed and the elements which are behind this must be exposed and necessary steps taken at different levels. Apart from these things, not only in Punjab but in every part of the country the terrorist Sikh elements, may be in Rajasthan... may be in Haryana or in some other parts of the country they think that they will not be able to do this and go a head with this activity. It is for the first that they could go ahead with the terrorist activities and that is the new phenomenon which we have come to know of and this is well-organised and well-directed and a centrally operated mechanism which is now in vogue. Therefore, it requires to be dealt with a firm hand and we, on behalf of our

[Shri S. M. Bhattam]

party, strongly and united stand by the Government with all our strength and efforts to put down all the terrorists activities.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, After the balanced, sober and brilliant speech of the Hon. Prime Minister in this House, there remains to be said almost nothing. I would like to submit only this much that the happenings in and around Delhi and Northern India during the last two or three days are causing concern and they are deplorable. When we all would go back to our respective areas after the 17th instant, the people of our area may or may not enquire about anything else, but they would certainly ask what we had discussed about Punjab. I am happy that Shri Rajiv Gandhi has already explained the entire position. I would like to submit this much only that this is not the first effort at the disintegration of this country. Such efforts had been made on many occasions, earlier also. The seventy crores of people of this country have handed over the reins of power to you and they have done this after careful consideration, this has not been done by them out of emotions. They have handed over power to you to represent those 70 crores of people. When the power of this country was in the hands of the older generation, it did not disintegrate. The world powers might have thought that now that power had gone in the hands of a boy, the country could be disintegrated now. Through you, Sir, I would like to tell the entire world that it is the good fortune of the country that it has got such a balanced leadership. I would like to congratulate Shri Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the entire country for the statement which he has made. He has given a proper direction to all of us in this House.

I would like to conclude my speech

after referring to a serious point about Punjab. I would like to tell in very clear terms, those of my friends who do not make use of the opportunities for negotiations time and again. Here I would like to refer to the Akali Party and the terrorists who spoil every opportunity for holding talks. If they have to say anything, they would have to hold talks with Rajivji only. Though they have not allowed the elections to be held in Punjab and they have created such circumstances in which elections could not be held, even then the people of India have elected 401 such M.Ps., who are standing like a rock behind him. Whenever they want to hold talks, they would have to come to Rajivji for talks. At present they have to think if they are prepared to hold talks or not. What is their thinking now? In case they do not want to have discussions, we are helpless. When they have nothing to discuss, they indulge in such acts which lower the prestige of our country. Through you, Sir and through this House I would like to tell all such people that today Shri Rajiv Gandhi has adopted a soft attitude, and they should remember that if the Akalis or terrorists adopt a stiff attitude then only these people would be responsible for the consequences and not this House. I remember that moment and through you I would like to draw the attention of Shri Rajivji that though he might not be witnessing it. Yet when on 6th instant, Rajivji was speaking before a gathering of lakhs of people, the entire scene was before our eyes, when the Prime Minister of our country said on that day that we had adopted soft attitude; and if the country were to point out that we were adopting too soft an attitude, he had said that when required, he could work with an iron hand also. At that time, he was given a rousing ovation by this country, by the youths of this country, by the mothers and sisters of this country. The entire atmosphere was surcharged with slogans of appropriation in his support. Through

you, Sir, and through this House I would like to say only one thing that this is not the problem of Rajiv Gandhi Ji alone. This is neither the problem of the Congress Party, nor the problem of power...

This is the problem of 73 crores of people of this country. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would never forget that utterance of yours which you had said in your personal capacity. I still remember that sentence and I have written an article on that sentence. You had said that when our country got Independence. Our population was 33 crores and now our population is 74 crores. Even if 40 crores of people sacrifice their lives to maintain the unity, integrity, freedom and emotional integrity of our country, the country would not be allowed to disintegrate.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with these words I would like to welcome the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi on behalf of the new generation and he has given a balanced, sober and intelligent statement on the Punjab problem full of very high ideals. It is a feeling which we would carry with us from this sessions. When we go back to our constituency, we would tell our constituents that we has discussed this matter very forcefully in this House and the entire House is unanimous on the issue of Punjab and on the fight against the terrorists. With these words, I would like to express my thanks to you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I must express my grateful thanks to all the Hon. Members for keeping the level of the debate very high. We were apprehensive in the morning that if by any chance the adjournment motion comes for discussion, it may result into a kind of conflicting views when the need of the hour is unity, as we are passing through a very critical situation.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Home Minister, we are a very responsible House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : When Chair is responsible, responsibility percolates down automatically.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : We had a very good discussion on this very delicate issue of the terrorist activities, which is a new phase in which they have entered.

The Prime Minister was good enough to intervene in the matter and all major issues have been dealt with by him. It will not be proper on my part to go on dilating on the same, but there are some other issues on which some information was sought by some Hon. Members and it is my duty to supply to the House the information to the extent it is possible.

Prof. Dandvate made a forceful speech and he said that before the Bluestar Operation, 220 persons had been killed by the terrorists and not even one case had been registered against them, and not even one person had been prosecuted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That was the position at the end of February, 1984 and it was confirmed by the then Home Minister.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I have the latest information with me ; it is for period 1.3.1981 to 31.3.1985. Persons killed : 427 ; criminal cases registered in connection with these killings : 285 ; cases ended in conviction : 3 ; cases ended in acquittal : 16 ; cases pending trial in courts : 98 and cases under investigation : 137. So, it is not a fact.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You have not contradicted me. Last time during the debate I got it confirmed. Upto February, 1984 end,

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

there were 220 killings and not a single man was prosecuted. It was given on 4th April, 1984.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : These are the figures upto the end of March, 1985. The Hon. Member was correct, when he said that in the past also, we found the same trend, which has been repeated this time that whenever the solution seemed to be in sight, some kind of terrorist activity was started, a number of people were killed and the entire atmosphere was vitiated with a view that no settlement could be reached. When the Akali leaders were released in spite of the fact that they spoke rather intemperate language, not expected of such people we could appreciate the circumstances in which they had to make those statements. But in spite of that, we were trying to have some kind of a ground prepared for negotiations.

A number of steps were taken by Government and before we took these steps, I think a number of people were consulted in the matter and a congenial atmosphere was created with a view to find a political solution to the Punjab problem. Hon. Members will be able to appreciate the fact that this was the very time when there was an increase in the terrorist activities. A large number of people have been killed and there is a spurt in the activity on the part of the terrorists because they suspected that there seemed to be a ground prepared now for negotiated settlement in the country. There was a view which was expressed by some of my colleagues also as to whom we are going to talk now. The Akali leadership seems to be in total disarray. Hardly any leadership is left, The entire charge seems to have been taken by the same Bhindranwale's father and the extremists and terrorists seem to be in charge of the entire thing. Are we to continue negotiations with them? Some

of our other colleagues also said that the Akalis will never come to the negotiation table for any kind of settlement because they themselves are afraid. If they were to come for negotiations, what is going to be their future—this seems to be worrying them. If you try to negotiate with the other people, then they will lay down such impossible conditions that it will be impossible for you to come to any settlement of the issue. I think it will be too early for any of us to draw any conclusion from the present situation prevailing in the Akali Dal leadership. Let us not go into it. We would rather like to wait and see what emerges out of it and whether they are in a mood to discuss matters with us. In fact, we are interested in finding a political solution to the Punjab problem at the earliest. But this does not mean that in the name of finding a political solution some other people would have to take law and order into their hands, indulge in extremist and terrorist activities and kill innocent people. This is a new thing that has come out, that in the frame of transistors they put some crude bombs with a peculiar kind of device, which resulted in the deaths of a large number of innocent people, those who were travelling in trains and buses and those who innocently took possession of that thing which ultimately resulted in their death. So, this is a new kind of an activities which they have started and as the Hon. Prime Minister has started this is not an end of it. They might adopt some other methods to create some kind of a chaos in the country. They are interested in creating conditions in which the amity which is prevailing among different communities in the country, and especially among the Sikhs and Hindus should be put a stop to. They want that a conflicting situation may be created and some kind of a violent reaction should come from every section or the other. That seems to be the very purpose for locating these bombs in very crowded localities so

that it may result in confusion and a mass reaction to state thereafter. I am one with some of the Hon. Member who said that we have to pay compliments to the people at large who did not react violently. They did not lose patience; they reacted in a very calm and collected manner. They wanted this kind of an amity to continue. Instead of having any kind of allegation against one another, they tried to help the Government. Twenty of these bombs were found, without being exploded. They were identified, they were handed over to the local authorities; and the experts defused these bombs, and no untoward incident could happen. This is because of the cooperation that we received from the members of the public, and also the very prompt action that we have able to take, in the prevailing circumstances. I must really say that the Delhi Administration, the Chandigarh Administration, the U.P. Administration, the Rajasthan Administration and for that matter, all the Administrations in different States which were affected in this matter, acted very promptly; and they did not allow conditions to deteriorate. They did not allow communal frenzy to take charge of the entire situation. In fact, that was the main objective of these terrorists. It is not with a view to kill innocent people, but to create confusion, to create some kind of a confrontation, and to create enmity between different sections of the people—that was the main objective; and we have to bear this in mind, viz. that this is a kind of thing which, if it were to come in some shape or the other, we should not lose patience but face the situation boldly, in a calm and collected manner, and without levelling any charge or allegation against one community or the other.

So, after the explosions, a large number of people were taken into custody. In Punjab, almost 600 of them have been taken into custody. In Delhi, about 200 people have been taken into custody. Almost 1000 to

1100 people must have been taken in custody so far. Investigations are on.

In fact, Hon. Members must have read the news items today about the Press conference which seems to have been given by one of our officers—the Police Commissioner in charge of Delhi. In fact, I hold the view that he should not have given it. But he seems to have given some kind of an information saying that such-and-such were the objects that we could recover, and so many people have been arrested. Fortunately, he has not named any person.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Don't disown him from this platform.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : No; this is not the practice. In fact, these are very sensitive matter where normally when I also supply information, I have to be very careful to see that it does not result in having an adverse effect on the investigation, which is still going on.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : But at the same time, it is no good being too secretive.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : No. But these are matters where if information goes out before time, it can cause tremendous damage; and that is why it is necessary that we have to be very cautious in these matters. You will excuse me if I were not to give any details of this particular incident, in which some of the culprits have been arrested, and some material has been recovered. In fact, it will not be in the interest of investigations, if I were to give any details as to what things have been found, and what we propose to do thereafter.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Were any foreign markings found on them? Were they of India or Pakistan?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : In the case of one incident, wherein three people

[Shri S. B. Chavan]

seem to have died in Haryana, one person was carrying a bomb. I do not know what happened; it fell through, it exploded, and he himself was also killed, besides two others. There are some foreign markings. But I think it will not be proper, at this stage, to say as to whether it had the markings of this particular nation or that particular nation.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : We presume either America or Pakistan.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : One of our Opposition leaders was going about saying: 'Unnecessarily, the present Prime Minister and the earlier Prime Minister were saying that there was foreign danger, and foreign interference, and so on.' And you keep everything secret. Then where are we?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I think I have been trying to get the information, but so far, I have not succeeded. At least from my memory I am saying that there is a revolver which had been found, which had a foreign marking, but again, I would like to say that I would like to say that I would not like to disclose the name of the country.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : It was American...

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Might be Pakistan as well. I cannot possibly say at this stage. But it has a foreign marking. No doubt about it. (*Interruptions*) In this situation, I think it is just and proper that we should expect cooperation from all the sections of the House. Unfortunately, yesterday, a public meeting was held by a political party in spite of the fact that I personally requested their leader, saying that this was not the proper time for having this kind of a public meeting. The kind of reply that I got was: "We are a political party, and you

cannot expect from a political party not to hold a public meeting." (*Interruptions*)

When I saw that there was a possibility of some kind of a confrontation, ultimately we allowed the public meeting to be held. But that was not all. They wanted to have a condolence meeting; but I know the kind of speeches that have been made there. Besides, there might be a line of condolence; and thereafter, it was all political speech-making.

The details of the speeches, I have with me, but I would not like to touch that aspect. Today, this morning also they gave a call or a *bandh* and they were to observe a total *bandh* in Delhi today. I do not think that they have succeeded. The life is totally normal in Delhi. There was only one occasion when the Police had to fire in the air not resulting in any damage, but now the situation is under control. The entire life in Delhi is as before. I do not think that they have succeeded in doing this but I am not really surprised that even in a situation of this nature also there are elements which are trying to take advantage of the present prevailing situation. I would like to appeal to all sections of the House, and through this House to all political parties and specially the Akali Dal and their friends, that they should help the authorities in creating normalcy in the entire area and they should not do anything by which effort there is an escalation in the entire thing and if there be any, I can assure the hon. Members that while we have been very generous we have been very open-minded so far as the political situation of Punjab is concerned, but if they have assumed this to be a sign of weakness on our part, I can assure all the hon. Members that any action of terrorist activity will be put down with a very heavy hand and there will be no compromise on that issue. The hon. Prime Minister was also very unequivocal when he said it

and I would like to assure that this is a thing with which we are not going to put up. Terrorist activity, or extremist activity in any form is going to be dealt with very seriously and for doing all that whatever organisational structure is necessary, either in intelligence or in Police or in para-military force, certainly we are going to create all the structure which is required for handling a situation of this nature. But at the same time I would like to appeal again, that let us try and see that we create normalcy in the entire area. And kind of agitation which can lead to such kind of a situation should be avoided to the extent possible.

I do not think I need give more explanation on a member of issues which were raised here. If the members are interested, the details will be given to them about those things for which information can be disclosed. But if there are matters about which you would like the details but which possibly cannot be disclosed, I plead inability for that.

STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS
(AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the State Financial Corporations Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

COINAGE (AMENDMENT) BILL

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coinage Act, 1906.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Coinage Act, 1906.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I introduced the Bill.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to develop disease resistant varieties of groundnut with a view to check decrease in its production

SHRI M. SURBA REDDY (Nandyal) : The groundnut oil production has come down due to decrease in groundnut production. This is mainly due to the pests affecting this crop. The Agriculture Minister is requested to initiate measures to undertake research to develop better strains of groundnut varieties which are disease and pest resistant.

15.48 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

[*Translation*]

(ii) Need to convert Katihar-Jogbani metre-gauge line in broad-gauge

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, there is an imperative need to convert the Katihar-Jogbani section of the North-Eastern Frontier Railway into broad-gauge.

[Shri D. L. Baitha]

This section not only connects the far off areas of Bihar, on the Border of Nepal with the other parts of the country, but it is the only gateway to Nepal. This line is the direct, easy and the shortest route from Nepal to Calcutta port. In addition the railways need to convert this line into broad-gauge on economic grounds also. For journey or for sending goods to Calcutta, Gorakhpur, Patna, Delhi etc. transshipment is required at Katihar because after Katihar there is a broad gauge line. Therefore, this not only causes delay in the transportation of goods, but the transshipment costs more and the goods are also damaged. Moreover, you will have to spend more on construction work for making proper arrangements for transshipment at Katihar.

A survey of the present Katihar-Jogbani sector has already been conducted and the Railway officers with a view to provide security, long about and development of trade and improvement in passenger facilities have strongly recommended its conversion into a broad-gauge line. I would, therefore, like to urge the government that the Jogbani-Katihar section (North-Eastern Frontier Railway) should be converted into broad-gauge at the earliest.

[English]

- (iii) Need to increase the procurement price of iron-ore procured by M.M.T.C. from Hospet in Bellari District

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): I wish to draw attention to the grievances of the iron ore mine owners and suppliers from Hospet in Railway District.

Two sector is contributing five million tonnes of all grades of iron-ore for export, out of which the million tonnes is supplied by the private mine owners of the area and the rest by

N.M.D.C. Therefore, the mining industry is an export-oriented industry. There are 76 mining leases in the area and two million tonnes are produced by employing both men and machines. 25,000 direct and 25,000 indirect labourers are employed. It is a matter of regret that M.M.T.C. of India which is the sole purchaser of the entire ore, is not meeting the minimum demands of the mine-owners. In fact, during the year 1983, the M.M.T.C. reduced the procurement price by one per cent whereas it paid higher price towards port charges, railway freight, etc. The ore is purchased at a very low price of Rs. 60 a tonne, whereas it is purchasing at Rs. 100 from N.M.D.C. The industry is in a crisis and the economy of the district is jeopardised. I request that immediate relief to be provided by declaring suitable increase in the procurement price of iron-ore by the M.M.T.C.

[Translation]

- (iv) Need to arrange Halt of Express trains at Habibganj near Bhopal

SHRI K. N. PRADHAN (Bhopal): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, due to non-stoppage of express trains at Habibganj railway station, about three lakh people of T. T. Nagar and BHEL region of Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh who have come there from different parts of the country are facing serious difficulties.

They have to go to and come from Bhopal railway station which is at a distance of 8 to 15 kms. A lot of money has to be spent on auto-rikshaw and taxi, and during nights often no transport is available for going to or coming from Bhopal. For outgoing journey, the passengers have to reach the railway station hours before. Similarly after alighting from night trains, the passengers are forced to stay at the station for the night.

Due to this reason, there is heavy rush at the Bhopal Station. Because

of the lack of the above facility, large scale chain-pulling is resorted to. Consequently, the trains are delayed.

The importance of Habibganj railway station has been increasing continuously. The increase in population has been taking place mostly in this area. The station suits the people best for going to Hoshangabad and the industrial township of Mandideep.

I would, there, request the hon. Railway Minister that he should make arrangements for a two-minute stoppage of at least Chhatisgarh Express and Dakhni Express at Habibganj Railway Station.

[*English*]

- (v) Need to reinstate the workers of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited at Gorubathan in Darjeeling District

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling): Sir, a serious situation has arisen since the retrenchment of 34 workers by the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (a Government of India undertaking) at Gorubathan, in the district of Darjeeling. They were duly appointed in 1981 and were undertaking all the works as desired by the Corporation. They had been given all the benefits of a regular employee including Employees' Provident Fund. They were allowed to continue in service even after the expiry of 230 days—a qualifying period for their regularisation.

The retrenched workers are protesting against this unjustified retrenchment.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to look into the matter and settle the dispute by reinstating the retrenched workers immediately before the situation goes from bad to worse.

[*Translation*]

- (vi) Need to take steps to remove the shortage of one rupee notes and small coins

SHRI KRISHAN PRATAP SINGH (Maharajganj): Mr. Deputy-Speaker,

Sir, there is acute shortage of one rupee notes and small coins in the country. It is causing lot of difficulties to the common man. In buying tickets in buses and in retail purchasing, the consumers have to leave the balance amount due to him after paying for the commodity or in case the consumer is not prepared to for go the change, he cannot purchase the goods. The traders are taking undue advantage of this shortage. Government should take immediate steps to remove this shortage and to protect the common man from this exploitation.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly make a statement in this respect

— — — —

15.54 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DIS-
APPROVAL OF TEA COMPANIES
(ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER
OF SICK TEA UNITS)
ORDINANCE, 1985

AND

TEA COMPANIES (ACQUISITION
AND TRANSFER OF SICK TEA
UNITS) BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up items No. 9 and No. 10 together. Two hours are allotted for these two items. I will request Prof. Soz to move the Resolution. Since he is not here, I will request Shri Kabuli to move the Resolution and speak on it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar): Sir, I move the following Resolution:

“This House disapproves of the Tea Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Sick Tea Units) Ordinance, 1985 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1985) promulgated by the President on the 8th April, 1985.”

[Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli]

[*Translatio*]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I oppose this bill presented by the Government to replace the ordinance on two grounds. First, I think that—

[*English*]

—this promulgation is an affront to the dignity of Parliament. Though this is permissible under Article 123 of the Constitution, when only one House was in Session, yet I feel it was against propriety and spirit of the Constitution.

[*Transla. ton*]

On this ground I would like to submit that when this House was in session, Lok Sabha was in session, though Rajya Sabha was not in session, this ordinance should not have been promulgated. Although you are empowered to promulgate it, yet propriety does not allow such promulgation. Government could have come before this House with a Bill. I feel that there has been a constant affront to the dignity of the House, which should not have been done. This is one of my reasons for opposing this ordinance.

Secondly, Government, through this Bill, are acquiring rights and interests of the sick tea units. There have been complaints against these companies that their owners had exploited these units for their personal benefits and thus harmed these units. They have created many problems. Labour has not been properly paid. It is a fact and it cannot be denied. But the managements of these companies had been taken over by you long ago. Why did Government not decide earlier to acquire them ?

[*English*]

The management of the four sick tea units was taken over between 1976 and 1979 under the provisions of the Tea Act.

[*Translation*]

On this ground also I would like to submit that the complaints are being received and even then these companies are being nationalised I want to know what steps have been taken to remove the shortcomings after you took over the management of these companies ? Since 1966, their management has been under your control. What remedial measures have you taken since then ? What have you done to resolve their problems and to check fleecing done by the owners of the Companies ? I cannot help saying that the whole responsibility in this matter lies on your shoulders as well.

You cannot say that there was any trouble due to labour. Labour has not been at fault there. Labour has been giving full cooperation to you. You yourself have admitted it. It is possible that there might have been conflict between people in political leadership at that time, but labour did not create any trouble, even at that time when you took over the management. Actually the whole responsibility is that of the management. Government are nationalising not because they are interested in doing so but because the owners are unscrupulous and they want to take more and more profit and they are going to ruin the four units. Not only this, the way the ordinance was promulgated and now the Bill has been brought forward and the Companies are being nationalised, it all shows that Government want to protect the management and want to conceal their shortcomings. This is my complaint and I will complain that :—

[*English*]

The four units had liabilities of Rs. 1.65 lakhs and negative net-worth of Rs. 1 crore. As the Government itself has admitted while announcing the nationalisation, the sickness was as a result of long years of neglect and mismanagement.

[*Translation*]

The Government themselves are say-

ing this and not I, therefore, submit that I am not against the intention of the Bill, I rather support it but the reason for my opposition is that the managements of the four units have not discharged their responsibilities and now as tenure period is going to expire in June, you have taken them in your hands before extending their period of take-over. That is why I am saying that this step has been taken to shield the management. Otherwise I have always been a supporter of nationalisation. There is no difference of opinion on this point. My reason for opposition is that you are taking this step to protect the managements. Government should tell us about the lacity on the part of the managements and to what extent they have committed mistakes and to what extent they have failed to rectify the shortcomings. Government have taken this action to conceal the mistakes of the management and secondly, as I have said earlier; this ordinance was promulgated when Lok Sabha was in session and you should have brought forward this Bill first instead of promulgating an ordinance. These are my complaints against you.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY
(SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP
SINGH) : Madam, I beg to move :

“That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the sick tea units specified in the First Schedule and the right, title and interest of the tea companies in respect of the said tea units with a view to securing proper reorganisation and management of such tea units so as to subserve the interests of the general public by augmenting the production and manufacture of different varieties of tea which are essential to the needs of the economy of the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Madam, I want to give the background of this Bill which seeks to nationalise Pashok, Looksan, Potong and Vah-Tukvar tea companies. The management of these four sick units had run down these companies, there was neglect and short-term measures for over exploitation were there. There was also creation of encumbrances.

The four sick units had cumulative pre-take over liabilities of Rs. 1.65 lakhs and negative net worth of Rs. 1 crore. There was non-payment of labour dues, there were labour troubles, defaults in non-payment to banking and financial institutions leading to virtual abandonment/closures of some of the sick units. The future of 3000 workers was at stake and at that time the management was taken over.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Which year ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The year of takeover was 1966 and the takeover of Potong was in 1978. There were demands for taking a decision on it because only the management was taken over, the ownership was not decided. It was the experience that by further investments, definitely we could improve the tea gardens and to remove the uncertainty we took this decision. We certainly did not want to go back to the owners again for what they had done and we wanted to ensure employment of 3,000 workers working in these gardens. It was pointless to go on extending the period from one month to six months etc., because that would hamper the progress. So, for this sake, we took the decision of nationalisation. The point raised by Mr. Kabuli was why was this ordinance issued. Now the term of one company was ending on 10th April and the other one on ; 19th June, 1985. By introduction of Bill, we have seen many a time, stays and lot of litigations go on and unnecessary litigations go on. If it is in the interest of the workers and of the

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

country's interest and there is a Constitutional provision, there is no reason why the Constitutional provision should not be made use of. There is no disrespect to the House because at the first opportunity, the Bill has been brought before the House for the sanction and approval of the House.

So far as the point that we are bailing out the management and what improvements have been made since we have taken this for a long time, is concerned may I inform the hon. Member that regarding this Poshak management, the overall production immediately prior to take over was 1,42,436 kgs. After take-over, it rose to 1,50,247 kgs. In the same way, the production of each garden has gone up after take-over. That has been a positive improvement after the take-over. It is not only this. While the losses in Pashok in 1981-82 were Rs. 35.19 lakhs, they came down to Rs. 7.05 lakhs. Of Looksan, while the losses were—14.02 lakhs in the year 1981-82, they came down to zero and it has earned a profit of Rs. 29.24 lakhs in 1983-84 and Rs. 37.33 lakhs in 1984-85. The losses in Vah-Tukvar have been brought down from 1981-82 to 1984-85. The losses have come down from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 17 lakhs. So, there has been an increase in the average production, that is productivity. The losses have also come down.

So far as the question raised by the hon. Member is concerned, i.e. what has been done about the gross exploitation, *loot khasor* as termed by Mr. Kabuli, statutory liabilities of wages and other dues of labour have been discharged fully. Profit and output has gone up; maintenance and repairs have been carried out. It is also a warning to unscrupulous people that, they cannot have their own way with the workers and economy of the

country. The Government is, therefore, for the workers and it can take care of the economy and steer it in the right direction.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
Why have you taken-over only 4 gardens ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will answer that in the general debate.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM
(Vishakhapatnam) : Madam Chairman, the first point originally raised was why the ordinance was promulgated when the House of Lok Sabha was in Session though the other House was not in session. The reply was also clear.

Before I come to the reply proper, may I point out to the Minister that this is a practice which the administration feels convenient in resorting to ordinance at every stage. On a previous occasion, the period of take-over of the management was to expire on 11th October, 1983 and the ordinance was promulgated on 7th October, just 4 days in advance. That was what was done previously. Even this time let us see what happened. The period of take-over of management was expected to expire on 10th April and on 8th April the Ordinance was promulgated, just two days in advance. Could not the administration foresee the need for bringing about a Bill and getting it passed on the Floor of the House. To this the reply given is that if I come forward with a piece of legislation before the House the parties concerned may go to the court of law. Now, in how many instances can the Government obviate this process and circumvent it by not coming before the House and promulgating Ordinances. If that is the real difficulty and there is no way out then you have to face the reality but the House cannot be by-

passed. So, if that is the intention then it is not a good approach.

Sir, I take strong exception to the method of promulgating Ordinances when the House is in Session. Of course, they take the cover that the other House was not in Session and it is permissible under the Constitution also but then I raise the question of propriety. Is it proper at all and should it be done? It is a fundamental issue. The executive cannot encroach on the domain of legislature. They will not be allowed to take over the functions of the legislature and issue Ordinances. This is what is happening now. I would like the hon. Minister to consider this point and desist from this practice. This is not a good practice.

Now, I come to the other point. Madam, here in the year 1979 and later in 1979 certain tea companies were taken over by the government. I am not objecting to the question of taking over. Now, they have thought it fit to nationalise them. Nationalisation is good in spirit and in policy and I have no objection to this. On the other hand I welcome it wholeheartedly. According to the information available with me during that period 1976-1979 five companies were taken over but now only four companies are being nationalised. What happens to the fifth one. I would like the hon. Minister to throw some light on this. Again here as far as the tea companies are concerned several tea estates are being managed by the same company. Pashok Tea Estate and Looksan Tea Estates are being managed by M/s. Pashok Tea Company Ltd. Similarly there may be other tea estates managed by them. So, if they thought fit to take over the management of one tea estate... of one estate, then how many similar estates were left out? How is it that these estates are not similarly taken over? At this stage, I would like to remind the Hon. Minister of what he had stated

on the floor of this House, some other day with reference to the question of giving financial assistance to certain industrial undertakings which have gone on defaulted. If they have failed in the case of one industrial unit, then in the case of the rest of the industrial units, they would forfeit their right to utilise this opportunity. This is what he has stated. If that was so, in this case, if there is mismanagement, misutilisation of funds, if labour is not paid properly, if the dues were not cleared and if certain things are found to be grossly defective, then similarly the rest of the estates have to be taken over. Why is it that they have been left out? I would request the Hon. Minister kindly to cover this point also in his reply because nationalisation, as he has just now mentioned, has really benefited both labour and also the estates in as much as the production is increased and also the condition of the labour has improve and that is why they could have taken over the remaining estates as well.

Again, here, I may refer you to another aspect, that is Section 25(a) of the Bill says like this—

- “(a) any person who has been managing the affairs of such sick tea unit before the date on which that unit had so vested shall, until alternative arrangements have been made by the Tea Corporation for the managements of such unit, continue to manage the affairs of the unit, as if such person had been authorised by the Tea Trading Corporation, to manage such unit.”

So, in the case of persons who are responsible for the mismanagement—some of them, if not all of them—for mis-utilisation of funds, for gross dereliction of duty, for total collapse of the units, why should they be entertained again here till alternative arrangements are made? Why should

[Shri S.M. Bhattam]

it be provided for those who have nothing to do with the new set up which is perhaps after the Government has taken over? What is the position? The actual position which I would like to know is that between 1979 and 1979 when some of the tea estates were taken over, actually some of the persons under the previous management were continued in the new set up. Are they still continuing? Does the Government still want to continue them further? This information may be given by the Hon. Minister while replying to the points raised by the Members.

Madam, in any case, the provision here does not appeal to me and I do not know whether the Hon. Minister will consider this and whether this will actually fit in with the present line of thinking of the administration when once the nationalisation takes place.

Again, Madam, the question is one of the tea industry. India is the largest producer, consumer and exporter of tea. It provides employment to 2 million workers. We get about Rs. 400 crores by way of foreign exchange. That being so, instead of coming forward with piecemeal legislations like this, in all cases of viable units, wherever management is not proper, wherever mismanagement occurs and charges and allegations are pending, why not the Government wholesale take over the tea estates and nationalise them? Now the question is whether nationalising the tea estates as a whole in all cases where they are considered to be viable is not a drag on the Government and burden on the Government. But provided there is some scope, some need, some urgency for doing so, on the basis of public policy, for the benefit of the people and for the benefit of the country and in furtherance of such public calls, this can be

dealt with. So, instead of piecemeal legislations like this, I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister that he may kindly consider taking over of such units at one time or other, sooner or later so that these units become viable. Thank you.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Howrah): At the outset, I would like to congratulate the Minister for bringing forward this progressive piece of legislation which would provide relief to the workers of the four tea gardens. Taking advantage of this occasion, I would like to highlight certain points concerning the tea gardens.

It is a fact that these four units had been suffering for a long time before they were taken over as sick units with the guidance and supervision of the Tea Corporation of India. As I said, I would like to highlight the basic points pertaining to the tea industry as a whole in the country.

Most of the tea gardens are in Assam, West Bengal, Darjeeling and a few of them are in Tripura. The plight and sufferings of the tea workers at the present moment are very acute. In a number of tea gardens, the management in connivance with the bank officials have been plundering over years. At one time, some scoundrels who were originally known as tea traders were in this field, but during the last one and a half decades, they have been replaced skillfully by some manipulators again in connivance with the banks. I would like the Finance Minister to go into this whole aspect in detail. So far as the financing of the tea gardens is concerned, United Bank of India is the lead bank. I can give a number of instances for the last ten years, which will indicate how the banks have compelled the management of particular tea gardens to make the units sick and to hand over or sell them to somebody also for some motivated interest and thereby make them go out of the business.

How does it happen? In the tea industry, when the season starts, if the machinery does not function properly at that time, then the entire season gets collapsed. Before the season starts, the management in advance submits a proposal to the bank for modernisation or repair of the machinery. The bank delays deliberately the sanction and release of the amount so that finally the unit does not get the money in time and consequently the production suffers and there is a huge loss. In the next meeting, the bank compels them either to get out of the management or to hand over the unit to somebody else, who is waiting there to take over when the time comes. I would not like to bring the name of any individual, or cast aspersion against anybody, or to say anything which will amount to a sort of regional racialism. But I would like to say that it is a group of traders in West Bengal, who with the connivance of the United Bank of India are looking forward to take over the cream tea gardens, and the United Bank officials are deliberately and positively contributing for that. When I spoke on the last occasion, I had made a request to the Finance Minister at that time also. If he agrees to order an investigation into the affairs of the functioning of the United Bank of India, in so far as financing of tea gardens is concerned, a large number of scandalous things will be revealed. I have been telling it time and again and if he does not take care of it in time, he may have to face a lot of difficulties in future.

The Minister has said just now that he feels for the workers and he cannot afford to see that they suffer any more at the hands of the management and government will do its best to take over these units I congratulate him. I would also request him to think of a great man, who is no more in this house, Shri Mohan Kumarmangalam When the coal industry was facing a similar situation, with the blessings of Indiraji, he spent a lot of time visiting the coal mines at least

for a month and then brought forward a piece of legislation for total nationalisation of the coal industry, which ultimately proved fruitful for the nation in terms of production and yielding results. I request the Finance Minister to go into very aspect of the tea industry in depth and see that the entire indurtry is nationalised.

I say this because it is not only a foreign exchange earning unit, it also pays huge amounts for the excise duty of the country, both national and state exchequer. I am sorry to say that the kind of attention and importance that is given to the textile units in the Western part of India and to the sugarcane industry and cotton industry is not given so far as tea industry is concerned. If similar kind of an attitude is developed by the Finance Ministry to go into the depths of the tea industry, it will be saved. There is no alternative but to save these tea units from the hands of those barons and this can be done only by nationalisation.

I will now come to the third aspect. As you know, Madam, tea auction is the most important thing. When the auction begins, the trade begins. In West Bengal, a city called Jalpaiguri was the main auction centre. If the Finance Minister goes through the map, which possibly the Tea Trading Corporation and Tea Board will not show him, he would find that since the British days, even before 15 years, Jalpaiguri city was the headquarters of North Bengal. The entire city's life was dependent on tea and every alternate house depended on tea. The tea auction centre was there. The city was developed and people were developing like any thing. Suddenly the auction centre was shifted to Siliguri and then to Calcutta. Why have you brought it to Calcutta? Calcutta has every thing. Siliguri is one of the leading towns now in Bengal. It has got multifarious activities in the border. I therefore request the Minister to personally consider once

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munshi]

again to bring back the life of the old city and to take back the auction centre programme to Jalpaigury town itself. Lastly I would suggest that geographically also, its location is between Dwars and Darjeeling and if the auction is made there, Alipurduar and other parts will be developed.

Madam Chairman, the workers in the tea garden areas are mostly from the backward communities, tribals and others. Their social welfare programme is not being encouraged by the tea garden owners, except providing them wages based on the settlements between the union and the management. As you know, a large number of women are participating in the tea industry as garden workers and they are not given any protection in spite of the Declaration of the International Women's year. During pregnancy, they are given adequate protection in other industries but in the case of tea industry, it is not being observed fully. I would like to cite one instance and I want to bring it to the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister. In Nagarkata tea garden—during the last assembly elections I was there and I found it. I found that there were twenty families where the entire bread was earned by women, who work in the tea garden. A few of them got affected with some disease and they cried through the unions for the help of the management to give them protection. But the management refused and paraded another alternate troupe of women and gave them jobs. The exploitation of women is tremendous and acute in the tea gardens. No care is taken in spite of the efforts by the State Government. Sometimes the management are behaving in this manner. They hire goondas and anti-social elements to kill trade union leaders who speak for the workers. These are the activities which are always going on in tea garden areas resulting in the sickness of different unions. Now there are a few units of

the multinational and foreign companies. There are also a few of our Indian monopolist units like Duncans and so on. I do not know the fate of these units.

Now, tea is such an industry that it gets a boom in two or three years. It gets a boom like anything, and they earn money like gold. For one or two years they will have a peak period. But the thing is, when they get this boom, when they get a lot of profits, out of those profits they would not invest anything for the modernisation. I would like to give three instances. There are three tea gardens Kamala Tea Garden, Soudamini Tea Garden and Subhasini Tea Garden, two of these estates in Dwars and one adjacent to Siligiri. In these gardens there has been a heavy boom. They have been able to settle all their accounts with the United Bank of India. But you will be shocked to know that they did not spend even a single penny for the modernisation. The result is that in those tea gardens for the last one year, the machinery is not effective and production has gone down. Now they are coming with a proposal for fresh amount for the modernisation. These are the things that are going on. And the Bank management is also patronising them. I like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this and ask him to take care of these things also.

Lastly, before I conclude I like to mention Jokhai Tea Company in Assam. The Finance Minister must be knowing the facts and the Chief Minister of Assam also requested him in this regard. The Jokhai Tea Company was with the Balmarlawrie Company once upon a time. Now the Balmarlawrie Company has been taken away by Government. It is nationalised. But the Jokhai unit was separated from that. Jokhai went into liquidation. Now it is to be auctioned. Big monopoly houses are in to bid it for higher rates because Jokhai is a prospering

unit. Balmarlawrie being a government unit now, I will request the Finance Minister to keep the Jokhai unit also with them and see that it is not given away to the highest bidders or the monopoly houses. With these words I conclude. I want you to protect the tea industry not only for the benefit of the eastern region, but for the benefit of the entire country. It will give you much more foreign exchange. It will give you every thing. You will find that with 75 per cent, your own participation, participation by the banks, is much more than the total equity participation of the management. Therefore, why do you allow them to plunder you? Each management of the tea garden is having three bungalows, one in the tea garden, one in the city and one in Calcutta. They are like lords and Badshahs. So you take care of all these aspects. Why do you allow your bank money to be spent on them? You think of taking over at least those gardens first where your participation is more than 60 per cent and then you can think about the others. Or at least you do one thing. The entire tea trading should be monopolised by the State Trading Corporation and not through the multinational corporations. If you do at least one of these, I think your legislation will be fruitful and there will be fruitful and there will be further scope for us to feel that you are really thinking about the workers. With these words I conclude.

SHRI G. L. DOGRA
(Udhampur) : Madam, I do not want to deliver a long speech while supporting the measure before the House, which has been objected to by my friend from the Opposition on technical grounds. I think this is one of the best measures the Government has taken up.

I would like to say that so far as Indian Tea is concerned, it is becoming very popular abroad, and we are earning a good amount of foreign

exchange through it also. As has been pointed out by my friend, Mr Munsif, so far as the problem of labourers in tea gardens is concerned, they have to be solved; and the labour has to be treated fairly. They are being exploited very badly, particularly their women and children. I saw them working in the tea estates. Their problem has to be looked into, and it has to be ensured that they are treated fairly.

We should also try to protect the price, because the price of the tea is going to be increased in the home market because of the encroachment of the export trade. Therefore, the only answer is to produce more and more tea and that too good quality tea.

I think, as I previously also spoke when we were discussing in this House, we should expand the cultivation of this commodity, particularly the Looksan grade tea should be upgraded and we should try to do everything for this, for upgrading tea and there are certain other areas like Andaman and Nicobar Islands and many other areas even in the Eastern States where we can cultivate tea and also a certain portion of Jammu and Kashmir where this can be done. So, particular attention should be paid towards this so that the production of tea goes up.

In this connection I would like to say that the attitude of Tea Board is being very useful in popularising tea abroad. I saw in London, I saw in the Scandinavian countries that our Tea Board is doing a lot to see that our tea is popularised, and I find that it has really become popular in other markets also therefore, this is one good thing which has been done by the ministry and I think we should encourage it, rather than merely finding fault with it. We should try to see that whatever is done, is done to improve tea production furthermore, to set right the maladministration or

[Shri G. L. Dogra]

to help the sick units which should be taken over if necessary and we should try to see that they are set right, rather than criticise the Government. We should find some solutions to such technical problems, hether it be tea industry or any industry which becomes necessary in the public interest. They should not hesitate to take action. We do not want that anything should stand in our way when we went to solve the problem and when action needs to be taken. So, I again support this measure, and I thank you.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK (Darjeeling) : First of all, before I speak in support of this Bill I want to mention that the Ordinance was promulgated when the Lok Sabha was in session and the Rajya Sabha was also about to meet shortly—it was only a short recess. I think it is not wise on the part of the Government to issue an order and promulgate an Ordinance when the House is in session. This is a very bad practice I hope the Government will change this attitude and that care of these things in future.

Now, as far as I am concerned, I welcome the Bill which is intended to nationalise the tea gardens, four tea gardens in West Bengal three in Darjeeling District and one in Jalpaiguri district. I am in close contact with the labourers and those trade union workers of these gardens. I know their difficulties.

For a long time, they were not paid there wages, I the continuity of their services was not maintained. They did not got their rations also. Those tea gardens were initially taken over for only five years under the Tea Act. After the expiry of five years by Amendments to tea Act the Government extended the period twice. In the meantime the owners of these gardens went to the High Court and

the government had to go to the Supreme Court and in this way the legal complications were going on. Then the Government came forward with another amendment of the Tea Act and the period was extended by another two years and again after that the Government had to come with one more amendment and extend the time. Whenever such amending Bill was brought forward before this House I participated in debate every time and I asked the Government how long they were going to extend the period, like this, now and then. Therefore, I strongly pleaded that the Government should nationalise these tea gardens outright. Even last time when the Bill for extending the period of take over was brought I strongly pleaded for nationalisation of these tea gardens. When the 7-year period was over, the workers were very much disturbed and panicky. They came to us and told us that now these tea gardens were being returned to the old owners. Therefore, they insisted that their take over should be extended. This nationalisation is the first of its kind in India as far as tea industry is concerned. Therefore, while welcoming the Bill I urge upon the Government to ensure that the interest of the workers should be protected and continuity of their service should be maintained. About all other things like provident fund, etc. it is provided here in the Bill. But regarding the continuity of their service there should be some provision in the Bill.

These tea gardens were taken over according to the Tea Act. But according to that Act the management had no right to raise any loan or any fund from financial institutions. Therefore, they could not invest money for new factories, for new plantations and for rejuvenation. After nationalisation, this bottleneck has been removed by this Act. The management can invest funds for development purposes.

The Government has rightly pointed out in the statement that it would no have been in the public interest to

hand over the said tea units to the erstwhile owners and thereby endanger the employment of about 3000 workers and reverse the present trend of improvement which had been the result of so much efforts and public investments. Although the tea industry is passing through a boom period, there are still some tea gardens which are either closed, or sick or mismanaged. There are four or five tea gardens in Darjeeling about which I demanded that these be taken over and nationalised, but the Government has done nothing about them I request the Government that by extending the scope of this Bill these tea gardens also nationalised so that the interest of the workers are protected and our valuable foreign exchange earning industry is saved. Therefore, I urge upon the Minister to see that something is done in this regard.

I also plead for nationalisation of plantations owned by big monopoly houses and mutinationals and also tea trade monopolised by big monopoly traders like Brooke Bond, Lipton and others who monopolise the market, a price, etc. What they are doing is detrimental to the interests of the tea industry of the country.

Tea industry is one of the important and vital industries of our country. It is earning crores of rupees in the form of foreign exchange and is paying crores of rupees to the Government exchequer. It also provides employment to millions and millions of workers. Therefore, tea industry should be given national importance.

Coming to the question of transferring of these nationalised tea units, I would like to urge upon the Government that these units be transferred to West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd., instead of Tea Trading Corporation of India. That is why I have given an amendment also. Tea Trading Corporation of India is basically a trading organisation and

hence the management of tea plantation is not in line with its principal functioning or activities.

We have got State Trading Corporation which trades in innumerable items including tea, but it does not have any production base of its own. Similarly, Balmer Lawrie and Company is also trading in tea, but this company also does not have any production base of its own, whereas West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd. has its production base. It is running five tea gardens in Darjeeling and two in Jalpaiguri district. It has the requisite infrastructure to run these tea gardens effectively. Amalgamation of all these smaller units may constitute a viable and stronger base for more production and better management.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the observations made by the Menon Commission which was appointed by the Government of India at a time when many tea gardens were closed down in Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Assam and other places. This Commission was appointed to go into the reasons for the closures, lock-outs, etc. of those tea gardens. That Commission came out with a Report and recommended that all smaller units cannot survive, and therefore, if all those smaller units were amalgamated and converted into a big unit, that big unit would become viable and could be run profitably. That recommendation of the Commission was considered by the Government but what happened afterwards I do not know.

All these four units which have been nationalised recently are in West Bengal. So, I do not see any valid reasons for the operation of two parallel organisations, that is one operated by the State Government—the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation Ltd.—and the other by the Central Governments, for the management of sick and closed tea units.

[Shri Aranda Pathak]

Sir, Vha Tukvar—now a nationalised unit—and Rungneet, Padam and Rungaroon, managed by West Bengal Tea Development Corporation, are situated in the same locality. If these four gardens are amalgamated and constituted into one, it will become a very viable tea unit. Similarly, Pashok—a nationalised unit—and Rungmook and Singell—managed by West Bengal Tea Development Corporation—are situated more or less in one locality. If these are amalgamated, it will also become a viable and profitable unit.

Looksan also, which is not a nationalised unit, is in the proximity of Hilla and Mouha, which are managed by West Bengal Tea Development Corporation in Jalpaiguri. The tea leaves of these tea gardens can be manufactured together economically in Looksan Tea Factory with some modification or extension. Potong also could be attached to it. If these tea gardens are amalgamated, it will become a very viable unit. In Mouha and Hilla, there is no factory, but in Looksan there is a factory. If some money is invested and modified this factory, then more and more tea can be manufactured easily, profitably and economically. Therefore, we notice from all accounts that if tea gardens are nationalised and amalgamated into the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation, we will have a strong, viable and healthy base of production of tea. If this proposal is given a concrete shape, this organisation will be the producer of both CTC and the much famous Darjeeling Tea in the public sector and will help promote its export as well as its domestic consumption.

My next suggestion is that the TTCI should be merged with the STC. This will help increase trading in tea and will help solve many of its problems.

I would also suggest that the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation

may also be allowed to have its own packeting arrangement with appropriate labelling. This will help it earn its reputation and have better returns. The same demand I had made while participating in the debate on the Demands of the Commerce Ministry. If we do this, we will be meeting the needs of the consumers by providing them pure Darjeeling tea and others will not take benefit of its label and supply some other tea.

The Central Government can give the role of the TTCI to the West Bengal Tea Development Corporation. Out of the profits earned from the four nationalised tea gardens and seventy other tea gardens we can convert it into viable and strong amalgamated unit in the best interest of the workers, industry and the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Madam Chairman, I rise to support the Tea Companies take over Bill and I hope the objective of saving the money invested by Government in these four companies with a view to improve the health of these tea companies and thereby protecting the interests of the three thousand employees working in them will be achieved through this Bill.

I have risen to speak on this Bill with a limited interest. Some tea gardens were raised in the hilly areas of our Uttar Pradesh during the British days and since then these tea gardens had been working well. Even today, some of them are the property of the Indian people whereas some of them are owned by the Britishers, but their management today is in a very bad plight. These tea gardens being scattered, even Government's attention has not been drawn to them, although the livelihood of many people is linked with it. I have raised this matter before the hon. Minister more than once through questions and by writing letters, but no practical solution seems to be in sight and there has been no

improvement in this regard. I would request the hon. Minister that he should at least go and conduct a survey of the Tea Board, where the people are working and obtain full information with regard to the existing arrangements there. To give protection to hundreds of people who could have been given employment and are connected with it partially even today, is our duty. The importance of tea in our economy will strengthen the local economy besides strengthening the country's economy. I would request that an office of the Tea Board should also be opened there. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has opened a research centre at Patampur in Himachal Pradesh in collaboration with your Ministry. In Assam region, tea is grown in different climatic conditions. Geographical location of that region is different from that of this area. That centre is certainly doing research there, but its area of operation should be extended further. Research should not be confined to Himachal alone, but it should cover the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh also. With this in view and the confidence that the hon. Minister will take steps for the extension of tea plantations in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH RATH (Aska) : Madam Chairman, I support the Bill and congratulate the Hon. Minister for the reason that the Ordinance as well as the Bill were brought in time, failing which the interest of about 3000 workers would have been jeopardised.

Madam, the Statement of Objects and Reasons speaks for itself the intention of the Bill. The Bill is a self-contained one and those who criticise this Government stating that this Government is tilting towards private sector and is going away from socialism. The private companies were responsible for mismanagement and

they even never cared for the employment and fate of about 3000 workers. To meet the situation, the Government has come in a very big way in going for nationalisation. It is mentioned in the Bill that for administrative details, rules will be made and placed on the Table of Both the House making the Bill complete in itself. At this juncture I want to say that Indian tea is very popular in foreign markets and these four sick tea companies being nationalised will add to get foreign currency. I think the Government will give due attention so that best varieties of tea will be produced in these units, and interests of workers will be safeguarded.

I once again congratulate the Finance Minister and say that the statement made by our esteemed Prime Minister as well as the Finance Minister in this House also makes it crystal clear that this Government is for socialism and this Government gives due attention to public sector and also wants that the sick units which are in private sector are to be brought to the public sector. I hope the House will certainly appreciate the action of the Government and pass this Bill.

[Translation]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Madam Chairman, the Member of this House unanimously with that you may just have a round of the tea gardens and see how the workers of the tea gardens are exploited. First of all, try to remove that exploitation. The only way to stop that exploitation and it is our unanimous demand is that all the tea gardens should be nationalised. If you nationalize all the tea gardens, it will be a very good step in public interest, because we have an impression that the workers are exploited there is a big way.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Madam, he is talking of exploitation being done in your state,

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : I live in India and I am speaking of the tea gardens all over the country. Apart from this, there is another important thing to which I want to draw your attention.

[English]

"While India still maintains its position as the world's largest producer of tea, the 42 per cent share once commanded by India in 1951, had by 1981 declined to 31 per cent. India's exports have stagnated at around 200 million Kgs. during the last 30 years. This has resulted in decline in India's percentage share of the world tea from 45 per cent to 28.6 per cent in 1981"

[Translation]

In this, they have stated that India's world tea trade has declined even if you go by the percentage of share, whereas the number of tea gardens is increasing day by day. After all, what is the reason behind this decline in trade in spite of your spending huge amounts? When you talk of their nationalisation, does somebody watch the work and the activities of the people working in them for so long? On the one hand, you go on investing in them and on the other, this percentage has declined to 28.1 per cent. It further says—

[English]

"This has resulted in decline in India's percentage share of the world tea from 45 per cent in 1951 and it is now 28.6 per cent in 1981. In recent years, India has emerged as principal consumer of tea in the world."

[Translation]

One important thing is that the number of people taking tea in India has increased considerably. If we want to earn foreign exchange from tea, we shall have to do propaganda to bring

down the number of people taking tea, within the country, only then we can earn more foreign exchange. Why has the number of people drinking tea increased this much as if it is some kind of liquor? I do not take tea myself, nor do I take milk, although there is abundance of milk in our Rajasthan. The question before us is, as you have said, our tea gardens are in a bud plight, the workers are exploited there and we have been able to export only 28.1 per cent of tea and could not cross this figure, what are the reasons behind it? Because, on the one hand we go on investing money in it, but we are not receiving any return from it. Will you please tell us the target fixed by you for export of tea during the Seventh Five Year Plan and the scheme proposed to achieve this target? For this you need long term planning so that more foreign exchange could be earned. To achieve this, you will have to nationalise all the tea gardens, so that the exploitation of workers could be stopped and the middlemen who usurp money are not allowed to go their own way. This is all I wanted to say.

[English]

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Madam-Chairman, while participating in the discussion I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister the problems of the tea industry in the South. The South is also important in the tea trade, the Nilgiris Tea in Tamil Nadu and Kerala border and lakhs of workers are involved in this industry

17.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

First of all I would like to say that I agree with Shri Das Munshi that it is high time that we should have a programme to nationalise the major plantations in India. A large number of persons are engaged in this industry and also we are the producers of

three-fourth of world tea production. We are also exporting tea and earning valuable foreign exchange. So far as India is concerned a large number of people are using it and a large number of them are also engaged in it.

Of course, this industry from the very beginning has been under the control of large holders. Government land was assigned to them at very cheap rates. So the property utilised for the purpose of planting the area was government owned land. Then the human effort put in for making the tea gardens is that of poor people whereas the benefit gained is by the affluent class. The Indian monopolists have also come to this trade and made big profit. So, what we find is that the land belongs to the government, work belongs to the worker and the money belongs to the bank but the profit goes to another set of persons who are not much interested in these things. Therefore, what has happened is that there is a tendency to change these plantations into something else. Especially in the South like Kerala and Tamil Nadu it has started and I know certain plantations are being converted as cultivable land, private ownership and small holdings. Therefore, large scale growing of tea is coming down.

Sir, earlier Cochin port was one of the port which was exporting lot of tea. Now, it has diminished. The tea industry there has gone down. This industry gives lot of employment to other people like in the blending units. All this has gone down. The importance of Cochin port has also come down. On an overall study of the problem it can be seen that this industry as a whole requires a special attention of the government and, therefore, government should come out with a proposal to nationalise this industry as a whole. They should take over the management of all the plantations wherever possible.

Sir, I would like to point out that there is Industrial Development (Regu-

lations) Act which governs industries. Government can intervene after applying certain tests. In plantations there is no such law. Now, government has brought in a law which is a good step and it is taking over sick tea estates. It is not only these sick over estates which have to be taken over but also others, the reason being that the plants which were planted earlier have given their maximum yield and new plants have to be put up. These industrialists are not interested in planting new plants because they have reaped the maximum benefit. Unless replanting is done the industry cannot grow. Therefore, the vast area which was earlier used as plantations is being converted for use to other things. This has to be prevented.

Secondly, fragmentation will affect this industry seriously. Because of fragmentation the viability of the industry will go off. It is not possible for a person holding one or two acres to plant and produce and get involved in this business. It can only be in a nationalised sector or in a cooperative sector wherein a vast area of land can be brought under one unit and thereby build up the industry. In the international market, the demand for this product is going down. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that there will be influx of people from Sri Lanka and Malaysia because Tamil population in these countries had gone from India long ago. They are plantation workers. They are the trained people and they are the people who are ready to face the sufferings in the hilly and mountainous areas and do work in those areas. Now, because of the problem in Sri Lanka and because of various other problems, they are coming to our country. Already thousands of people from Sri Lanka have come to our country as refugees. What will be do with those people? Now, instead of keeping these industries with the private sector if the Government works out a programme to rehabilitate these people and engage them in the plantation

[Shri Thampan Thomas]

work in the hilly areas, I think two things are achieved. They will not only be rehabilitated but also by best utilisation of their services, the country's economic prosperity would increase. This way the Government would be helping them and rehabilitating them also.

Now, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister the conditions under which these people live in these areas. The pitiable condition under which they are placed and their living can be seen at any time only by visiting those places. They live in 'layam'. We call 'layam' in our language for 'horse stable'. So, these workers are living in 'layam'. These people and their children are living in a most unhealthy and insanitary condition. Both men and women and their children go early in the morning to pluck the tea leaves and they return in the evening with their plucks for processing. So, Sir some kind of human consideration should be there to do something good to these people. Moreover, their children are not getting any education, they do not have any hospital facility. For the purpose of compliance with the law, there may be a nurse or compounders working in some estates and they would claim that medical facilities are given to all these poor people. But we would be able to know the actual position only when we visit those places and see their conditions. The private employer is interested in exploiting their labour. These things can be managed well with a proper perspective if the Government comes forward and nationalise these tea estates and the plantations.

Sir, I welcome the hon. Minister's attempt to take over the sick units. But I urge upon him to nationalise the tea industry as a whole in the interest of the nation and in particular for the welfare of the workers. The

Government should come forward in a big way with punitive measures wherever mismanagement exists. Thank you.

SHRI HAROOBHAI MEHTA (Ahmedabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. At the outset, I must point out that the objection raised by a learned Member against the promulgation of Ordinance is not tenable. The very commencing words of Article 123 of the Constitution refers to the situation, namely—

“at any time except when both the Houses of Parliament are not in session”

This clearly provides for the President to promulgate ordinance whereas even if one of the Houses is in recess session. In fact, the power conferred by the Article 123 of the Constitution can be regarded as a power coupled with duty so that in a situation requiring the issuance of Ordinance when it should be the duty of the President to promulgate the Ordinance, I welcome this Bill not only on its own merits but also because I think that this should be the beginning of the process to nationalise the whole industry. We should not end with the nationalisation of the sick units only while allowing the rest of the private units in a given industry to continue to amass profits at the cost of the labour and the consumers. It would hardly be conducive to the interest of the public. The Government should not be required merely to pay for the sins of mismanagement committed by private owners. This should not be allowed to continue for long. At least, and when the Government find that a large number of units or a substantial number of them in a particular industry are sick or suffering from mis-management, the Government should come up for the nationalisation of the whole industry in the interest of industry, labour and public.

The provision contained in clause 6 of the Bill provides for payment of amount. All of us are aware that Article 31, which contained a provision for payment of amount, which in turn was replacement of the liability to pay compensation, as was provided in Article 31, as it existed prior to the 25th amendment of the Constitution, has been deleted vide section 6 of 44th amendment of the Constitution. This implies that it is not necessary to pay compensation or any amount when any industrial unit is to be nationalised. I am reminded of what Mahatma Gandhi said in this connection. While returning from a round table conference, he was asked whether any compensation for acquisition of property or nationalisation would be paid. He said that payment of compensation for acquisition means robbing Peter to pay Paul. Industrialists earn profit for several years at the cost of public and when the units are nationalised, they again want to earn compensation or amount whatever name you may give. The Government should give a fresh look to the policy of payment of amount in case of nationalisation.

I welcome to provision contained in clause 11 of the Bill which provides for protection of the rights of workers. It is a beneficial provision. Several Members have drawn attention to the appalling conditions of workers of the tea plantations. We are reminded of the great Novel 'Two Leaves and a Bud' by Dr Mulkhraj Anand. If the situation of exploitation depicted in that Novel still continues in one form or the other, it is high time that the Government may appoint a Commission to examine the labour conditions in plantations and ensure that the labour laws are strictly enforced therein.

The Government is nationalising these companies, but at the same time Government must consider that in order to support these companies, to make them more viable, discipline

should be imposed on the Government offices and Government Undertakings, their circuit houses and guest houses, to ensure that they prefer to purchase tea produced by these nationalised companies to that produced by monopoly concerns like Lipton, Brook Bond and other private concerns. I know, what is happening to cloth produced by National Textile Corporation. Our Government department and Government undertakings do not necessarily prefer NTC cloth to the cloth manufactured by other mills with the result that NTC is not able to show desired result. To make these units viable and to enable them to show results, discipline must be imposed on the Government undertakings that they must use the tea produced by these companies in preference to tea produced by monopoly houses and other private companies.

I would also like to take this opportunity to point out that certain tea producers are raising certain kind of objections against the levy of excise on packed tea. They say that packing is not a fresh manufacture with the result that no excise can be levied therein as distinguished from the excise levied on loose tea. The Finance Minister may consider whether an amendment in the Central Excise and Salt Act is necessary in order to defeat this unwarranted litigation.

Lastly, I would also like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the problem of sick textile units in Ahmedabad, where 30,000 workers are suffering on account of certain mills. It may not be relevant to this Bill strictly speaking, but I take this opportunity to request that the same speed and consideration may be shown in the matter of nationalisation of sick textile units as proposed to be undertaken by Gujarat Government. Tension is created on account of unemployment due to of the closure of the mills and it has contributed a lot to the communal tension in labour areas of

[Shri Harsoobhai Mehta]

Ahmedabad. Therefore, I invite the attention of the Minister to kindly look into this matter and solve this problem urgently. With these words I support the Bill.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY (Alipurduar): Before I begin, I should like to ask a question. How much compensation to each tea garden has been paid or promised to be paid? How much pre-nationalisation liabilities has the Government to shoulder on account of nationalisation? I should like my questions to be answered because today making an industry by itself. The big companies make them sick knowingly because they have nothing to lose. They get the pre-nationalisation liabilities and all the investment money and all the property liabilities and every thing. They are gaining on these fronts.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I request the hon. member to be brief.

SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY : I went to save the Government money. I would like to know whether Government are thinking on the lines that for the various kinds of liabilities, they should not pay any compensation. Government should be clear on this issue, because the companies have already profited hundred times more than what they have invested. So no money should be given to them. Sir, I welcome this Bill and as desired by other members also, I want this industry to be nationalised for the profit of the nation, because only tea is left now. And only in respect of tea, has India a standing in the international market. For unfinished goods, and engineering goods we are looking for markets. But only in tea we can stand against competition in the world. So, this industry is very much important for the nation. Because we have captured the tea trade, we can enter other business also. So, it is very

important. You are in need of much more money for the 7th five-year plan. This industry is getting you Rs. 400 crores worth of foreign exchange every year i.e. out of this trade. You should take over and nationalize the entire tea industry.

Secondly, about the conditions of labourers working there, and growing tea. Their condition is not good in North Bengal, Assam and Darjeeling. My friends have already spoken about this. There is a composite population. Most of the labourers come from Orissa, Bihar and eastern Uttar Pradesh. These people are Hindi-speaking. They are not having even a primary school in the tea gardens. You had promised primary schools in one's mother-tongue. It is a shame that you have not been able to provide this so far. Primary education has been denied to the children, even after 37 years of independence. Now, some individuals, private people have opened some missionary schools. Ten high schools are there; for education after high school, no colleges are there. Will you promise today, right now, that you will open at least one college in the Dooars, to provide higher education to the children of these tea garden workers? These people have suffered for hundred years. Some companies have completed 100 years there, and centenary celebrations have also been held with great pomp. But the owners have never looked after the interests of the workers, and of those who have suffered and died for the tea industry.

Many of our people from India have gone to Mauritius and worked for that country. Perhaps you know that they are at the helm of affairs in that country. But in our own country, the labourers who died, and whose blood has been spilled in the tea gardens have not been looked after properly. Their social and economic conditions are very bad. These ex-

plotters, viz. the tea garden owners are only trying to see how to get much more money from the labour of these workers, at their cost, without treating them as human beings.

One more problem in the tea gardens, which you are going to face after nationalization, is this, viz. the increasing unemployment among the unskilled labour force. The population there is increasing. But there is a limitation in the tea gardens for giving employment. In every tea garden, you have got fallow lands. So, some auxiliary industries can be started there, and these people can be provided employment in such industries, after being given training.

One more point : these are private companies still. Tribals and Scheduled Caster people are there. They are not white-collar-job-oriented people. There is no reservation for these people for white-collared jobs. You will see that in the tea gardens, even though they are working there for a hundred years, there is not even a Clerk from amongst them. Clerks have been brought from outside-not to speak of Managers and Company Managers. You should take Managers in future, from the working class. You have promised socialism ; and what type of socialism is this ? You can start socialism from the tea gardens, because the people there are simple, hard-working and very obedient, and also prone to benefit from socialism. So, you can start your socialism from here, and you can see that these people prosper.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN (Idukki) : I rise to support this Bill ; but as has already been pointed out, it is not enough that the sick tea industries are taken over. All the tea industries, i.e. the entire tea gardens should be nationalized. Why am I saying this ? As has been pointed out already, the land in these tea gardens is Government land. They have got the land

free. Secondly, the input is only that of the poor workers. Money is taken from the banks ; but the profit goes to somebody else. What is the condition of the workers ? They are being exploited.

There is the Plantation Labour Act. But has it been properly implemented ? In my constituency, there are a large number of tea gardens. In Kerala, my constituency is producing maximum tea. I went to these estates, and to places where these workers are staying. Their condition is most pitiable. They are very poor. Six to ten members of a family are living in a small room. That is what has been provided by the estate owners. There is no electricity ; there is no other convenience or facility. These workers are being absolutely exploited by the owners. This is happening not only in Kerala but, if I am correct, in the other States also, i.e. in the entire country. The workers are being exploited. I have visited the places, and the houses of these workers. They live only in a small room, where no other facilities are provided. No other facilities are provided.

This is nothing but exploitation of the workers. It is because the estates are owned by the vested interests.

AN HON. MEMBER : Women labourers are exploited.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Yes, women labourers are exploited. And therefore, the Government should seriously consider nationalising the tea industry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Kurien, you can continue tomorrow, because we are taking up the Half-an-Hour discussion now

Shri Mool Chand Daga.

HALF-AN HOUR DISCUSSION

[*Translation*]

Funds for National Rural Employment Programme

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the subject of today's Half-An-Hour Discussion is very important. The Hon. Planning Minister had replied to the question, but he is absent today and the Hon. Minister of Rural Development is present here.

You had decided to spend Rs. 1,600 crores on this programme and the expenditure was to be shared in the ratio of 50 : 50 by the Centre and the States. The only objective of this programme was to provide employment to the marginal farmers and agricultural labourers. 75 per cent of the funds will be reserved for the above two categories and the remaining 25 per cent of the funds will be given on the basis of poverty. The Hon. Minister has formulated a very good scheme, but I would like to know from him whether evaluation of this scheme has been done properly. I want to say on the floor of the House that 50 per cent of money being spent on this programme is pocketed by the officers. I shall ask a question of the Hon. Minister. It has been stated in one of its objectives that 10 per cent of the total funds will be spent on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 10 per cent on social forestry and 5 per cent on the strengthening of the machinery. You have fixed these criteria and the objective behind it was to provide employment to the poor people in the country and to build the infrastructure and other community assets. You kindly let us know whether you have personally visited any district of the country and seen what community assets have been created under the National Rural Employment Programme and the annual plan prepared on that basis for which 50 per cent of the funds is given by the Centre and 50 per cent by the States. Can you give details in this regard or not?

I would like to know whether the ten per cent amount provided for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes out of a total amount of Rs. 1,600 crores was spent on them, and if so, what assets were created therefrom for them and on what items that money was spent.

You have said that ten per cent of the funds would be spent on social forestry. Was that amount spent for that purpose and what national and community assets were created therefrom?

You have also said that 75 per cent of the funds will be spent on agricultural labourers and marginal farmers and the remaining 25 per cent of the funds on the poor to lift them above the poverty line. Kindly let me know the basis on which these figures were arrived at and the names of the States for which they were kept at 25 per cent. Were the figures received from each of the districts separately and on the basis of that the funds were allocated or you allocated funds to every State?

With regard to Uttar Pradesh you have said that this allocation is made to each district. Do you allocate funds to the Jalaun and Pali districts of Rajasthan or to the districts of Madhya Pradesh or you allocate funds to their respective States? In the case of Uttar Pradesh, the funds are allocated to each district, whereas in our case, it is given to the State.

Another question of mine is whether the plan for the year 1985 of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been received by you, as these plans were supposed to reach you by the 10th of April? Have you received that plan complete in all respects as to how they will spend the funds?

Now, you kindly tell me, as you have said in reply to Kumari Mamta Banerjee's question that these entire funds are spent. Her question was—

[English]

NREP is a very important scheme to implement the 20-Point Programme, but in West Bengal, the poorer people are not getting the facility from this NREP Scheme. All the money is going to the CPI (M) Party and its Cadre funds. So, I would like to know from the Minister whether the Central Government would enquire into the actual amount allocated to the State of West Bengal and how much of the fund has been allowed by the West Bengal Government for the NREP Scheme during the last two years.

[Translation]

This was the question. You kindly reply to this question, as to what action you have taken against the State which has such an allegation it and where the situation has deteriorated to such an extent.

Rajasthan is an economically backward State. It cannot contribute its 50 per cent share. The Hon. Planning Minister, Shri K. R. Narayanan had replied that —

[English]

It is under consideration.....(Inter-ruption).

PROF. N. G. RANGA : They do not want to spare any money.

SHRI MOOL DHAND DAGA : No, no, they have already given a reply. If you had taken the trouble of going through the record, you would not have put this question. But you have not. So, what I want to say now is that there was a question and the answer given was "This matter is under consideration".

[Translation]

The Rajasthan Government has expressed its inability to provide these funds within 5 years and have demanded that 75 per cent of it may be shared by the Centre and

the remaining 25 per cent by them. I am quoting figures from your reports. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main objective of the NREP programme was to develop an infra-structure in the villages of the country and improve the health of, and to provide better diet to, the poor people. Have you ever made an assessment whether the lot of farm workers belonging to Scheduled Castes and Tribes has improved? What is your assessment as to the amount of calories they consume? Is it 2,400 calories or 21,00 or 1,800 calories? This was your scheme and are you ready today with the facts and figures. You have stated as follows :—

[English]

1980-1981 : money given by the Central Government was Rs. 34.32 crores, the money spent in the first year was only Rs. 28.05 crores. 1981-82 : money given was Rs. 15.6 Crores and the money utilised was only Rs. 16.62 crores. 1982-83 : money given by the Central Government was Rs. 13.34 crores, money utilised was Rs. 9.35 crores. 1983-84 : money given was Rs. 13.98 crores and the utilisation was Rs. 10.40 crores. 1984-85 : money given was Rs. 19.8 crores whereas money utilised was Rs. 10.60 crores. If you add these, the amount for the whole plan is Rs. 1,600 crores. But how much of this has been spent?

[Translation]

The purpose of the money taken from the States was to create 3,000 to 4,000 million man days and I would like to know whether any target under the NREP programme has been achieved according to the criteria fixed thereunder or not. No survey has been carried out about NREP and it is not known which State is spending how much? Do you have the figures which may point out to the amount which could not be spent?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Daga, please try to be brief because

[Shri Mool Chand Daga]

the Minister wants to reply, and then some Members may also like to put questions.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : All right, Sir, let him give the reply, I do not mind. I have finished. I am putting the specific questions I am not going into details. Otherwise, this is a subject which requires to be gone into in detail. What was the total money which was spent? It was Rs. 1,620 crores. From where do the figures come? You say Rs. 1,620 crores were spent. And what is the break-up? The break-up is Rs. 980 crores from the Central Government and Rs. 640 crores from the State Governments. This is the break-up.

[Translation]

I would also like to know the authority which will be responsible to maintain these assets. A school has been constructed and if after some time it falls during the monsoon or the roof starts leading, then who will look after its maintenance? It is a very good subject. Many able and efficient Ministers are sitting here. I feel that if this work is done honestly and sincerely, the country can develop and bring about revolution in its six lakh villages. You have said a good thing that the district rural agencies would work there. Will you be pleased to state the time by which the targets will be achieved through these agencies. The demands of Rajasthan may be looked into. I do not say anything about Haryana and Punjab as the *per capita* income is very high there... (Interruptions). I has also been said that no work would be given on contract. I can say with authority that many works are being given on contract. It has been written in black and white that these works are not given in contract. This has also been decided by you. There are many institutions which give contributions in charity. You tell us the amount and the names of the States which have got funds from voluntary organisations and

also the names of States where these organisations have given funds for NREP. What are your experiences during the sixth Plan and what would be your schemes for the Seventh Five Year Plan? May I know the steps taken and proposed to be taken in order to make it more effective during the Seventh Plan so that the property and funds do not go waste and it become a people's movement? Have you ever given thought to it? I have undertaken a study in Gujarat in this respect and come to know that only 25 per cent funds are utilised and Prof. Ranga says that it is not a fact. The National Sample Survey has undertaken a study and they say that this much fund is utilized... (Interruptions) Will you be pleased to reply to these questions? If I am allowed some time beyond this I would ask more questions.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : For the first Member you have to reply individually.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Sir, I am told that I have to reply individually to the first Member.

[Translation]

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Shri Daga has drawn the attention of the House to a very important matter. Recently, during the last week, while discussing the demands of the Ministry, my learned colleague Shri Chandulal Chandrakar has thrown light on various issues, but today this matter has come up once again as a result of an answer to a question.

Some doubts arose in the mind of Shri Daga and they do arise continuously. I would try to remove those doubts and as requested by him will give clarifications on those points which had remained untouched on that day.

You have asked about the types of assets created under NREP and a

detailed statement in that regard. I would like to inform him that so far as the NREP programme is concerned, its objectives are very clear and the people of the country had been clearly told about them beforehand.

[English]

The National Rural Employment Programme was launched with three-fold objective. The first was generating additional employment opportunity in the rural areas to the extent of 300 to 400 million mandays. The second was creation of durable community assets, and the third was improvement in the nutrition level of the workers through increased income and part payment of wages in the form of foodgrains. These were three objectives with which the NREP was drawn. The Hon. Member wants to know the second aspect of it as to what happened to the assets so far created in the country as a result of the implementation of NREP in the country. Under the NREP the generation of employment was over 300 million mandays as stipulated when the programme was launched and also it was felt necessary to tackle the problem of the rural landless specially pertaining to the employment in a more direct manner. The category of persons who are getting the benefit under NREP was not available because there has not been any comprehensive evaluation of the programme. I agree with the Hon. Member on the one count that there are two grey areas—one is monitoring and the other is evaluation of the programme. These are the two grey areas in which we have placed our full trust in all the State Governments that they will be implementing the NREP, IRDP and RLEGP programmes in the best interest of the people for whom these programmes are chalked out. But now there is a need felt that there should be more close monitoring not only at the State level and the district level, but also from the Central Government we must evolve a certain method by which we can get the real feed back from the operational fields. The allocation of funds to the States

and the Union Territories under the NREP is done on the basis of the criteria giving, as he has himself said, 75 per cent weightage to the number of agricultural workers and marginal farmers, and 25 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty. The Working Group on the special programme for the rural development for the Seventh Plan has recommended for giving 50 per cent weightage to the number of agricultural labourers and 50 per cent weightage to the incidence of poverty. Now, this is the revised approach. More emphasis is being laid on the poverty element. The Hon. Member also wanted to know how these things are implemented.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You will excuse me. I wanted to know one thing. About the community assets. So, you kindly tell me how many school buildings, wells have been constructed ; how many kilometrage roads have been laid. Community centres and Panchayat Ghar in what number constructed ? What about sewerage, drainage and surface drainage ? These are community assets.

Second thing which I wanted to know is about the nutritional value. So many people were getting so many calories of food. How much are they getting now ? But you are giving me the same old reply.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : That was also one of the points made by the Hon. Member. You wanted that more emphasis should be laid on the poverty element than on the marginal farmers and small farmers.

Now, a large number of assets have been created under the programme since 1981. They include social forestry works in 4.5 lakh hectares and plantation of 49.54 crore trees, construction of 0.52 lakh number of village tanks, minor irrigation works benefiting 9.13 lakh hectares, soil conservation works in 4.99 lakh hectares, 0.49 lakh number off drinking water sources, 4.35 kms of road both constructed as

[Shri Buta Singh]

well as improved and 2.06 lakh number of works in the category of schools, balwadis buildings, panchayat ghars, community centres etc.

For the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, we have done something, which the Hon. Member wanted to know separately. 4.40 lakh number of works were taken up for the benefit of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, a large number of which relates to the construction of houses for the member of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so that, they can be provided with better living conditions. The rural roads find an important place in the programme since it constitutes the vital aspect of rural economic infrastructure. The construction items like panchayat ghars, balwadis are also being taken up. Special emphasis is being given to the social forestry in view of the ecological requirements and from the current year, i.e. 1985-86 the percentage of funds for this earmarked sector has been raised from 10% to 20%. 10% of the funds earmarked for the works benefiting Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes though expenditure in this case has been 15% on an average from the report available.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Suppose you take any State, what are the figures for each district? You please give me those figures. I want to know how many schools have been constructed, how many wells have been dug. In U.P., for each district, a separate amount has been mentioned. It is happening in your district. I want to say that this is a very good suggestion. They are implementing it. You are getting loan. You are getting 50% share, directly to a particular district.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : It will be too much on my part to say what is the amount and figure for each tehsil and district. But I can give the figures

for Rajasthan States as a whole. The area covered in Rajasthan under the NREP from 1980-81 to 1981-85 is 30,971 hectares in which the trees planted are 277.57 lakh and drinking water wells are 2,196.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What I want is in my district of Pali...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Hon. Minister will lay it on the Table of the House and you can refer to it.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Not only that I will write to the State Government to send a detailed report about each district in Rajasthan. *(Interruptions)* I will request the State Government to send a detailed report on the implementation of the NREP programme in each district to the Hon. Member and a Copy to me. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Sir, the Hon. Minister has said that 10 per cent of the total amount will be spent for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes people for having some community assets. Then you have said that 10 per cent will be spent for social forestry. What is this 10 per cent utilised for? How many scheduled castes and scheduled tribes have been benefited by putting wells, by putting a road, etc. We do not see any road there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, precisely I will send a detailed picture of Rajasthan to Shri Daga Ji and then let him go to his district and measure the things. If he does not find them to be correct then he can come back and tell me and I will take it up with the State Government. *(Interruptions)* At the moment it will be possible for me to give detailed picture of each district.

Sir, he also said that in Uttar Pradesh it is being given district-wise whereas at other places it is being given to the State. Under NREP the allocation of funds is sent to the State

but under RLEGP projects are prepared district-wise. Uttar Pradesh submitted the scheme under RLEGP. Under NREP the allocation of funds is given to a State and not to a district.

(Interruptions)

Sir, the hon. Member wants to have the criteria changed for Rajasthan. I am sorry it is not possible. It is for the Planning Commission because this criterion is laid for the whole country. I have my friend here who has been fighting valiantly for having a separate plan for desert areas but it is for the Planning Commission to accord priorities. NREP being a national plan to be executed at a national level, there can not be a special treatment for a particular State. I have full sympathy with Dagaji. The conditions in Rajasthan are far difficult than most of the other States but at this moment it is the Planning Commission which can revise the norms.

[Translation]

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to know whether the Rural Development Department will take up with the Planning Department the basis of sharing of funds for the NREP programme which at present is 50 : 50 so as to change it to 90 : 10 for the Centre and the State respectively. We have been fighting continuously for provision of funds in this proportion for the Desert Development Programme because in Rajasthan eleven districts are under desert and some are hilly or Adivasi areas. Will you request the Planning Commission in this regard ?

Besides, the basis of 75 per cent for marginal farmers and 25 per cent for landless labourers on the basis of incidence of poverty which has now been increased to 50 percent resulting in solution of the problem to a great extent, but the question arises that the definition of marginal farmers in the desert areas and in other States is the same. In the areas which are fully irrigated also, the same definition applies. Everywhere it is the same

definition, whether it is desert area or U.P. or Bihar for that matter. The means of irrigation in our desert area is wells which are 100 to 150 feet deep while in other States they are just 25, 30 or 50 feet deep. Besides canals are also a means of irrigation in those areas. I, therefore, request you to examine the definition of marginal and small farmers—which is the same everywhere—in the context of desert areas because as compared to other areas the production is one third or one fourth in desert areas and secondly, in the case of dry farming also there is difference between the conditions in Rajasthan and other areas as famines are a regular feature in this state under these circumstances the Rajasthan Government has suggested that in the desert areas the limit of land for Marginal farmer and Small farmer be fixed at 75 Bighas and 150 Bighas respectively. Would you examine it and take a decision ?

Thirdly, in respect of the NREP programmes, I would like to say that very good assets are being created and the works are proving very useful and the 'Panchayats' are doing very commendable work. Shri Daga said that only 25 per cent of the funds are being utilised, but I know that at some places even upto 90 per cent amount is being utilised and some 'Panchayats' are spending even more than that. The village 'Panchayat' constructs school buildings. I would like to know in this regard, that though there is provision for constructing primary schools under the NREP, there is no such provision for the construction of buildings for middle or secondary schools and whether during the Seventh Five Year Plan, apart from the primary school buildings, construction of middle school and higher secondary school buildings will also be undertaken ?

[English]

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bangalore) : Sir, I would like to put only two or three questions and seek clarifications on that.

[Shri Chintamani Jena]

As far as implementation of the NREP scheme is concerned, I would like to know whether the amounts allotted under this scheme to the States are being passed on to the districts and blocks, and whether the programmes are being executed by the voluntary agencies. If so, how many voluntary agencies have worked in each of the States in the 6th Plan to execute the NREP schemes.

Though the intentions are very good, very pious, and the Government of India has allotted so much money, but what is actually happening in the field? In Orissa, for example, almost all the works are implemented through village committees. In the name of village committees, some middle men are making profits. How are these village committees constituted? They take two or three persons of their own, get some fake signatures and produce it before the B.D.O. and the BDO accepts it and thus in the name of a village committee, only one man is doing the work in the name of his brother, father or others and thus he takes up all the works within the gram panchayat as also the neighbouring gram panchayats. Thus, only one or two persons are benefited from the profits which are derived from the execution of these works. The provision is for implementation of this programme through village committees, and the procedure is that people of a particular village will assemble, they will elect or select one man as head of the village committee, he will go to the block and get the work order and implement it and after implementation, he will produce the account before that village committee. That is the procedure, but it has never been followed anywhere in the State.

As was pointed out by Shri Dnga, the contemplated permanent property under this programme is not being created. In some cases, permanent assets have been created, after a school building is constructed, or a bridge is constructed, who will maintain it? The

Union Government will give the responsibility to the State Government concerned, but the States like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Himachal Pradesh and others, have no adequate funds and because of constraint of resources, these permanent assets cannot be maintained and after 5-10 years, the entire thing will collapse.

What is the intention of the Government and what is the procedure for maintaining the permanent assets? About creation of assets, may I know if there is any special allocation to be made in the 7th Plan to the States for this? What happens is this. Suppose a bridge has been constructed, a causeway has been constructed or a school building has been constructed or a road is constructed in a particular year and if there is a high flood, the entire thing will be washed away. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether some arrangements could be made so that these States which are chronically flood-affected will be given much more funds to maintain these things. These are the questions I want the hon. Finance Minister to reply to.

Translation

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almorah): Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all I would complain to the hon. Minister that Uttar Pradesh is not getting its due share under the NREP. Keeping in view the population, poverty and the density of population, very little funds are being given to Uttar Pradesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Schemes of the States, for the year 1985-86, has been submitted to him and if so, the amount of funds he is going to allocate to Uttar Pradesh.

You give only one kg of foodgrains for one man-day. As there is bumper crop of wheat this year and the price has gone down considerably, labour is not available on such a low wage as the minimum wages are very much less and, therefore, there is enough

margin for the Panchayat people and other officers to indulge in making fake muster rolls and such other malpractices. I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister to at least increase the amount of foodgrains if not the rate of wages, so that in the same ratio on which foodgrains are provided at subsidized rates, the wages may also increase. We have a large stock of wheat with us and do you propose to increase the amount for labourers.

Shri Jain has raise a point about the need to make effort, for creation of permanent and durable assets. During the last four or five years we have been emphasizing the need for village roads and now they have been constructed in sufficient number. Now there is need to spend more funds on the infrastructure in rural areas like the village school building and hospital etc. Do you propose to increase the amount of material assistance to such districts where at present this assistance is only 40 to 50 per cent? In reply to my question about foodgrains you had said that in 1984-85, 49,536 tonnes of wheat had been allocated to Uttar Pradesh while only 36,000 tonnes were lifted and only 25,000 tonnes were distributed. What is the use of this. You are providing foodgrains for the Poverty Eradication Programme, but the States are not properly distributing them. Would you kindly make an arrangement for having at least monthly monitoring regarding this and keep a watch as to what was the share of the State, how much was lifted and how much of it was distributed to the workers and the people at the lower level? What mechanism are you going to create for this purpose?

The DRDA has become a mess. People from different departments come and sit there. MLAs and MPs have been appointed as its members but at times they do not even know about its meetings. The officers decide in their absence. The DRDA has now become a very big agency. Lot of funds are being used through it and it is the basis for the poverty Eradica-

tion Programme. Do you propose to appoint a people's representative as its chairman and increase the ratio of public representation in that proportion? Would you consider this suggestion?

We do not know anything as to what happens to the funds allocated for the development of infrastructure or for service charges pertaining to N.R.E.P. We have set apart of certain percentage for development of infrastructure and service charges. But I think it is being misused on a very large scale at the district level. There is need to check it and the amount should be spent for the purpose for which it is meant.

It is our fortune as well as misfortune that the Agriculture Ministry is a very big Ministry in itself. The Department of Rural Development has a great responsibility and keeping in view its heavy responsibility, there should be a separate Ministry for Rural Development. It is not possible for the Minister to keep full information regarding the working of this Ministry. You were asking something from Chandulal Chandrakarji, so I am pointing it out. There should be close monitoring to have proper knowledge about it as also about the utilization of the funds that you are allocating for this purpose.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : How did you come to know that we are talking about it?

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : From your reply to the questions asked by Shri Daga and Jain Saheb, it appeared to me that you were talking about it. Now every person and particularly every person in the village is concerned with this scheme. Outwardly it may look that it is a small work, but besides this, there are many other important works and programmes affecting the life of every person. It is very difficult to know about the practical difficulties with regard to N.R.E.P., R.L.E.G.P. and I.R.D.P. It

[Shri Harish Rawat]

is possible only when there is close monitoring at the Ministry level and upto Central level. You have said in your reply that you are proposing to have a close monitoring in this respect. I want that the monitoring system should be streamlined.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : You are a seasoned politician. You are also aware of the issue of the Centre-State relations. Even then if you put a question regarding this, then you know what the result will be. Taking all these into consideration we have to be very cautious and I have said this after very careful thought. Now Dagaji says that the Central Government should maintain the primary schools which have been constructed. Does he mean to say that the Central Government should take over the responsibility of the State Government and keep the newly created assets under their direct control. So, this is a very delicate matter.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : I do not mean to say this. The difficulty is that we have to reply to the people how many persons have been brought above the poverty line as a result of all these programmes. At that time it become national property and the national Government have to reply. The work of implementations is the responsibility of the States. Such huge sums are being given, but no result is forthcoming. You are also handicapped in this matter but whom should we ask about it ?

[English]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : This is a grey area.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : You should find out some solution in consultation with the Chief Ministers of States and others

I would like to put a last question regarding social forestry. I am not

putting this in question form but would like to draw your attention towards it. There are many schemes going on in the field of social forestry. Some schemes are running with the help of the world bank and the State Governments have their own schemes. It has been seen that when there are many schemes going on in the same field, there might be great scope for diversion of funds to other schemes. It happens at the State level. So when you have increased allocation of funds in this sector which is a welcome step, then at least you should see to it that when you allocate funds to the N.R.E.P. Sector, the states should not divert their contribution to be made in it. There is need to keep a watch in this respect.

In the end, I would like to bring one more point to the notice of the hon. Minister. At present the schemes which D.R.D.A. receives are not routed through the Development Blocks. At least, there should be clear guidelines in this respect that unless the scheme is routed through the block, the D.R.D.A. would not release funds and the schemes initiated at the department level should also be routed through the Blocks, so that there is a monitoring agency at the lowest level. May I know what you are going to do in this respect ?

[English]

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : It should be passed from Gram Sabha level if any programme is to be effective.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, the hon. Minister will reply.

[Translation]

SHRI BUTA SINGH : As I have said in reply to Shri Daga, the suggestions given by Shri Viridhi Chander Jain are very good and I have full sympathy with him.

The norms which have been issued under N.R.E.P. are not meant for any

one State or any area of a State whether it is a desert area or a hilly area. It is not possible for us to change the norms. You have suggested that the Centre should share 90 per cent and the State 10 per cent of the cost of the project.

English

I have taken note, I will discuss with the Planning Commission.

[*Translation*]

Similarly you have said about the definition of the marginal farmer and the small farmer. The conditions are different there in comparison to therein other states. There is no doubt about it. Particularly, the expenditure on digging a well in a desert area of Rajasthan will be a thousand times more in comparison to the digging of a well in the plains of Punjab and Haryana. Even then it is not certain if water will be available or not or what type of water will be available. I am grateful to him that he has drawn our attention to the work done under the N.R.E.P.

He has said one thing about the primary school. There is no restriction from our side that only primary school should be constructed under it. It is the discretion of the State Government to construct primary school, middle school or secondary school with that fund. If the hon. Members desired we would write to the State Governments that it is the suggestion of the hon. Members that middle schools and secondary schools should also be constructed under it.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : My point is, there are some areas, which are permanent drought-hit areas. There also something to be done.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : And Jeenaji talks about permanent drought flood-affected areas.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Yes, our Rayalaseema is also the same thing.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : About Shri Jeenas queries, I will mention.

He asked about the voluntary agencies. As a matter of fact, the whole NREP is supposed to be an affair of Gram Panchayats which in itself is a voluntary agency. The principle of people's participation in the NREP is, the programme guidelines emphasise on the full involvement of the rural population in the implementation of the programme which is meant for their own benefit.

[*Translation*]

Just now about Panchayats Shri Virdhi Chander Jain has said that they should also be fully involved in this task.

[*English*]

The work to be taken up under the programme should be on the basis of felt needs of the people to be ascertained by holding a meeting in each Gram Sabha. I do not think that there can be a better participation of the voluntary organisations at the village level than the Gram Sabhas who know each and every individual of the village.

The people's representatives such as the hon. Members of Parliament and Members of the Legislative Assembly are also represented in the D.R.D.As which are responsible for planning, co-ordinating and monitoring the programme at the district level and for formulating the annual action plan for the districts. Similarly the execution of works is to be done through the Panchayati Raj institutions which are again people's elected bodies and voluntary organisations. It is expected that the involvement of the Panchayat bodies will result in mobilisation of the local resources which can be utilised to improve the excess resources and the material content.

[Shri Buta Singh]

A very important question asked by the hon. Members is about the maintenance part of it. And Shri Rawat also questioned the five percent charges, which on administrative grounds the States are taking. They are also taken out of NREP allocations. This is for the administrative expenses at the block, district and panchayat levels.

Maintenance part is very important. I agree with the hon. Members that the State Governments should not be happy only at the creation of assets. They should also take up the maintenance aspect of it. This should not be taken as if this programme is somebody else's programme, about which they are not responsible. If it is not maintained, it gets dilapidated. I am trying to impress upon the Minister Incharge in each State that instead of *kucha* roads or temporary constructions, as far as possible *pucca* constructions should be made so that maintenance becomes very easy for the State Government. But here again I have to tell the hon. Members that maintenance cannot be taken up by the central agencies because the country is so vast. As I was the Minister of Transport, I know that even the maintenance of national highways is the charge and duty of the State Governments. Again I will write to the State Governments and convey the anxiety expressed by the hon. Members.

Shri Rawat wanted to know the allocation made to Uttar Pradesh under the NREP in UP the funds allocated were Rs. 3922 lakhs in the first and second half year of 1984-85. In this foodgrains are also given. About foodgrains I want to make one point. Some

of the States have a tendency to give to the public distribution system the foodgrains which are allocated under this Programme and they are not distributed to the workers who are engaged in this kind of activity. I am sorry to comment that in Uttar Pradesh full utilisation of foodgrains could not take place. But I will be writing to the hon. Chief Minister and the Minister concerned that in case they want more foodgrains, Govt. of India would have no problem. At the moment, we are in an easy position and we can give as much foodgrains as they want.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : My only grouse was that they were getting less than what was due to them.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Do you think any State Government will leave anything which is due to them? As a matter of fact, taking the overall picture, the entire economy and the resources available at our disposal, we are trying to secure as much as we can from the Planning Commission. But I can assure the hon. Members that this scheme is so useful that it will be continued with all the vigour at our command even in the Seventh Five Year Plan. This is what I can say at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 A.M.

18.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday,
May 14, 1985/Vaisakha 24,
1907 (Saka)*