

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Eighth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. III contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

2

LOK SABHA

Monday, March 25, 1985/Chaitra 4, 1907
(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Higher Allocation for Housing in Annual Plans

*161. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to allocate a higher share for "Housing" in the annual plans by redetermining the priority; and

(b) the details thereof ?

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

(a) The need for assigning higher priority for housing has been recognised.

(b) It is not possible to indicate details as the outlays for the Seventh Five Year Plan are yet to be finalised.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am happy that the Minister has recognised the need for a higher outlay in the housing sector. Housing problem is a problem of gigantic proportions. We have to provide houses to lakhs and lakhs of slum-dwellers, the rural houseless, the urban houseless and also people who are landless in the rural areas. I know it is not a central subject; it is a State subject. LIC is giving assistance. Banks are giving assistance. Some of the State governments are also doing it in a large measure. But, in spite of all this, it is a fact that the number of houseless families in the country is on the increase every year. I

would like to know from the Minister whether he has got an estimate of this number of increase of houseless families every year and also the total number of houseless in this country and since the number is on the increase—at the end of the Seventh Plan we will have a large number of houseless people and the problem is of a gigantic magnitude—does he envisage a suitable Plan outlay considering all this projected number of houseless families in the Seventh Plan and has he got a time-bound programme to tackle this gigantic problem ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Yes, housing is a gigantic problem, no doubt, but it does not mean that it can be solved by the Government alone. With regard to the Seventh Five Year Plan, so far from this side is concerned, we have pressed for higher outlays. But I am not yet in a position to say how much money they will allot for this particular sector.

So far as the question of housing shortage in India is concerned, an estimate was made in the year 1981 and according to that estimate, 21 million housing units were needed in India in the year 1981. Out of that 16 million are in rural areas and 5 or 6 million are in urban areas. Whatever the hon. Member has stated no doubt is a very gigantic problem, but you know the Seventh Five Year Plan allocations are not yet out. So I am not in a position to say how much money they will allot. We have asked for more money taking into account all these difficulties. In the Sixth Five Year Plans Rs. 1491 crores were allotted but we are asking for Rs. 8425 crores but how much they will give in the Seventh Five Year Plan I do not know. After that we will see how much problem is solved and how much remains.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : I am happy that the Minister has understood the magnitude of the problem and he is at it. But is he aware that in all the schemes of providing houses for the houseless, there is no scheme to provide house-sites for the landless. Unless there are house-sites, you cannot construct even a hut and especially in States like

Kerala, acquiring house-sites is very difficult because prices of land are very high.

I know it is included in the 20-point programme. Kerala government has asked for special assistance from the Centre for providing house sites to the houseless. I would like to know the reaction of the Central Government to this request. Further, the subsidy you are giving for house construction in the rural areas is only Rs. 500. The Planning Commission has also accepted that this subsidy of Rs. 500 is not enough in the present conditions. Is there any proposal to increase this subsidy?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : In the Sixth Plan direct public sector assistance was provided for housing economically weaker sections of the society. It is not that from the Centre no assistance was given to those persons who had get no land.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : For providing house sites.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : Even for that money is allocated to the States and it is for the States to cater to the needs of these people. Centre cannot go and construct houses in all the States.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN : What about increasing the subsidy limit?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : So far as the question of raising the assistance is concerned it will be considered keeping in view the rise in prices in each field of activity. Your suggestion has been noted and it will be considered.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Sir, in continuation of what has been asked by Prof. Kurien, I would like to say that the question of providing houses to the landless is the most serious problem facing our Kerala State. I talked to the Minister of Housing in Kerala and requested him to chalk out scheme for providing houses to the landless. I was told that no schemes were available in the State or Centre for providing houses to the landless. There are two sections of people in Kerala—people living in slums and the people living in coastal areas. Since it is not possible to provide land I would like that the possibility of building flats for such people be gone into. I would request the hon. Minister to give specific direction to the State government.

MR. SPEAKER : Please be brief and put a pointed question.

SHRI A. CHARLES : Is there any scheme for landless people in the coastal areas?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I have got figures in respect of almost all the States. As far as Kerala is concerned I will pass on the figures to the hon. Member.

SHRI R. P. DAS : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that there are still problems for housing under Housing and Urban Programmes for economically weaker and low income groups. In spite of the implementation of these programmes, the housing problem has become acute in the urban areas, metropolitan cities and down in the district headquarters. I would like to know how much amount has already been spent on these programmes in the current year and how much has been allocated for the following year.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : There are schemes for housing for economically weaker sections, low income group, middle income group, higher income group and the workers engaged in different public undertakings.

SHRI R. P. DAS : I would like to know how much amount has been allotted to HUDCO for housing purposes for the economically weaker sections and low income groups.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : The HUDCO Scheme is mainly for weaker sections. About 80% of the units are meant for weaker sections for which money is allotted and 20% for others.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the proportion of money allotted to the rural people as a whole, and what is the proportion of money out of that allotted for the rural homeless people.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR : I will collect the information and let you have.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that there was shortage of 24 million dwelling units in 1981, out of which 16 million units were required in rural areas. I

would like to ask the hon. Minister whether keeping in view the regional economic imbalances in our country and the poverty of most of the people living in the countryside which is one of the reasons of this regional imbalance, any direction or guidance would be given by the Central Government to State Governments asking them to provide dwelling units to the poor in an equitable manner in rural areas so that regional imbalances could be reduced.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : You are aware of the fact that it has been clearly stated in our 20-point programme that the weakest section of our society should be given help for construction of houses. Similarly in all the States of the country, the highest priority has been given for providing help to Harijans and the people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For the upliftment of such people, some work has been done in your Bihar State and in your area.....

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SHAHI : What you are saying is based on caste consideration where as my question is based on economic consideration. I am asking what the policy of the Government regarding reducing the regional imbalances is.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : This is a question on which all the hon. Members will differ as to what should be the economic base for different people. As we see in the villages, even the poorest man has a hut or shelter to live in. If you want that his hut should be made pucca, then there is no such plan before the Government, but so far as providing the minimum shelter is concerned, we are extending help for that. You have raised the question regarding improvement in the economic condition of the people. You are aware that we are preparing our plans keeping this in view and all our efforts are directed towards that end.

[English]

Shortage of Vanaspati in the Country

*162. **SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :** Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been acute shortage of vanaspati ghee and edible oils in various parts of the country, particularly in the hilly

regions and Adivasi areas in the country;

(b) if so, the names of such places where these articles are not available even through fair price shops; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government for the proper distribution of vanaspati ghee and edible oils to the backward areas and Adivasi areas of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) and (b). No specific instance of shortage of vanaspati and edible oils in the country particularly in the hilly regions and adivasi areas has come to the notice of the Government. Presently, the availability of vanaspati and edible oil is by and large satisfactory throughout the country. However, temporary shortages of localised nature cannot be ruled out.

(c) There is no centralised control on the distribution of vanaspati. However, the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised that they can procure about 30% of vanaspati produced by vanaspati units within their respective jurisdiction for sale through State Government nominees or through Public Distribution System. There being keen competition amongst producers, vanaspati is being pushed to even remote areas of the country. Apart from this, imported oil is being allotted to the State Government/Union Territory Administrations for sale through Fair Price Shops including those in far-flung places in rural areas.

SHRI DHARM PAL SINGH MALIK : May know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal by the Government to set up new units to produce vanaspati ghee or edible oils in cooperatives or private sector, and if so, is there any plan to set up such units in Haryana ?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : We have a policy of giving licences for new units and under the existing policy, priority is given to public sector undertakings as number one, then joint sector undertakings and then to cooperatives. In backward and no industry districts, if these other organisations do not come forward, then private applicants can also be considered.

PROF N. G. RANGA : Licences are

given by whom? Is it by Central Government?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Licences are given by central Government. But, I can not say whether there is any application pending from Haryana.

SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Sir, is it not a fact that when the prices of vanaspati are increased, simultaneously, the price of pure desi ghee is also increased? Has the Government any plan to bring the prices of pure desi ghee under control? At the same time I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what extra steps are being taken by Government to check the illegal marketing of vanaspati ghee or edible oils, especially at the time of festivals like Holi, Diwali, Id, etc.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Sir, Government has no control over the prices of desi ghee and we do not plan to impose any controls. As regards, illegal marketing of vanaspati during festival season, I have not been able to understand the question of the hon. Member. There is no illegal marketing as such. Marketing is done under regulations through fair price shops as also through private agencies that the manufacturers appoint. During festival season, we try to ensure that there is sufficient availability in the market for the consumers.

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister why vanaspati is not available at retail shops at fair prices.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Where?

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE : Every where in the country.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : There are more than three lakh fair price shops through which edible oils are distributed in our public distribution system and unless I know where the shortages have occurred, I will not be in a position to answer.

The prices of edible oils in the public distribution system are fixed and prices of vanaspati are regulated through voluntary agreement between Government and the manufacturers. If there is any complaint of over-charging of prices, then action is taken

against the dealers. The prices are printed on the packages and the consumers know at what price Government has allowed these things to be sold. Therefore, I cannot say whether there is any general complaint, as regard over-charging of edible oils that we import and distribute through the public distribution system.

There is one correction that I would like to make. I have stated that cooperatives would take the third place. But now I have been informed by my Ministry that cooperatives are second in priority for licensing of new units.

SHRI D. B. PATIL : it has been stated in the reply that the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations have been advised that they can procure 30% of vanaspati produced by vanaspati units within their respective jurisdiction for sale through Government nominees or through Public Distribution System. So, I would like to know the names of the State which have availed of this facility. There is a provision of 30 per cent purchase of the produce in the jurisdiction of the States. Has any State availed of this facility; if so to what extent?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : I am not able to reply off-hand to this question. The hon. Member might be asked to give a separate notice.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ. : The hon. Minister has said that as of now government agencies and cooperatives will be given licences. But he has said if in backward regions the government does not come forward or the cooperatives do not come forward, then the private parties will be considered for granting licences. In Jammu, there are—this is my information—four parties which have established their vanaspati units. From Kashmir, there are already six applications pending before the Ministry and not one of them has been considered for granting licences; and Kashmir has a very special case for establishment of a unit in Srinagar or any other part because our road, by and large, is a fair-weather road. When it gets closed, people of Kashmir are put to a lot of trouble. Will be consider granting of licences to one or two parties in Kashmir Valley so that this scarcity is removed?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : All appli-

cations are considered on merit by the Licensing Committee set up by the Ministry of Industry. I am not in a position to say yes or no to any request for a new licence.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Unless the Ministry of Food clears the application, a licence cannot be granted by the Ministry of Commerce.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can write to him separately.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has not answered my point. That is why we face a great difficulty.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI : I would like to know from the hon. Minister the quota of vanaspati fixed separately for V.I.Ps. in the Ganesh Floor Mills, which is an undertaking of the Central Government, along with the names of such VIPs as there is black marketing of Rs. 30 to 40 per tin of vanaspati. I would also like to know how the distribution of this quota is made as the benefit of this quota accretes only to the quotaholders and not to the common people.

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : A separate notice is required. With regard to another question, I would like to clarify. At that time, I did not have the information. With regard to 30 per cent which the State Governments can acquire from the manufacturers in their jurisdiction, no State has so far availed of this facility.

SHRI BHATTAM SREERAMAMURTHY : There is a sudden and steep rise in prices of vanaspati in recent days. Is the government not aware of it or don't they contemplate taking some action about it? As the Minister just now said there is no proposal for introducing any control about it, is it the assurance for the manufacturers or will they take some steps to safeguard the interest of the common consumers?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : Vanaspati prices are more or less controlled under a voluntary agreement, as I stated. What I said earlier with regard to government having intention to control prices was with regard to *desi* ghee and not vanaspati. The price of vanaspati for each pack recently had to be raised on account of increase in excise duty and also in the budget from 5 per cent to 10 per cent. As a result of that, there has been a

slight increase.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has just mentioned that many State Governments are not availing themselves of the facilities extended by the Central Government. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will issue directions to every State Government in this respect.

Secondly, in some tribal areas, where power houses are being set up or work on some other development complexes is going on, there is no proper arrangement for the supply of vanaspati with the result that the poor workers and the tribals have to pay more for it. Taking this in to consideration, will a country-wide survey be undertaken to identify the pockets facing shortage of vanaspati and will the hon. Minister issue directives to the State Governments to ensure that there is no shortage of vanaspati in those pockets? Would the hon. Minister give an assurance in this regard here?

RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : It is a suggestion. But this suggestion has already been acted upon, when we provided this facility to the States. If they do not find it fit to avail of then the Central Government cannot do anything about it.

[English]

Ban on New Bengali Film for Chitramala

*163. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :
SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

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

(a) the reasons behind the ban on new Bengali films for Chitramala programme whereas the Hindi films would be telecast in Chitrahhar Programme; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to telecast new films in the Chitramala Programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). The 'Chitramala' programme of Doordarshan consists of song and dance sequences from feature films in various regio-

nal languages, including Bengali. The 'Chitrah' programmes consist of song and dance sequences from Hindi feature films only. Sequences from new feature films, including those in Bengali, are accommodated in 'Chitramala' programme, provided such films are made available to Doordarshan by parties holding exhibition rights of such films.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Nobody can deny that the standard of an average Bengali film is much better than that of an average Hindi film.

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA : You cannot say so.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : 'Average' I said. Films by Satyajit Ray and Mrinal Sen can be mentioned. Have you heard of Satyajit Ray's name, Mr. Panika? Yet, Bengali films do not get wide market because it is a regional language and due to the so-called tastes of the audience. And, in view of that, if the Government impose any condition like exhibition rights it would not be possible for the Bangali films to compete with Hindi films. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government would consider telecasting Bengali films without any conditions, as before.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : There is no ban, there is no condition. The only condition is that the person holding the exhibition rights should come forward. Unless they offer, we cannot decide which film to be shown or which not to be shown.

For the information of the hon. Member, I may add that no injustice is done to Bengali because last year, in 1984, the total number of Hindi films shown in Chitramala was 34 and extracts from 33 Bangali films have been shown, only one less.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether, for the last three years the National telecasting frequency of Bangali songs by poets like Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam have been reduced largely, if so the reasons thereof and whether—this year being the five hundredth birth centenary of Lord Chaitanya—the Government would consider immediately telecasting his film and also his songs?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : I may state and take this opportunity to say that we have drawn up a calendar of the year what has been on 10th of May, what has been on 11th of May, i.e. based on births and death anniversaries of important people and other important events. And accordingly, the programmes are arranged. Since he has mentioned about Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and a film on him, certainly we will try to adjust it during the year.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : The Government has taken a decision to wind up the Regional Film Division Office at Calcutta and transfer all film production equipment installed at Calcutta to Bombay. There is a widespread protestation all over West Bengal against this decision of the Government. In view of that, will the Government re-think, consider and give up the proposal of shifting the Regional Film Division Office from Calcutta to Bombay?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Strictly speaking, this question does not arise out of the main question. Nevertheless, I would like to state that this problem had been brought to my notice by two Members—Mr. Sen and Mr. Priya Ranjan Das Munsi. I had some discussion with some representatives in Calcutta. I have fixed a meeting with officers tomorrow to consider what is to be done.

SHRI SRIHARI RAO : On what basis does not Government screen the language pictures on TV and in Chitramala? Is it based on population or any other thing? How many pictures have been shown on TV from 1-1-84 to 21-12-84?

SHRI V. N. GADGIL : Since there is a large number of languages and the time available to us for showing Chitramala is limited, the system followed is on the basis of rotation. Secondly, for Chitramala, the selection is made by seven different centres where local languages are spoken i.e. Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Hyderabad, Bangalore and Jullundur. They select a film in local language and recommend to us. The basis for selection is availability of print, continued popularity of the song, entertainment and thematic value and suitability for family viewing. On this basis the films are selected by the local stations. We accept those recommendations and they are shown on rotation basis.

House Building Loan to Central Government Employees

(1)	(2)
1982-83	32.33
1983-84	36.29
1984-85	45.00
1985-86	56.00

*164 SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise quantum of house-building loan sanctioned to the officers and employees of Central Government during the period 1980-84;

(b) the rate of interest charged on such loans from them;

(c) the rate of interest being charged on loans being given to the employees of public sector corporations under the charge of his Ministry;

(d) whether any assessment has been made from the annual property statements of officers and employees to find out how many of them own houses but live in Government accommodation; and

(e) how Government propose to ensure that such officers and employees do not enjoy the three-fold benefit of getting loans on low rate of interest, of getting fabulous rents for their houses and of living in Government accommodation paying only nominal lease charges ?

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

(a) Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)
(1)	(2)
1980-81	30.56
1981-82	30.87

Statement

Slabs or rent from owned houses	Rate of Licence fee
(i) Rent upto Rs. 3,000 per month.	Standard/pooled licence fee under F.R. 45-A or 10 per cent of emoluments, whichever is less.
(ii) Rent exceeding Rs. 3,000 per month but upto Rs. 5,000 p.m.	Twice the standard/pooled licence fee under F.R. 45-A or 20 per cent of emoluments, whichever is less.
(iii) Rent exceeding Rs. 5,000 p.m.	Thrice the standard/pooled licence fee under F.R. 45-A or 30 per cent of emoluments, whichever is less.

(b) The existing net rates of interest are 7% per annum for the first Rs. 25,000; 8½% per annum for the next Rs. 25,000; 10½% per annum for the next Rs. 25,000 and 12% per annum for any amount beyond Rs. 75,000 upto Rs. 1,25,000 (maximum limit of House Building Advance).

(c) The Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. which follows the Central Government House Building Advance Scheme, has adopted the same rates of interest.

(d) No, Sir.

The forms of the property statements prescribed under the rules do not contain any column for information about the Government accommodation allotted to the officials. Moreover, these statements are being submitted in the regular course by Group A and B officers only.

(e) Officers who own houses at or near station of their posting and are allotted Government accommodation are liable to pay licence fee at higher rates. The details are contained in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my intention behind asking this question is to avoid double benefit being enjoyed by the Government employees. On the one hand they are getting loans from the Government at concessional rates of interest for constructing their own houses and on the other hand they are also enjoying the benefit of Government accommodation being allotted to them at very concessional rate. It is in this respect only that I wanted to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have made any assessment or conducted any enquiry over the issue of enjoyment of both the benefits by Government servants, that is, availing of the loan facility at concessional rate for construction of their own houses and also the occupation of Government accommodation. It was in this connection only that I asked part (d) of my question but the Minister has conveniently given a negative reply to this. I would, therefore, like to know whether the Government is aware of this and whether they propose to appoint a committee to go into this matter and to find out as to how many officers of the Government, right from the level of Secretaries down below to the level of Joint Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries, who have got loans from the Government for construction of their houses in the respective places of their posting, are enjoying Government accommodation even after the construction of their own houses.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : In the case of those Government officers who have got loan from the Government and have constructed their own houses but are living in Government accommodation, there are three different categories of rent that they have to pay. The normal rent payable is ten per cent of the emoluments but in the case of those who have got their own house and that house fetches them a monthly rent between Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, they have to pay 20 per cent instead of 10 per cent, for the Government accommodation occupied by them. In case the rent exceeds Rs. 5,000, the Government officer has to pay three times the normal rent for the Government accommodation he is occupying.

So far as the question of conducting a general survey is concerned, I think the number of such officers is not so large.....
(Interruption).

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : What

about the officers who have got their own houses but are still living in Government quarters ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : That is why I told you that there are three different categories. Those officers who are living in Government accommodation but who have constructed their own house and that house brings them a rent of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000, have to pay twice the normal rent and if the rent they are getting is more than Rs. 5,000 they have to pay three times the normal rent.

The number of officers who are paying normal licence fee i.e. income from the house is Rs. 1,000 per month or less is as follows : Type A—170; Type B—437; Type C—1128; Type D—453; Type E—61; Total 2249. The number of officers who are paying half market rate of licence fee, that is, income from the house is more than Rs. 1,000 but not more than Rs. 2,000 are as follows : Type A—nil; Type B—nil; Type C—8; Type D—16; Type E—29; Type E1—15. The number of officers who are paying market rate of licence fee, that is, income from the house is more than Rs. 2,000 p.m. is as follows : Type A—nil; Type B—nil; Type C—nil; Type D and E—52.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : I am not at all satisfied with what the hon. Minister has stated in answer to my question. I know the delicacy of the Minister in answering this question. I am sorry, to make this comment. This is the third time I am representing the Lok Sabha and repeating this question. During the last two occasions I raised it, unfortunately, it was treated as Unstarred; this is the first time it has become a Starred Question. I would like to know whether the hon. Minister will come forward and say that once a Government servant gets a loan for the construction of a house at a lower rate of interest, he would not be allowed to let out his house and reside in the Government quarters. It is meaningless to refer to licence fee in this context. I want a specific answer from the hon. Minister whether the Government will come forward and say that they are going to prohibit the letting out of their houses by those Government officers who have got loans from the Government for the construction of their houses in the station in which they have been posted.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Government is not hiding anything. Prior to 1977, the scheme was that the Government servants who have got their own houses have to live in them. In the year 1977 this rule was changed . . . (*interruptions*) Whether it was the Janata Government, Congress Government, whatever it is, the rule was changed in 1977. Now if a Government servant has got his own house and if he lives in a Government quarters, he has to pay more as house rent than he would have paid, if he had no house of his own . . . (*interruptions*)

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Part (e) of my question reads :

“how Government propose to ensure that such officers and employees do not enjoy the three-fold benefit of getting loan on low rate of interest, of getting fabulous rents for their houses and of living in Government accommodation paying only nominal lease charges ?”

The Minister has stated that the lease charges which they have to pay will be 20 per cent or 30 per cent. That is a very meagre amount. I know that some of the Secretaries have let out their houses to Embassies and they are getting fabulous amounts as rent.

Will the Government come out with an open statement that they are going to prohibit this ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister has stated that a higher rent will be collected from those Government servants owning houses.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : I have already answered the question. Prior to 1977, the scheme was that the Government servants who have got their own houses will have to live there. This rule was changed in the year 1977. We are following that rule.... (*interruptions*) If any proposal is given by my hon. friend, the Government will look in to it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister the criteria for giving loans to the employees and whether the Adivasis and Harijans are given some concessions. Many people have no

house to live in whereas there are people who have houses here and at other places also. Will the Government impose restrictions in this regard ?

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Government are of the view that there should not be any restriction on the number of houses to be constructed by an individual because this will solve housing problem.

[*English*]

When Government are not going to construct so many houses, if other persons are coming forward, then they should construct the houses.

[*Translation*]

Tomorrow, the Members can say met if people having black money construct houses, Government will not take any note of it. Please give your views for or against it.

[*English*]

Government will consider all those things.

[*Translation*]

SH RIGIRDHARI LAL VYAS : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government has looked into the fact whether the officials, who have taken loan from the Government, have constructed houses whose valuation is more than the amount of loan and the total amount spent is not commensurate with their income. I would like to know whether Government has ascertained the source of this additional amount spent.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : This question does not arise. I require a separate notice for this.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS : The main question is :

[*English*]

Whether any assessment has been made from the annual property statement of the officers and employees to find out how many of them own houses but live in Government accommodation,

[*Translation*]

My question is, therefore, relevant.

SHRI ABDUL GHAFUOR : Making an assessment is not the work of our department. We, of course, ascertain whether the house has been actually constructed or not.

[*English*]

Chemical Examination of Pesticides

*165. **PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ** : Will The Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether chemical examination of pesticides supplied by various agencies to the States is being done by his Ministry; and

(b) if so, whether Government have brought out a report on the brands which are useful or effective for various species of fruits in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. Most of the State Governments have their own pesticides testing laboratories and can test the samples of materials purchased by them. The Ministry has been earmarking testing in capacity in favour of States/Union Territories not having the same of having inadequate capacity.

(b) No, Sir. However, the compendia on the approved usages of pesticides registered based on chemical/common name under the Insecticides Act, 1968 against pests and diseases of agricultural crops including fruits have already been brought out.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : I do not feel satisfied with the Minister's answer. Rather the hon. Minister has raised a larger question. In response to my question whether the Ministry of Agriculture does the chemical examination of pesticides supplied by various agencies, the Minister has said that the Ministry does not arrange chemical examination of pesticides. He says that most of the State Governments have their own pesticide testing laboratories. It seems rather funny that the Union

Minister of Agriculture does not consider it advisable to have examination of pesticides through a reliable agency. Therefore, there is a lot of adulteration in various brands of pesticides and scab in orchards in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh has gone on unchecked. But the most important thing is the health of the people. In view of gas tragedy in Bhopal, will not the Ministry of Agriculture go into the question of production of pesticides and have the examination of pesticides done centrally? That is my question.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : My answer to both the parts (a) and (b) of the question was precise. I do not know how the hon. Member can find it controversial, because I said there is no provision of it with the Government of India. But when we introduce any pesticide or insecticide, it has to be brought under the Schedule of the Act operating. The Act that I mentioned in the main part of my answer is Insecticides Act 1968. The first step of introduction of insecticides in the country is to bring it in to the Schedule of the Insecticides Act so as to make it within the purview of the act.

This is done by the Central Government in the Ministry of Agriculture on the recommendations of the Central Insecticides Board constituted under the Act under the chairmanship of the Director General of Health Services, Government of India. Then, Sir, the Board before recommending inclusion of that particular agro-chemical in the Schedule, considers the merits of each chemical on the basis of information supplied by the manufacturer or the supplier. This is how an insecticide is included in the Schedule. And then, the application goes before the Registration Committee which is also under the Ministry of Agriculture, Government of India. And then, the Registration Committee after going into various conditions mentioned in the Rule itself, registers the particular insecticide or pesticide and after that, it is being allowed to be distributed or to be used by the farmers.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : Sir, the production of these pesticides is very vital to the agricultural industry. After the Bhopal tragedy, the Ministry should have risen to the occasion and examined this

question. They have not done. Sir, I raise this question. Will the Minister come forward with an amendment to the Insecticides Act of 1968 to provide for chemical examination of insecticides by the Union Agriculture Ministry, as also to regulate distribution of these pesticides. There is a lot of corruption. Adulteration brings in scab diseases. There is a lot of corruption in fixing agencies. As is alleged, Agriculture Ministers in various States, in organising these agencies, get lot of money. In my own State, it is the sons of a Minister who get these agencies. Does the Minister have latest information on that?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, this Act is implemented by the respective States and they are authorised to make sample survey. They have their own laboratories. In the Central Government, under section 16 of the Insecticides Act have set up a Central we have two insecticides laboratory at Faridabad with a Branch each at Central Plant Protection Training Institute, Hyderabad and the Quarantine Fumigation Station, Bombay. The Central laboratory is extending facility for the analysis of the insecticide samples received from the State authorities under the earmarking system.

Similarly, the States have their own testing laboratories which test the insecticides or pesticides supplied to the farmers. Wherever cases of any malpractices detected, proceedings are launched, the people are booked and the punishment is awarded.

About this particular case of Jammu and Kashmir, if the hon. Member can send me an instance, we can have it looked into.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : In view of the widespread adulteration of pesticides and also in view of the fact that agencies of the pesticides belong to the persons from the families of VIPs, will the Government agree for double examination of these chemicals by instituting its own machinery? Does the Minister know that** of Jammu and Kashmir also has the agency of pesticides?

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I am sorry, the individual cases cannot be thrown at us like this. But as I said,

wherever any malpractice is detected, action is taken under the Act and the person is booked.

I have the figures with me . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Hon. Members, I want to make an observation. Making reference to any person in this manner is a sort of allegation, I think. Therefore, this part will not go on record.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I did not make any allegation. I made an enquiry.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Even mentioning name for telling this sort of thing is more or less an allegation.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I made an enquiry. Let him deny.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You are mentioning the specific something specific and this is a sort of allegation.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : It is not an allegation. He want to know the fact. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BUTA SINGH : Sir, I was giving you the instance. In 1983-84 (prosecution was launched) in Andhra Pradesh in 40 cases; in Haryana in 40 cases; in Karnataka in 3 cases; in Maharashtra in 14 cases; In Punjab in 11 cases; in Rajasthan in 25 cases; in Tamil Nadu in 43 cases; and in Uttar Pradesh in 23 cases. In all, 199 cases were instituted in the year 1983-84 on the charges of reportedly having supplied the misbranded pesticides or insecticides.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : In view of the fact that adulteration is going on a large scale and the farmers are cheated to the extent of Rupees Hundreds of crores in the matter of pesticides, will the hon. Minister take some more steps to prevent adulteration in addition to the steps or the methods which he has already announced?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can ask him afterwards. The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS OF QUESTIONS

[English]

Revision of Minimum Wages of Agricultural Labour

*166. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have advised the State Governments to get minimum wages for agricultural labour revised periodically;

(b) if so, in how many States are these wages rates due for revision; and

(c) whether the Central Government also monitor implementation of minimum wages particularly in the farm sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The States of Jammu & Kashmir and Sikkim and Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Lakshwadweep have yet to fix wages for agricultural workers under the Minimum Wages Act. All the other 26 State Governments/Union Territories Administrations, which initially fixed minimum rates of wages in the employment in agriculture, have revised them at least once since 1980; some of them have done so even more than once. A statement of prevailing rates is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library see No. LT-640/85]

(c) Yes, Sir.

Transmission Range of Transmission Centres

*167. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of new Transmission Centres opened under Crash Programme from June to October, 1984 and at what cost;

(b) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Ministry that most of the stations are having poor transmission range and do not cover the specified area due to

poor quality material used and imperfect installation of towers; and

(c) whether Transmitting Centre at Kulu in Himachal Pradesh covers range of One Km. only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) The number of new transmitters inaugurated from June to October, 1984 was 117. The total cost involved was about Rs. 52 crores.

(b) Generally, the transmitters are providing satisfactory coverage as expected. Transmission of TV signals takes place under line-of-sight conditions and is affected by obstructions like intervening hills, etc. There are no complaints of poor quality of material used or imperfect installation of towers.

(c) Low power transmitter at Kulu provides effective service to the town. It, however, does not cover the surrounding areas, as the transmitter is located in the valley. It has been decided to shift the transmitter to a new suitable site so as to provide wider coverage.

Expansion of IRDP during Seventh Plan Period

*168. SHRI B. V. DESAI :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI :

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

(a) whether the Integrated Rural Development Programme is proposed to be expanded vastly in the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, whether the outlay for 1985-86 has been more than doubled;

(c) details of the schemes that will be undertaken during 1985-86 under this programme; and

(d) the total amount earmarked for this programme in the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (d), The VIIth Five Year Plan has not yet been finalised.

The Central Government's budget for 1985-86 proposes a sum of Rs. 214.50 crores for Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP). This is more or less at the same level as the current year and will be enhanced later, if required.

The schemes to be undertaken during 1985-86 will continue to provide for income generating assets to the identified families and strengthening of infrastructure necessary for better utilisation of these assets.

Poverty amongst Fishermen

*169. SHRI AJOY BISWAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the cases of perennial poverty of fishermen and constraints faced by them in increasing fish production through mechanisation; and

(b) if so, steps Government have taken in this regard and the future schemes of Government for uplifting the economic condition of the fishermen ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Fishermen in the traditional Marine Fisheries Sector are recognised as among the economically weaker sections in the country. The State and Central/Union Territory Governments have, therefore, been following a policy of supporting this Sector through a number of production-oriented and welfare programmes aimed at uplifting the economic condition of the fishermen community. Some of the important programmes in this regard are :

- (i) supply of essential fishery requisites on subsidy/loan basis;
- (ii) subsidy on outboard motors, in-board engines and mechanised boats;
- (iii) loan facilities for acquisition of mechanised boats;
- (iv) training programmes for fishermen;
- (v) support for production, marketing,

processing, storage etc. through Cooperatives;

- (vi) development of small landing and berthing facilities along the coasts for traditional and small mechanised boats;
- (vii) brackishwater fish/prawn farming in Maritime States on area development basis;
- (viii) legislation to demarcate areas of operation for traditional boats, small mechanised boats and large fishing vessels; and
- (ix) welfare schemes such as Group Insurance, Techno-socio-economic survey and National Welfare Fund for Fishermen.

The future schemes for the VIIth Plan period are not yet finalised.

Financial Assistance for Improving Water Supply in Bangalore

*170. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Karnataka Government has submitted a proposal seeking financial assistance for Cauvery III Stage scheme to improve the water supply position in Bangalore city; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon ?

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

(b) The Government of Karnataka proposes to take up the Cauvery water supply scheme Stage III with World Bank assistance. This is estimated to cost Rs. 2400 million. The proposal has been examined in the Ministry and found technically feasible. The Ministry of Irrigation have made certain observations regarding the need for concurrence of the basin States for any new use of Cauvery waters. The Government of Karnataka have been addressed on these issues. They have been requested to sort out the issues with the Ministry of Irrigation.

Construction of a sector of Mahendra Raj Marg by C. P. W. D. in Nepal

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

(a) whether the M. R. M. Circle of C.P.W.D. is constructing a sector of Mahendra Raj Marg in Nepal;

(b) if so, the total mileage so far constructed, the balance which remains to be constructed and the period during which the project is expected to be completed;

(c) whether the Ministries of Works and Housing and External Affairs entered into an agreement with the representatives of the workers on 9 June, 1983 that all workers on becoming surplus would be offered appointment in C.P.W.D. in India; and

(d) if so, the number of workers according to each category of post who have become surplus and have been offered appointment in India according to para 7(v) of the agreement and the number of workers who have accepted the offer ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) total mileage so far constructed - 288.293 Km.

(ii) the balance which remains to be constructed - 14.207 Km.

(iii) the project is expected to be completed by March, 1985.

(c) An agreement was entered into with the representatives of the workers which while providing for absorption of surplus workers also *Inter alis* provides for payment of retrenchment compensation to workers who do not get absorbed in India.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

Unauthorised occupation of Government land in front of Nirman Vihar

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

(a) whether a large area of DDA/ Government land has been unauthorisedly occupied by many persons in front of Nirman Vihar of Patpar Ganj Road and multi-storeyed buildings have been put up and used for business purpose; and

(b) the action taken by Government to prevent occupation of these lands and also against the present occupants ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) :
(a) and (b). An area measuring about 3 acres on West of Patpar Ganj Road which was included in the land allotted to Ministry of Works and Housing Co-operative House Building Society is under unauthorised construction. The DDA has reported that most of these unauthorised constructions were put up prior to 1977 and are, therefore, being considered for regularisation in accordance with the Government policy for regularisation of unauthorised colonies. Only four fresh unauthorised constructions have taken place on Patpar Ganj Road during 1984 and notices to the persons concerned have been issued by the DDA, under Section 31(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957.

Setting up of Pest and Disease Surveillance Centres

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

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up pest and disease surveillance centres in the country during the Seventh Plan;

(b) if so, the name of the States where such pest and disease surveillance centres are proposed to be set up;

(c) the names of districts identified in those States; and

(d) the criteria fixed for the opening of pest and disease surveillance centres ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to set up 20 Central Plant Protection-cum-Surveillance Stations and five Co-ordinating Regional Stations in

addition to the strengthening of existing 19 Central Surveillance and 13 Central Plant Protection Stations.

(b) and (c). The names of the States and districts where these Stations will be set up are to be finalised after the approval of financial outlays/scheme by the Planning Commission and others concerned for the Seventh Plan period.

(d) The criteria for opening of Central Pest and Disease Surveillance Stations are :—

- (i) Areas prone to pest/disease incidence are given precedence.
- (ii) The dry land, tribal and backward areas which are not covered under the Surveillance programme of the State Governments; and
- (iii) Recommendations of the State Governments.

Food Production *VIS-A-VIS* Population Growth

*174. SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of growth of food production *vis-a-vis* population growth;

(b) if food production is higher, what are the causes of decline in per capita availability of foodgrains in the country; and

(c) steps proposed to be taken to bring a balance between the two ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The compound growth rates in foodgrains production and their net availability during the period 1970-71 to 1983-84 work out to 2.64 and 2.46 per cent per annum respectively. As compared to this, the annual growth rate in population during the same period is estimated at 2.27 per cent. This clearly shows that the rates of growth of foodgrains production and their net availability are higher than the rate of growth of population.

It may, however, be added that a

further rise in the per capita availability of foodgrains is envisaged through increasing the country's production and productivity of various crops like rice, wheat, other cereals and pulses. Strategies for further increasing the production and productivity of foodgrains during the Seventh Five Year Plan include timely supply of critical inputs such as irrigation, fertilisers, HYV seeds, plant protection, etc. Appropriate area specific programmes, remunerative prices to farmers for their produce, easy availability of credit, research support and transfer of technology, etc. are also being provided.

Parliament Session in South

*175. SHRI AMARSINGH RATHAWA : SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the latest position in regard to holding a Parliament session in South; and

(b) if it is not possible to hold a session in South whether Government will consider to hold it in Western Region, particularly in Gujarat in Gandhinagar ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : (a) and (b). At present the Government is not thinking to hold any Parliament Session outside Delhi.

Production of Sugarcane in Maharashtra

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

(a) whether during the last two years the production of sugarcane in Maharashtra has been registering a decline;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial measures Government are likely to introduce to check this declining trend, particularly when Maharashtra is the premier sugar producing State of our country and it is likely so affect her national economy too ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Sugarcane production in Maharashtra during 1982-83 was 313.6 lakh tonnes as against 287.8 lakh tonnes in 1981-82. During 1983-84, the production was 265.5 lakh tonnes.

(c) Climatic conditions have been primarily responsible for shortfall in production during 1983-84. Sugarcane development programmes are undertaken by the State Government. In addition to other steps, the Maharashtra Government have been advising the cooperative sugar factories to develop cane in their respective areas. Similarly, efforts are being made for the development of cane in other factory areas.

Intensive sugarcane development measures advocated include :

- (a) production and distribution of quality seed.
- (b) demonstration of improved practices of cane cultivation both for plant and ratoon cane.
- (c) plant protection measures.
- (d) training of cane development workers.
- (e) construction of link roads.

[*Translation*]

Increase in the Income of Persons Living below Poverty Line

*177. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of increase in the income of persons living below poverty line during the Sixth Five Year Plan as a result of Integrated Rural Development Programme being operated in the country;

(b) whether the increase is in consonance with the targets laid; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the deficiency ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Under the Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), against a target of assisting 15 million households below the poverty line in the VIth Plan, up to January 1985, 15.4 million families had already been assisted.

The impact of the programme in terms of increase in the income would be available when the evaluation report on IRDP, under preparation by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission will be out.

[*English*]

Production and Import of Chemical Fertilizers

*178. SHRI N.V. RATNAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the chemical fertilize produced in the country and imported from other countries during each of the last three years; and

(b) the method of distribution of such chemical fertilizers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) The fertilizers are made available to the farmers, through the Institutional and Cooperative agencies of the States and through the private dealers net work of manufacturers and distributors, against the allocations made by the Central Government to each State/Union Territory/Commodity Boards

Statement

Indigenous Production and Import of Chemical Fertilizers

(In Lakh Tonnes Of Nutrients)

Year	Indigenous Production			Import		
	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash	Nitrogen	Phosphorous	Potash
1981-82	31.44	9.49	—	10.54	3.43	6.44
1982-83	34.24	9.80	—	4.25	0.63	6.44
1983-84	34.85	10.48	—	6.56	1.43	5.56

Implementation of Land Consolidation Programme in Orissa

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

(a) whether Government are aware that the problem of fragmentation of agricultural holding is very acute in Orissa;

(b) if so, the assistance extended by the Centre to help the State Government to implement the Consolidation Programmes in that State during each of the last three years; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken for the successful working of land consolidation scheme in Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No separate assistance for the consolidation of holding scheme has been provided during the last three years under the plan. The consolidation of holding scheme, being a plan scheme of the State, has been financed out of overall plan assistance given to the State.

2. The actual expenditure on the consolidation of holding scheme under the State Plan has been as follows :—

Year	Expenditure (in lakh Rs.)
1981-82	519.61
1982-83	500.00
1983-84	477.37

The provision during 1984-85 is Rs. 490 lakhs.

3. Besides the regular programme of consolidation, consolidation of 2,03,642 hectares has also been done till August, 1983 under the Orissa Irrigation Project, Phase-I (International Development Association assisted). This area was in the major commands of Mahanadi Delta Stage-I, Stage-II, Heerakud and Salandi. The details of expenditure on consolidation are not available. However, the entire credit of US \$ 58.00 million was fully drawn by October, 1983 for the irrigation project. As a follow-up to the phase-I of the project, agreement for credit assistance of US \$ 105.00 millions was signed on 16.9.1983. It is expected that the entire credit would be drawn by 31.12.1987. As on 31.12.1984, credit of US \$ 18.896 millions has been utilized. This Phase-II provides for consolidation of about 1,60,000 hectares of irrigated land located in the Heerakud, Salandi and Mohanadi Delta system. The programme was taken up from October, 1983 to be completed within our years, i.e., upto 1986-87 at the rate of 40,000 hectares per year.

4. In case of externally aided project being implemented by the State, Government of India (Department of Expenditure) provides additional central assistance to the States on the basis of 70% of the aid disbursed. However, the additional central assistance is released for the project as a whole, of which consolidation scheme is only one component. Separate figures for consolidation scheme would, therefore, not be available.

5. Since it is essentially a State Plan Scheme, details would only be available with the State Government.

Financial Assistance by HUDCO to Baroda Municipal Corporation

*180. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance provided by HUDCO to the Baroda Municipal Corporation during the last 2 years for various housing schemes for weaker sections, scheme-wise;

(b) the amount of financial assistance proposed to be provided to Baroda Municipal Corporation during the financial year 1985-86; and

(c) details of financial assistance asked for by the Baroda Municipal Corporation,

scheme-wise and the number of houses built or proposed to be built for weaker sections of the people ?

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

(a) No housing scheme has been submitted by the Baroda Municipal Corporation to HUDCO during the last two years.

(b) The scheme for the year 1985-86 as and when received from the Baroda Municipal Corporation will be considered for financing by HUDCO.

(c) The details of the housing schemes of Baroda Municipal Corporation sanctioned by HUDCO upto the year 1981 are contained in the attached statement.

Statement

Details of Schemes sanctioned to Baroda Municipal Corporation as on 15-3-1985

S. No.	Date of Sanction	Name of Scheme	Project Cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Loan Amount	Contents	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	31.7.72	Tulsivadi Housing Scheme Ph-I, Baroda.	10.84	6.373	120 EWS 10 Oth.	Scheme Completed.
2.	15.1.73	MIG Housing Colony at Budhadav, Baroda.	71.97	59.40	204 MIG 16 Oth.	Scheme Completed.
3.	27.9.73	EWS Housing at Tulsivadi, Baroda Ph-II.	4.99	3.228	70 EWS	Scheme Completed.
4.	22.11.73	EWS and LIG Housing at Tarsali Baroda Ph-I	79.915	64.09	232 EWS 352 LIG	Scheme Completed.
5.	19.22.74	EWS and LIG Housing Scheme Ph-II Tarsali, Baroda	113.33	91.53	298 EWS 332 LIG 32 Oth.	Scheme Completed.
6.	25.11.75	Harni Housing Scheme, Baroda	99.47	32.96	344 EWS 300 LIG 42 MIG	Scheme Completed.
7.	30.3.76	Housing Scheme at Tarsali Ph-III Baroda	47.43	37.26	257 LIG 12 Oth.	Scheme Completed.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	30.11.76	Low Cost Housing Competition Scheme Baroda.	11.83	9.73	9 Oth. 200 EWS	Scheme Completed.
9.	16.2.77	LIG Houses in Tarsali Housing Scheme Ph-IV Baroda.	120.24	92.85	668 LIG	Scheme Completed.
10.	16.2.77	LIG Houses under Urban Development Scheme of dist. Centre Akota, Baroda	54.00	41.70	300 LIG	Scheme Withdrawn by the Corporation
11.	4.6.81	50 MIG II Housing at Tandelja Baroda II	14.69	10.50	50 MIG. II	30 Units in progress
12.	4.6.81	60 MIG/Housing at Tandelja, Baroda	16.35	11.84	60 MIG. II	All units in progress
13.	4.6.81	LIG Housing at Tandelja	19.32	15.08	126 LIG	All units in progress
14.	12.6.81	MIG Housing at Harni, Baroda	33.31	24.32	108 MIG 1 community Hall	All units in progress

Relief to the Workers of Closed and Lock-out Units in the Country

852. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to give relief to the workers of closed and lock-out industrial units/mills/factories in the country;

(b) if so, when and the salient features of the said scheme or proposal;

(c) steps so far taken by Government in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR : (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (d). Suggestions have been made from time to time for introducing a scheme providing insurance cover to workers during lockouts and closures. As

this is a major policy matter and my require involvement of both the workers and the employers, it will require detailed examination in consultation with the interests concerned.

Setting up of New Agriculture Universities

853. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up new agriculture universities in the country;

(b) if so, when and names of those places; and

(c) progress made so far in this regard and details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. There is no proposal to setup any more State Agricultural Universities in the country. However, the Government is considering the possibility of setting up a Central Agricultural University in the North Eastern Hill Region.

(b) The location of the Central Agricultural University in the North Eastern Hill Region has not yet been decided.

(c) A draft Project proposal set-up a Central Agricultural University in the North Eastern Hill Region, for consideration by the various Government agencies, is under preparation.

Deterioration in Quality of Soft Drinks in Delhi

854. SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the quality of Campa Cola and other coloured drinks of soft variety in Delhi has gone down considerably in the recent past; and

(b) if so, remedial measures taken by Government to ensure manufacture of good quality aerated water especially by units situated in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Analysis of samples carried out in the Food Analysis Laboratory of the Department of Food during 1984-85 does not indicate deterioration

in the general quality of Campa Cola and other aerated drinks being sold in Delhi. Samples of the various soft drinks are taken and analysed from time to time and appropriate action taken wherever necessary to ensure that the products conform to the standards laid down.

[Translation]

Subsidy for Installation of Tube-Wells

855. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are giving subsidy for installing tube-wells for irrigation;

(b) if so, the percentage of subsidy being given to different categories of peasants; and

(c) the time taken in granting subsidy from the date of sanction of loan by a bank and the start of irrigation work from the tube-wells ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Subsidy is given to Small and Marginal Farmers for minor irrigation works like installation of tube-wells under the Centrally Sponsored scheme of assistance to small and marginal farmers for increasing agricultural production.

(b) Subsidy is being provided on IRD pattern to different categories of peasants as indicated below :

Category of peasants

Subsidy admissible

(i) Small Farmers

25% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 (Rs. 4,000 in case of DPAP areas).

(ii) Marginal Farmers

33½% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 3,000 (Rs. 4,000 in case of DPAP areas).

(iii) Scheduled Tribe Farmers

50% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5,000.

(c) Government of India and State Governments are taking all possible steps for immediate release of subsidy soon after the loan is sanctioned by the Banks. State Governments have been advised to give preference in providing electricity connections to Small and Marginal Farmers for commissioning of the Tubewells.

[English]

**ESI Payments to the Employees of
M/s. Bhaskar Textile Mill Ltd.,
Jharsuguda (Orissa)**

**856. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH :
SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :**

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 3000 workers of Bhaskar Textile Mills Ltd. Jharsuguda (Orissa) are jobless due to lockout of this mill since 2 October, 1982;

(b) whether these workers have applied for ESI payments from the Employees State Insurance Corporation, Jharsuguda;

(c) whether the Employees State Insurance Corporation is refusing to make the payments;

(d) if so, the reason for non-payment; and

(e) whether Government are taking steps to settle the claims of workers of Bhaskar Textile Mills in view of their unemployment ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T.
ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.**

(b) Yes, Sir. Some of the insured workers had applied for payment of cash benefits.

(c) and (d). The insured workers who were eligible for cash benefits on the basis of contributions paid before the lockout have been paid the benefits admissible to them. The workers who were not eligible for cash benefit due to non-fulfilment of the contributory condition have not been paid the benefits claimed by them.

(e) A few cases where the workers have claimed Extended Sickness Benefit for specified long term diseases on the basis of their previous contributions are under examination and will be paid, if admissible.

Data on Rural and Urban Employment

858. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government for compilation of data on rural and urban unemployment so as to evolve a new strategy for increasing employment;

(b) whether Government have planned for evolving/drawing up model programmes for employment creation;

(c) if so, the details in this regard ?

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

(b) and (c). The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) states that the generation of gainful employment through integration of the sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes under a National Employment Programme to cover specific target groups will be emphasized in the Seventh Plan. Employment Schemes will aim at the creation of durable assets, skill formation and generation of permanent and continuing employment with progressively increasing income levels. In addition, the schemes will continue to promote self-employment in economically viable activities, backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

Shortage of Vanaspati

859. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been shortage of vanaspati due to non-availability of oil;

(b) whether vanaspati and palm oil is being packed in 4 kg. tins and smaller packages are not available; and

(c) if so, the steps Government have taken to make available suitable small packings of vanaspati and palm oil during the festival season ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In the recent past, there has not been any shortage of vanaspati and the availability of oil to the industry is satisfactory.

(b) and (c). It is not correct to say that Vanaspati and imported palm oil (palmolein) are being packed in 4 kg. tins only. Vanaspati is being packed in small packs of $\frac{1}{2}$ kg. pouch, 1 kg. pouch $\frac{1}{2}$ kg poly jar, 2 kg. tin and poly jar and 5 kg. tin and poly jar.

In so far as packing of palm oil (palmolein) is concerned, it was being marketed in 4 kg. and 2 kg. packs. However, with effect from 1.6.1984, 5 kg, 2kg, 1 kg and $\frac{1}{2}$ kg packs have also been introduced to suit the requirement of different categories of consumers. This scheme is in operation in 18 States and 4 Union Territories where these packs are handed over to agencies nominated by State Governments to sell them through Fair Price Shops/cooperative outlets.

According to Package Commodity Rules, 4 kg. packs have been discontinued.

Jobs for Landless Labourers

860. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for providing employment in rural areas, particularly for providing jobs to the landless labourers during the current financial year;

(b) whether some States have also announced that they have made plans to give jobs to every man for a certain period; and

(c) if so, the amount provided for employment generation and the number of persons likely to get jobs during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) There are two

main programmes for providing employment in rural areas which are being implemented by this Ministry, namely, the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP). Under the NREP, an amount of Rs. 230.0 crores has been allocated as central share for implementation of the programme during the current financial year and the State Governments are required to provide an equivalent amount as their matching share. The RLEGP which seeks to improve and expand employment opportunities for the rural landless has been provided an amount of Rs. 400 crores in the budget for 1984-85.

(b) and (c) The NREP and the RLEGP are being implemented in all the States. In the NREP the States share expenditure on a matching basis while the RLEGP is fully funded by the Central Government. In addition to these schemes the only significant State scheme which guarantees employment in rural areas is the Maharashtra Employment Guarantee Scheme. This scheme provides guarantee of employment for unskilled manual labour. The budget provision for this scheme during 1984-85 is Rs. 124.81 crores. The target for generating employment during 1984-85 under the NREP and RLEGP is 309.13 and 300.0 million mandays respectively. The target regarding employment generation under State schemes is not monitored at the Central Government level.

Production and Requirement of Seeds

861. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been massive increase in improved seeds in the country notably by National Seeds Corporation and if so, details thereof;

(b) the quantum of these seeds (breeder, foundation and certified) produced and marketed by National Seeds Corporation which were exported during each of the last three years and income accrued therefrom;

(c) whether Government have worked out annual optimum national needs for every crop/plantation grown in the country on the basis of present cropping pattern; and

(d) if so, details thereof including total value of seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) ; (a) Yes Sir. National Seeds Corporation produced 6,78,398 quintals of breeder, foundation and certified seeds in 1983-84 as against 5,15,601 quintals produced during 1980-81. The estimated production during 1984-85 of these seeds is 11,53,975 quintals.

(b) National Seeds Corporation has not exported any quantity of breeder seed. However, the quantity of seeds (foundation and certified and its value exported by the National Seeds' Corporation during last three years is as under ;

Year	Quantity (Quintals)	Value (Rs. Lakhs)
1981-82	29,093.98	118.57
1982-83	603.46	2.86
1983-84	25,907.04	138.11
1984-85 (upto 2/85)	72,394.00	436.29

(c) and (d). The Government of India have worked out annual seed requirements of different crops on the basis of recommended seed replacement rates. The seed requirements, thus, worked out for 1985-86 is 85.00 lakh quintals. The estimated value of the seed would be Rs. 357.24 crores. The details are as under :

Estimated Production 000' Tonnes.

Name of the State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
1. Andhra Pradesh	391	391	391
2. Assam	66	70	73
3. Kerala	30	30	30
4. Karnataka	372	384	393
5. Maharashtra	145	145	145
6. Madhya Pradesh	108	112	113
7. Orissa	29	34	39
8. West Bengal	26	28	28

	Quantity (Lakh Quintals)	Value (Rs. in crores)
Cereals	42.82	193.25
Pulses	3.93	30.17
Oilseeds	8.04	81.67
Fibre Crops	1.08	9.91
Potato	29.13	42.24
TOTAL	85.00	357.24

Production and Export of Oranges

863. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) names of the orange producing States in the country;

(b) total quantity of oranges produced in those States during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise details thereof; and

(c) the demand of oranges in the international market and export of oranges during the above mentioned period ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Oranges are produced almost in all the States. The important States are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Karnataka Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and West Bengal.

(b) Authentic figures on production of oranges are not available. However, the production of citrus including oranges in these States have been roughly estimated as follows :—

(c) The international trade in citrus including oranges is to the tune of 52 lakh tonnes. The exports of oranges from India during 1980-81 to 1982-83 are given below :

Year	Quantity (Tonnes)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	7090	127
1981-82	7124	135
1982-83	1015	17.09
(Upto Nov '82)		

Additional Antenna for Second Channel on T.V.

864. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether additional antenna and change over switch have to be installed in the second channel T.V. plan;

(b) whether in Hong Kong, Manila, London and New York only a flick of channel selector or remote control changes the channel and they all use only one antenna; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify transmission so that only one antenna of a new design, should serve the purpose, not only for the two channels but also for any additional channels commissioned at a later date ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Two TV channels at Delhi operate in VHF Band I and Band III respectively. Use of separate antennae for the two channels operating in different bands is available for obtaining best results. This also became necessary as TV receivers in use were equipped with antenna cut to specific channel. However, a single broadband antenna can be used.

(b) Many advanced countries have introduced a central reception and distribution within an apartment block over cables to avoid ghosts in TV pictures and also installation of clusters of individual

antennae for a large number of channel by all consumers. They also use more sophisticated and costlier TV receivers, with electronic tuners, programmeable channel selection switchers and remote control devices.

(c) No change in the transmission is necessary to enable use of a single antenna system.

Grant of Selection Grade to C.P.W.D. Staff

865. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of Works, CPWD has prepared and circulated to all concerned the all India seniority lists of regular transferred category staff and isolated staff for purposes of confirmation and grant of selection grade; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) All India seniority/eligibility lists for confirmation in the categories of Lift Operators and Chowkidars have been issued. In respect of other categories lists are under preparation.

Eligibility lists are generally not issued for grant of Selection Grade. The Selection Grade posts are distributed among regions and appointments to selection grade are made from eligible employees as per guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

Import of Acids by S.T.C.

866. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether solvent [extraction] units in the country have suffered heavily due to large scale imports of fatty acids by S.T.C.; and

(b) if so, what steps are being taken to protect the units from closure ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). As per information available

with the Directorate of Vanaspati, Vegetable Oils and Fats, the overall capacity utilisation of the solvent extraction units in the past 3 years has been as under :

Year	Per cent capacity utilization
1982	51.4
1983	46.0
1984	57.0

It may be seen that the capacity utilisation has improved in 1984, although there was some decline in this regard in 1983.

Meeting of the Indo-American Joint Committee on Films and Broadcasting

867. **SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eighth meeting of the Indo-American Joint Committee on Films and Broadcasting was held in New Delhi recently; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion held ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following important decisions were taken in the Joint Meeting on Films and Broadcasting :—

(i) Exhibition of American video productions in selected places in India later this year. The video exhibition will display types of uses to which video is being increasingly put not only in Television, children's programme etc. but also for medical, management and other educational uses.

(ii) Exhibition of Indian films during the Festival of India to be held in America. Films will be shown in 12 different cities over 12 months period.

(iii) Possibility of direct satellite telecast of the inaugural function of Festival of India.

(iv) The National Film Development Corporation has entered into co-production agreement for two documentaries to be produced for the Festival of India. The first is a television series entitled: "Asia : State Centre", consisting of three segments. The Second is a documentary film being produced by the Metropolitan Museum of Art on its exhibition 'India'.

(v) National Public Radio of the United States would broadcast a 5 point series entitled 'Karnatak Music Traditior' during the Festival of India.

(vi) Doordarshan will make selection of plays out of the American Playhouse programmes.

(vii) The Indian side will depute a producer to United States to study the production of science programmes, for radio and TV broadcasts.

(viii) Co-production in the field of Radio will continue between India and America.

Mariculture practice to increase Fish and Prawn Production

868. **SHRI K. PRADHANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any plan to bring most potential areas of the maritime States in the country under the mariculture practice to increase prawn and fish production;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the areas to be brought under mariculture practice in Orissa; and

(d) when the work is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of 1500 hectares for brackish-water fish/prawn farming in the country on area development basis is in operation since 1982. Under the Scheme, one half to one hectare of the developed ponds is

envisaged to be allotted to each fisherman family for culture of fish and prawn.

(c) An area of 448 hectares for which sanctions have been issued by the Government will be brought under the Brackish-water fish and prawn culture.

(d) A Fish Farm covering about 16 hectares sanctioned in November, 1983 is reported to have been completed. Work in other areas sanctioned in March, 1985 is yet to commence.

Mariculture Practice in West Bengal

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

(a) whether Government propose to step up annual production of fish and prawn from mariculture practice, particularly in the estuarine areas of West Bengal; if so, its broad outlines;

(b) whether some areas in Sunderbans in West Bengal are also likely to be brought under this mariculture practice; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the role proposed to be assigned to the State Government under this plan of maritime activities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of 1500 hectares for brackishwater fish/prawn farming in the country on area development basis is in operation since 1982. Under the Scheme, one half to one hectare of the developed ponds is envisaged to be allotted to each fisherman family for culture of fish and prawn.

(b) An area covering about 28 hectares in the Sunderbans of West Bengal, has been sanctioned by the Government for development of brackishwater fish farms to culture fish and prawn.

(c) Government of West Bengal have to identify more sites to formulate viable project reports and also provide 50% of the estimated cost in their budget for consideration of the proposal by the Government.

Popularity of Rasika Fruit Juice

870. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the fruit juice 'RASIKA' is becoming increasingly popular;

(b) what is its total production at present;

(c) whether Government propose to set up more plants in order to increase its production; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The total production during the period April, 1984 to 13 March, 1985 is 134.88 lakh units of 200 ml. each.

(c) and (d). A proposal to set up more such plants is under consideration of Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Ministry.

Relay of Delhi Television Programme in different parts of the Country

871. SHRI K. KUNJAMBU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Television Programmes are being relayed to all the recently set up transmission centres in different parts of the country;

(b) whether in these relay programmes the content in the respective regional languages is nil; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to introduce programmes in the respective regional languages of different States ?

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

(a) The National Programme put out by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi is relayed by all the TV transmitters in the country. In addition, programmes produced by Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi are relayed, in full or in part, by all the transmitters in the network, including the relay transmitters set up during 1984-85.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Implementation of schemes enabling relay of TV programmes in the (regional) languages of various States by all the transmitters in the respective States will depend upon availability of resources in future.

ESI Hospitals

872. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number, bed capacity and location of hospitals working under the Employees State Insurance Scheme;

(b) the number of vacancies of doctors, nurses, para-medical and other staff in these hospitals lying vacant for over (i) six months and (ii) one year and reasons for not filling the same; and

(c) the actual requirements of these hospitals in respect of doctors, nurses and other staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is annexed (Statement I).

(b) and (c). The information is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Hospital	No. of beds
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1	2	3
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Andhra Pradesh

1.	ESI Hospital Adoni	50
2.	„ Sripurkagazanagar	110
3.	„ Hyderabad	310
4.	„ Vijayawada	110
5.	„ Visakhapatnam	110
6.	„ Warangal	50

Bihar

7.	„ Dalmianagar	72
8.	„ Maithon	110
9.	„ Monghyr	30
10.	„ Phulwarisharif	50
11.	„ Adityapur	50

Dlehi

12.	„ Basaidarapur	400
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Gujarat

13.	„ Bapunagar (Ahmedabad)	500
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1		2	3
14.	ESI Hospital	Naroda	225
15.	„	Baroda	200
16.	„	Kalol	50
17.	„	Rajkot	50
18.	„	Rajpur Hirpur (Ahmedabad)	50
19.	„	Surat	150
		Haryana	
20.	„	Faridabad	188
21.	„	Panipat	75
22.	„	Yamunanagar	80
23.	„	Dandeli	50
24.	„	Mangalore	60
25.	„	Rajajinagar (Bangalore)	420
26.	„	Mysore	100
		Kerala	
27.	„	Alleppey	55
28.	„	Asramam	115
29.	„	Ernakulam	65
30.	„	Ezhukone	150
31.	„	Mulakunathakavu	110 (TB)
32.	„	Paripally	100
33.	„	Peroorkada	75
34.	„	Trichur	90
35.	„	Udyogmandal	150
36.	„	Vadvathur	65
		Madhya Pradesh	
37.	„	Gwalior	75
38.	„	Indore (General)	150
39.	„	Indore (TB)	75
40.	„	Ujjain	100

1	2	3
	Maharashtra	
41.	ESI Hospital Andheri (Bombay)	650
42.	„ Aundh (Poona)	410
43.	„ Kandivalli (Bombay)	650
44.	„ Muland (Bombay)	650
45.	„ M. G. M. (Bombay)	700
46.	„ Nagpur	200
47.	„ Ulhasnagar (Bombay)	200
48.	„ Washi (Bombay)	650
49.	„ Worli (Bombay)	550
50.	„ Thane (Bombay)	632
51.	„ Brajrajnagar	50
52.	„ Choudwar	88
53.	„ Jaykaypur	25
54.	„ Kansabahal	50
	Pondicherry	
55.	„ Pondicherry	50
	Punjab	
56.	„ Amritsar	125
57.	„ Jullundur	80
58.	„ Ludhiana	100
	Rajasthan	
59.	„ Jaipur	139
60.	„ Kota	60
	Tamil Nadu	
61.	„ Coimbatore	500
62.	„ Madras	625
63.	„ Madurai	202
64.	„ South Madras	500
65.	„ Vellore	50

1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh		
66.	ESI Hospital Kanpur (General)	212
67.	„ Kanpur (Chest)	180
68.	„ Kanpur (Children)	144
69.	„ Modinagar	100
70.	„ Naini (Allahabad)	100
71.	„ Lucknow	100
72.	„ Ghaziabad	100
73.	„ Agra	100
West Bengal		
74.	„ Asansol	150
75.	„ Bally	150
76.	„ Baltikuri-Bankura	416
77.	„ Gaurhati	216
78.	„ Budge-Budge	300
79.	„ Kalyani	266
80.	„ Kumarhatti	175
81.	„ Manicktolla	500
82.	„ Sealdah	250
83.	„ Serampore	216
84.	„ Uluberia	216
85.	„ Bandel (TB)	250
Total beds		17,102

Implementation of Food for Work Programme

873. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether "Food for Work Programme" has been implemented by Karnataka;

(b) if so, its success, particularly in backward areas of the State; and

(c) if not, reasons for non-implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (c). The Food for Work Programme was implemented from 1977-78 and covered the entire country. It was replaced by the National Rural Employment Programme from October, 1980.

(b) Evaluation study of the Food for

Work Programme undertaken by the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission revealed that the programme made a favourable impact on the life and living condition of the village community in terms of employment and income. Further, out of the persons provided with employment 42 per cent were Scheduled Castes and 13 per cent were Scheduled Tribes.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance to Drought Affected
Areas of Rajasthan**

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

(a) whether Government of Rajasthan had submitted a report to Central Government regarding the famine and scarcity conditions in various districts of the state and if so, when;

(b) whether copies of the report will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether a study team had also submitted its report two months ago after an on-the-spot study of the situation;

(d) if so, the reasons for not providing assistance to the State Government by the Centre so far;

(e) whether relief operations have not been started by Rajasthan Government in the affected districts so far; and

(f) if so, the time by which the relief operations will be started there ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government of Rajasthan submitted a Memorandum on 28th December, 1984, requesting Central assistance for drought relief.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Central Team visited the State during 16.1.1985 to 21.1.1985 and submitted its report subsequently.

(d) The report of the Central Team was considered and sanction for Rs. 542.85 lakhs was issued on the 26th February, 1985, as ceiling of Central assistance for the drought relief during 1984-85.

(e) and (f). The Government of Rajasthan started the relief operation as early as December, 1984. Employment generation which is a part of the drought relief has been going on in full swing and during February, 2,15,119 persons were under employment under NREP, RLEGP and other works. The arrangements for supply of drinking water in rural and urban areas, supply of fodder of the cattle gratuitous relief, etc., have also been taken on hand by the State Government.

[*English*]

**Setting up of Low Power T.V.
Transmitters**

875. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any low power TV Transmitters, have been set up during the last 3 years in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the places, State-wise, where these have been set up during each of the last 3 years;

(c) whether any more proposals for opening such transmitter in some other parts of the States are still pending with Government; and

(d) if so, the names of such places, State-wise and the likely dates by which these would be set up ?

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

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) State-wise names of places where low power transmitters (LPTs) are being set up and the likely months of their commissioning are given below :—

State	LPT Centre	Likely Month of Commissioning
1	2	3
1. Bihar	1. DARBHANGA	June, 1985
	2. BETTIAH	—do—
2. Jammu and Kashmir	3. POONCH (To be subsequently replaced by HPT)	—do—
3. Madhya Pradesh	4. KOREA	—do—
	5. SINGRAULI	—do—
4. Manipur	6. UKHRUL	July, 1985
5. Tamil Nadu	7. NEYVELI	June, 1985
6. Assam	8. JORHAT 9. DIPHU } }	December, 1986
7. Nagaland	10. Dimapur	December, 1986
8. Arunachal Pradesh	11. Tezu 12. PASSIGHAT } }	December, 1986

Statement

LPTs set up during the last 3 years as on 25.3.85

State/UT	LPTs set up during 1982-83	LPTs set up during 1983-84	LPTs set up during 1984-85
1	2	3	4
Assam	Gauhati (Since replaced by HPT)		Tezpur Dibrugarh Silchar
Andhra Pradesh	Lakinada	—	Tirpathi Nellore Cuddapah Karimnagar

1	2	3	4
			Visakhapatnam
			Nizamabad
			Warangal
			Rajamundry
			Kurnool
			Anantpur
			Adoni
			Mehboobnagar
Bihar	Patna	—	Gaya
	Since replaced by HPT (1 KW)		Munger
			Dhanbad
			Jamshedpur
			Purnia
			Bhagalpur
Gujarat	—	—	Vadodara
			Surat
			Bhavnagar
			Patan
			Bharuch
			Navasari
			Dwarka
Haryana	—	—	Hissar add Bhiwani
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	—	Kulu
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	—	Leh
			Kargil
Karnataka	—	—	Mangalore
			Devangere
			Bhadrawati

1	2	3	4
Bhadravati			Bijapur Bellary Gadag-Betgari Raichur Dharwad Mysore Belgaum Hospet
Kerala	Trivandrum Since replaced by HPT (1 KW)		Calicut Cochin Cannanore Palghat
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore (Since replaced by HPTs)	Gwalior	Jabalpur Bilaspur Sagar Pow Ratlam Murwara Burhanpur
Manipur	Imphal		
Meghalaya	Shillong	—	Tura
Maharashtra	—	—	Akola Nasik Kolhapur Ahmednagar Jalna Aurangabad Dhule Latur Amravati Sholapur

1	2	3	4
			Parbhani
			Chandrapur
			Nanded
			Jalgaon
			Gondiya
			Sangli
			Malegaon
			Bhusawal
Nagaland	Kohima		
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	—	Behrampur
	(Since discontinued as town covered by HPT Cuttack		Rourkela
			Koraput
Punjab	—	—	Bhatinda
			Pathankot
Rajasthan	Suratgarh	—	Ganganagar
			Jodhpur
			Udaipur
			Kota
			Alwar
			Khetri
			Bikaner
			Bhilwara
			Ajmer
			Jaisalmer
			Barmer
Sikkim	Gangtok		
Tamil Nadu	—	—	Tiruchirappalli
			Vellore
			Salem
			Coimbatore
			Kumbakonam

1	2	3	4
Tripura	Agartala		
Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	—	Shahjahanpur Sultanpur Rai-Bareilly Bareilly Jhansi Nainital Rampur Farukhabad Faizabad Etawah Aligarh Moradabad Pauri Bahraich Sambhal Pithoragarh Agra (Since replaced by HPT)
West Bengal	Malda	—	Kharagpur Bardhaman Balurghat Shantiniketan
Andamans and Nicobar Islands	Port Blair	—	Car-Nicobar
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar		
Mizoram	Aizwal		
Pondicherry	—	—	Pondicherry

NOTE : (i) HPT—High Power Transmitter (10 KW or 1 KW)

(ii) LPT—Low Power Transmitter (100 Watt)

Memorandum submitted by National Sugar Institute, Kanpur

876. SHRI B. B. RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are examining the Memorandum from the National Sugar Institute (NSI), Kanpur for revitalising and strengthening the Institute and if so, details of the recommendations and Government's reaction thereto;

(b) whether grant of an autonomous status is one of the suggestions made and if so, decision thereon; and

(c) whether Government propose to reorganise the NSI and link it directly with the sugar industry by having effective representation of the producers and industry on its governing body with sufficient powers and authority to deal with its functioning effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No memorandum has been received by Government from the NSI, Kanpur regarding revitalisation and strengthening of the Institute. However, a memorandum has been received from the NSI Officer's and Technical Staff Welfare Association listing various difficulties, administrative and procedural, experienced and making suggestions for improvement including that of granting an autonomous status to the Institute. Government are constantly keeping under review the functioning of the Institute and have for this purpose the benefit of the guidance of an Advisory Board consisting of representatives of the sugar industry, eminent professionals and the Director of the Institute. The difficulties and problems faced by the Institute in carrying out the assignments entrusted to it will continue to be reviewed so that the Institute functions effectively.

Payment of Daily Wages to Technical Assistants in National Building Construction Corporation

877. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Technical Assistants Diploma holders in Civil Engineering working on daily wages in National Building Construction Corporation in Delhi at present;

(b) the rate of instant daily wages paid to a Technical Assistant; and

(c) whether Technical Assistants who are working on daily wages are appointed in regular service as Junior Engineer ?

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

(a) There are no Technical Assistants in National Buildings Construction Corporation Ltd.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise, in view of reply to part (a) above.

Procurement of Rice by F. C. I. from Andhra Pradesh

878. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of rice procured from Andhra Pradesh by the Food Corporation of India in 1983-84 and 1984-85; and

(b) the quantity of rice given to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for public distribution system in 1983-84 and 1984-85 and the issue price thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) In Andhra Pradesh, the Food Corporation of India procured 14.74 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice) in 1983-84, and 10.97 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 marketing season (upto 19-3-85).

(b) The offtake of rice from Central Pool by the State Government. amounted to 10.19 lakh tonnes in 1983-84 and 4.08 lakh tonnes in 1984-85 (upto February '85). The Central issue prices of different varieties of rice for the period are given as under :

(Rs. per quintal)

Variety	With Effect From	
	1.10.1982	16.1.1984
Common	188.00	208.00
Fine	200.00	220.00
Superfine	215.00	235.00

Production of Pulses in India

879. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage and quantity of each major pulse crop produced, State-wise and year-wise from 1982 to 1984;

(b) whether per capita availability of pulses had been decreasing from 1970-71 upto the end of Fifth Plan; and

(c) efforts made to increase pulses production during Sixth Plan and the achievements thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The area and production of major pulse crops viz. gram and arhar (Tur), State-wise for the years 1981-82 to 1983-84 have been published in the publication entitled 'Area and Production of Principal Crops in India, 1981-84' and its supplement, issued by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.

(b) Per capita daily net availability of pulses has declined from a level of 51.2 gms. in 1971 to 44.7 gms. in 1979.

(c) Efforts made to increase pulses production during Sixth Plan, inter-alia, include :

(i) extension of pulses crop in irrigated farming systems;

(ii) bringing additional area under :

(a) short duration varieties of pulses in rice fallows by utilising the residual moisture in rabi season; and

(b) cultivation of short duration varieties of moong in summer season with irrigation after oilseeds, sugarcane, potatoes and wheat.

(iii) multiplication and use of improved pulses seeds and distribution of seeds minikits;

(iv) adoption of plant protection measures, use of phosphatic fertilisers and rhizobium culture price support and propagation of improved technology.

As a result of these efforts, the production of pulses has increased from 10.63 million tonnes in 1980-81 to 12.65 million tonnes in 1983-84.

Import of Chemical Fertilizers

882. SHRI C. MADHAVA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether large quantity of chemical fertilizers continue to be imported;

(b) whether India is not fully utilising its natural organic waste including precious tree-leaves and animal dung which are being burnt even in the capital as a routine;

(c) whether the National Commission on Agriculture had made and recommendations in this regard; and

(d) if so, whether these are being followed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Government has to import the chemical fertilisers, in varying quantities, to meet the gap between indigenous production and the growing demand.

(b) Efforts are directed towards utilisation of all types of organic waste, to the extent possible, for use as manure. Two mechanical compost plants have been set up by the local bodies at Delhi to process the urban waste into manure.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir.

Fluctuation in Production of Sugar

883. SHRI R. ANNA NAMBI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a major problem facing the sugar industry is the cyclical fluctuation in production arising from instability in supply of sugarcane; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Inadequate supply of sugarcane is one of the factors that creates fluctuations in sugar production.

(b) Among the more important steps to ensure adequate supply of sugarcane to sugar mills include :

- (i) demarcation of reserved areas for sugar mills;
- (ii) ensuring remunerative cane price to growers;
- (iii) cane developmental and marketing activities undertaken by the State Governments and sugar mills;
- (iv) checking diversion of reserved cane for sugar mills to the manufacture of khandsari and gur by power crushers;
- (v) further licensing of sugar factories as well as permitting expansion in the existing factories to provide for better and more efficient utilisation of available cane;
- (vi) developing intensive cultivation of sugarcane through the production and distribution of better quality seed cane, cane cultivation practices, undertaking plant protection measures and training of farmers and field level workers;
- (vii) urging the States Governments to ensure timely payment of cane price to the growers.

Setting up of Osmosis Plants in Coastal Areas

884. SHRI G. G. SWELL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made contingency plans to withstand the occurrence of severe droughts and lack of drinking water in coastal areas as occurred in Tamil Nadu in 1983;

(b) whether he is considering setting up reverse osmosis plants in certain selected areas on an experimental basis; and

(c) the names of such areas and the likely cost for those plants ?

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

(a) The States are expected to make such plans. Drought affected areas are given priority in providing water supply facilities under normal plan programme.

(b) This Ministry is funding a Research project on large scale application of water desalination research with a view to providing safe drinking water in areas affected by salinity problems.

(c) Under the above project 8 demonstration plants based on reverse osmosis and electro-dialysis processes are being set up on experimental basis in selected villages in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Tamilnadu. The cost of each unit will be approximately Rs. 3.2 lakhs and will be met fully by the Ministry of Works and Housing.

Handing over of Flats (SFS III) in Vijaya Mandal Enclave by D.D.A.

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

(a) whether the D. D. A. has handed over possession of the D. D. A. SFS-III flats at Kalu Sarai, Vijaya Mandal Enclave by the end of February, 1985;

(b) if not, whether DDA will pay interest to the allottees for the inordinate delay in handing over possession;

(c) the specific reasons for the delay in handing over possession of the houses to the allottees;

(d) by what specific date these houses will be handed over to the allottees; and

(e) the details of the supporting services at the above mentioned housing complex ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Delay in construction is because of revision in layout plan owing to an objection raised by the Director (G), Archaeological Survey of India.

(d) 196 houses presently under construction are expected to be handed over to allottees by July, 1985.

(e) Supporting services like roads, drains, water supply, sewerage and electricity are being provided simultaneously.

Enquiries into the Working of Cooperative Societies

886. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have instituted or conducted any enquiries into the working of cooperative societies on the national level recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines were recommended to the erring cooperative societies;

(d) if so, whether these guidelines were complied with by these societies; and

(e) if not, what action has been taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No statutory enquiry under the provisions of the relevant Co-operative Societies Act, has recently been instituted or conducted into the working of any national level cooperative society.

(b) to (e). Does not arise.

Ratification of Conventions and Recommendations of International Labour Organisation

887. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's failure to ratify the major conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Organisation was resented at a seminar on International Labour Standards;

(b) what are those conventions and recommendations; and

(c) when these conventions and recommendations are going to be ratified by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) No, Sir. In so far as unratified conventions selected for the Seminar are concerned, the objective of the National Tripartite Seminar held in New Delhi in October, 1984 was to examine the possibility of their eventual ratification. A view was expressed during general discussion that there should be no difference in attitudes as at the stage of adoption of a convention and as at the stage of ratification.

(b) and (c). In view of reply to (a) above does not arise.

Housing Programme for Weaker Sections in Bihar

888. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether progress of housing programme for economically weaker sections is far behind the targets in the Eastern States including Bihar;

(b) if so, reasons thereof ; and

(c) if not, the State-wise targets and achievements during the Sixth Plan ?

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

(a) to (c). Housing, being a State subject all the Social Housing Schemes including houses for Economically weaker sections are implemented by the States Govern-

ments. However, the Union Government monitors the scheme of Housing for Economically Weaker Sections which forms part of the New 20-Point Programme.

2. A statement indicating the State-wise targets and achievements for the Eastern States including Bihar during the Sixth Plan (Upto January, 1985) is annexed.

Statement

Housing Programme for Weaker Sections in the Eastern Region Including Bihar

SIXTH PLAN		
Name of the States	Target	Achievements upto 31.1.85
1. Assam	19,333	7,266
2. Bihar	68,133	31,833
3. Manipur	8,133	318
4. Maghalaya	5,800	109
5. Nagaland	No scheme is in operation	
6. Orissa	25,133	29,174
7. Sikkim	5,833	58
8. Tripura	14,500	207
9. West Bengal	90,867	3,026

Shifting of Offices from Vikas Minar to Vikas Sadan

889. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether some sections and officers of DDA have been shifted from Vikas Minar to new building (Vikas Sadan);

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) total area in Vikas Minar available for utilising for other purposes after shifting of the sections/offices;

(d) how the available space is going to be utilised ;

(e) whether some more offices are going to be shifted;

(f) if so the details; and

(g) whether some floors of Vikas Minar now vacant are going to be rented out ?

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

(a) Yes.

(b) In the first phase, the following sections/departments have been shifted to Vikas Sadan :—

(i) Land Department

(ii) Land Protection Branch

(iii) Allotment and Management of Rohini Scheme.

(iv) Self Financing Scheme,

(v) Allotment of LIG, MIG and General Housing.

(vi) Ground Rent Section.

(vii) Commercial Cell Branch.

(viii) Sale of commercial plots and built up shops.

(ix) Housing Department.

(x) Building plans sanction work.

(c) 56,700 Square feet.

(d) (i) By giving more space to Planning and Architecture Department already located in Vikas Minar, for relieving their congestion.

(ii) By shifting some branches of Planning and Architecture Departments, located elsewhere, to Vikas Minar.

(iii) By shifting Chief Engineers presently located elsewhere to Vikas Minar.

(e) Yes.

(f) (i) Members of the Authority

(ii) Secretary and his office

(iii) Finance and Accounts Branch

(iv) Personnel Department

(v) Public Relation Department.

(g) No.

Import of edible Oil and Sugar

890. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to import edible oil and sugar;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) whether palm oil will also be imported ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The reasons for import of edible oils and Sugar are as follows :

Edible Oils : There has been a gap between the demand for and availability of indigenous edible oils in the country for the last few years. The gap is partly being met by imports.

Sugar : Sugar is being imported to augment the availability, to curb speculation and hoarding tendencies and to keep the price index under check.

(c) Yes, Sir.

[Translation]

Fixation of Price of Agricultural Produce

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

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been down to the demand of farmers' organisations that while fixing the price of agricultural produce, cost of production, the extent of loss suffered due to natural calamities and other reasons and the extent of remuneration to be given to farmers on their produce, should be taken into account; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto and the action taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Government have taken keeping in view the demands made by farmers' organisations from time to time and are fixing support prices of various agricultural commodities with the objectives of providing remunerative prices. These prices not only cover the cost of production but also provide a reasonable margin of profit to the farmers. Losses suffered on account of natural calamities are sought to be mitigated through various relief measures.

[English]

Effective Marketing System for the Produce of Small Farmers

892. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA :
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

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

(a) whether there is any effective marketing system for the produce of the marginal and small farmers to ensure good returns to them; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps Government propose to take for creating effective marketing system in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is a net-work of agricultural produce markets in the country which are regulated under the relevant State Acts. As on 31.3.1984, 5579 agricultural markets were provisionally reported to have been regulated in various States/Union Territories. In addition, in order to bring the market system within easy reach of farmers, including small and marginal farmers, the Government of India provides assistance for the development of agricultural markets under a Central Sector Scheme. Till 28.2.1985, central assistance of Rs. 4820.66 lakh has been released for the development of 2833 agricultural markets in various States/Union Territories.

Further, the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices recommends support prices for agricultural commodities within its purview. Where necessary, price support operations are undertaken by agencies like the Food Corporation of India, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation of India Limited, Cotton Corporation of India, Jute Corporation of India, etc. as also various State level corporations, and cooperative societies for protecting the interests of farmers, including small and marginal farmers.

The marketing cooperatives also play an important role in effective marketing of

the produce of its members, including small and marginal farmers.

Funds to the States under RLEGP

893. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount released to major States for Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether the State schemes, for RLEGP assistance require prior approval of Central Government;

(c) if so, the prescribed approval procedure; and

(d) the interval between receipt of proposal from the States and their approval by Central Government in respect of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh for 1983-84 and 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The amount released to the States in 1983-84 and 1984-85 under the rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) is given in the Annexure.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. Under the RLEGP, the State Governments are required to prepare specific projects in accordance with the instructions issued for the formulation of projects and submit them to the Department of Rural Development for approval and sanction by the Central Committee for NREP/RLEGP.

(d) The interval between receipt of the proposals from the States and their approval by the Central Government has varied between less than a month to approximately four months. However, a majority of the proposals have been approved within a month of their receipt, as all proposals received by the due date have been placed before the Central Committee for consideration at its next meeting and the Central Committee has met almost every month between November, 1983 to January, 1985. It is only

In case a project proposal is either incomplete or not properly formulated according to the instructions that a larger interval is involved as the State Governments are requested to provide necessary information or revise the project. The progress made in the approval of projects

will be evident from the fact that even though this programme was launched on 15.8.1983 with the Sixth Five Year Plan allocation of Rs. 600 crores, projects involving an estimated cost of Rs. 904.37 crores have been sanctioned and are in various stages of implementation.

Statement

State-wise releases made under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme during 1983-84 and 1984-85 (upto 15.3.1985)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	Releases made in		Releases of advance subsidy of food grains during 1984-85
		1983-84	1984-85	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	990.00	4040.10	47.025
2.	Assam	216.00	862.00	12.825
3.	Bihar	1425.00	5692.00	77.533
4.	Gujarat	320.00	1305.50	16.447
5.	Haryana	84.00	335.00	2.997
6.	Himachal Pradesh	60.00	240.00	3.367
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	75.00	150.00	3.572
8.	Karnataka	470.00	1877.00	34.352
9.	Kerala	470.00	1877.00	22.325
10.	Madhya Pradesh	823.00	3072.75	52.006
11.	Maharashtra	790.00	3156.00	60.902
12.	Manipur	11.00	—	0.532
13.	Meghalaya	15.00	30.00	0.893
14.	Nagaland	10.00	—	0.475
15.	Orissa	450.00	1667.74	35.625
16.	Punjab	135.00	540.00	—
17.	Rajasthan	240.00	1200.00	12.339
18.	Sikkim	8.00	15.50	0.418
19.	Tamil Nadu	890.00	4450.00	60.401
20.	Tripura	33.00	131.00	1.957
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1705.00	6957.56	90.114
22.	West Bengal	770.00	1538.30	59.348
TOTAL		9990.25	39137.45	595.453

Production and Procurement of Foodgrains

894. SHRI ANIL BASU : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the record production and procurement of foodgrains, Government are considering to bring down the prices of rice and wheat for Public Distribution System in the country; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). No proposal to reduce issue prices of rice and wheat is under consideration of Government.

[*Translation*]

Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce insurance scheme for fruit crops, especially for the fruits produced in the temperate climate; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken by his Ministry to compensate the farmers for the damage caused to fruits by frost, hailstorms and strong winds ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b) It has been decided to introduce a comprehensive scheme of crop insurance as an integral part of crop loans. To begin with, the scheme will cover Wheat, Paddy, Oilseeds and Pulses only. For the present, the scheme does not cover fruit crops.

[*English*]

Facility to Magazines for Tribal Reading

896. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are providing any special facility to the magazines exclusively for tribal reading;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether more facilities will be extended to them as tribals need special attention ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b) Newspapers/journals published in tribal languages or primarily meant for tribal readers having minimum paid circulation of 500 copies per issue qualify for Government advertisements as against minimum paid circulation of 1000 in other cases. Similarly, relaxation is available for newspapers/journals published in tribal language or primarily for tribal readership in the prescribed print area. These newspapers are also entitled to all other concessions/benefits available to small and medium newspapers.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Training to the Rural Youths for Self-Employment in Goa

897. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are running a programme for training rural youths for self-employment in the States and Union Territories;

(b) if so, the target for providing training to the rural youths for self-employment in Goa during 1985; and

(c) the financial allocation for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The scheme is called "Training of rural youth for self-employment".

(b) The target for training of rural youths for self-employment is fixed for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The target fixed by the Administra-

tion of Goa, Daman and Diu for 1984-85 is 2,400 youths.

(c) No separate financial allocation is made for this scheme. The expenditure to be incurred under this scheme is met out of the funds allotted for the Integrated Rural Development Programme.

[*Translation*]

Extension of Lal Dora in Delhi

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

(a) whether despite increase in population the problem of Lal Dora is still there and its limit has not yet been extended; and

(b) whether the limit of Lal Dora will be extended and if so, when ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Administration have informed that Lal Dora cannots 'abadi Deh' determined during the course of settlement under the Land Revenue Act. In areas now comprising the Union territory of Delhi, the last settlement took place in the year 1908-09. Another revenue Settlement in the changed situation of Delhi has not been found practicable. However, abadi site can be extended by way of 'consolidation of holdings' operations in meeting legitimate demand for building additional dwelling units necessitated due to increase in population.

A detailed scheme for 'consolidation of holdings' has been submitted by Delhi Administration to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the 7th plan and making available needed plan Outlay in the Annual Plan for 1985-86. 7th Five Year Plan has, however, not yet been finalised.

[*English*]

Export of Wheat

899. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is likely to export one million tons of wheat during the current year;

(b) the wheat production target likely to be achieved during the current year;

(c) whether the quantity of wheat proposed to be exported will be surplus; if not, the reasons for exporting the same; and

(d) the foodgrains India is importing at present and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to see that the imports are eliminated in a passed manner over a short span of time as also the position of import and export of cereals in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). It has been decided to supply one lakh tonnes of wheat as aid to some of the drought affected African countries.

The Government also keeps the option to export wheat from the country, if necessary and feasible, having due regard to our own requirements within the country.

The production of wheat in 1983-84 was 45.15 million tonnes.

India is not importing any cereals at present.

Rural and Urban Unemployment

900. SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the year-wise figures of rural and urban unemployment during the last five years;

(b) whether and specific new steps are being undertaken to solve this problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Available information relates to the number of persons registered with the Employment Exchanges. The same is shown in the enclosed statement;

All the persons registered with the Employment Exchanges are, however, not necessarily unemployed and all the unemployed persons do not necessarily register with the Employment Exchanges.

(b) and (c) The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) states that the generation of gainful employment through integration of the sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes under a National Employment Programme to cover specific target groups will be emphasized in the Seventh Plan. Employment schemes will aim at the creation of durable assets, skill formation and generation of permanent and continuing employment with progressively increasing income levels. In addition, schemes will continue to promote self-employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

Statement

Number of Persons Registered with the Employment Exchanges

(In millions)

As at the end of	Total	Registrants from Rural Areas (included in Col. 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)
1980	16.2	Not available
1981	17.8	Not available
1982	19.7	10.7
1983	21.9	10.8
1984	23.5	11.7

Requirement of oil-seeds

901. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) total requirement and actual availability of oil-seeds in the country; and

(b) the reasons why Government do not import oil-seeds instead of oil from abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The production of edible oilseeds during 1983-84 was 128.1 lakh tonnes. The requirement of oilseeds during that period is not available. However, the requirement for edible oils during 1983-84 was 47 lakh tonnes.

(b) Some of the reasons for not importing oilseeds are :

(1) The import of oilseeds is likely to act as a disincentive to the farmers producing oilseeds.

(2) Bulk import of any kind of seeds into the country will attract quarantine requirements. The seeds can be moved into the country only after the health authorities at the ports have given clearance. This may take time.

(3) The import of oilseeds is associated with the problem of handling, storage, transportation and processing for recovery of oils leading to a time lag in the supply of oils to the consumers. This will entail severe logistics problems and may call for additional storage and other overhead costs.

(4) Oilseeds crushing comes under special regulation of industry under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. This in case crushing of oilseeds is concerned, the activity will have to be covered by licensing. Allowing import of oilseeds will thus mean granting licenses based on imported material.

(5) Oilcakes, produced out of "crushing" of oilseeds, are not allowed to be exported because the meal will still continue

to have significant oil content. Export of oilcakes is allowed only after the oil is extracted under the solvent extraction process. Such exports of oilcakes, based on imported oilseeds, may seriously jeopardize our own efforts for increasing export markets for oilcakes made out of oilseeds grown within the country.

Additional Avenues for Women's Employment

902. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken steps to identify areas and sectors where employment of women is either low or is on the decline;

(b) if so, the areas and sectors which have been so identified; and

(c) what corrective measures have been initiated/proposed to promote additional avenues for women's employment in such identified areas and sectors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c) Statistics available with the Ministry of Labour do not show a steady trend regarding employment of women in the various sectors. The over all picture, however, indicates that over the years the total number of women employed in the organised sector has gone up.

While reviewing the employment situation from time to time attempt is made to identify the areas and sectors which are suited to the employment of women and efforts are made in that direction to provide necessary training facilities through the various training institutions. An Advisory Committee under the Equal Remuneration Act, 1976 has also been constituted which reviews the position of women's employment and, *inter-alia*, considers necessary promotional measures in that regard.

Training to Youths of West Bengal under Trysem

903. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of rural youths of West Bengal, who were trained during the period between 1980-81 to 1983-84 under the training of rural for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) for equipping them with necessary skills and technology to enable them to seek self-employment;

(b) the number of such rural youths who were actually self-employed or absorbed in their respective trades after completion of their training;

(c) the actual achievement as compared to the target fixed;

(d) the reasons why substantial number of such rural youths could not become self-employed or absorbed in Trades despite training under the above Centrally sponsored schemes; and

(e) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned and the amount actually utilised for such schemes in West Bengal upto 1983-84 ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The number of rural youth trained under TRYSEM between 1980-81 to 1983-84 in West Bengal is approximately 12,000.

(b) Approximately 2,640.

(c) About 22.40 per cent in terms of youth trained.

(d) The reasons for the substantial number of trained rural youth not becoming self-employed or not being absorbed in trades despite training under "Training of Rural Youth for Self Employment" are being collected from the State Government of West Bengal.

(e) No separate funds are allocated state-wise for TRYSEM. The expenditure for training under TRYSEM is met from the budget for Integrated Rural Development Programme.

The actual expenditure incurred is shown below :

Year	Training expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)
1980-81	11.77
1981-82	18.03
1982-83	Not reported
1983-84	35.96
Total	65.76

Extension of TV Facilities in Maharashtra

904. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the districts of Maharashtra which have been extended T.V. facility; and

(b) the districts of Maharashtra proposed to be included in T.V. extension programme for the year 1985-86 ?

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

(a) The districts of Maharashtra which are at present covered by TV service in full or in part, are given below :

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Greater Bombay | (13) Akola |
| (2) Thane | (14) Sholapur |
| (3) Ratnagiri | (15) Sangli |
| (4) Sindhudurg | (16) Kolhapur |
| (5) Raigarh | (17) Lature |
| (6) Satara | (18) Nanded |
| (7) Pune | (19) Parbhani |
| (8) Nasik | (20) Chandrapur |
| (9) Dhule | (21) Nagpur |
| (10) Jalgaon | (22) Bhandara |
| (11) Aurangabad | (23) Amravati |
| (12) Jalna | (24) Ahmednagar |

(b) TV coverage in Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts is expected to improve with the augmentation of power of the 1 KW TV transmitter at Panaji to 10 KW. With the augmentation of the power of the existing 1 KW TV transmitter at Nagpur to 10 KW, TV service is expected to become available to Wardha and parts of Yavatmal districts and the present TV coverage of Nagpur, Bhandara, Chandrapur and Amravati districts is expected to improve.

[Translation]

Commodities sold through Public Distribution System

905. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the commodities sold through the public distribution system and the criteria adopted in fixing their prices;

(b) whether any request has been received by the Government seeking addition of more commodities to the list of those being sold through public distribution system at present and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of days in a month for which fair price shops in rural areas remains open; and

(d) whether any working hours have been fixed for the fair price shops ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Central Government has taken the responsibility for supplying certain key essential commodities like, wheat, rice, sugar, edible oils, kerosene, controlled cloth and soft coke to the States/Union Territories for distribution through the network of fair price shops. These commodities are supplied to the State Governments at uniform issue prices which are fixed from time to time by the Central Government. The States are permitted to add to these prices local handling and transportation charges etc. so as to arrive at the end retail price for the commodity. In the case of levy sugar, however, there is a uniform retail price of Rs. 4 per kg. at

which it is issued to the consumers under the public distribution system. In addition to the commodities made available by the Central Government to the States/ Union Territories, the latter have also been given the option to include such other items of mass consumption under the public distribution system as they deem fit by arranging supplies of their own.

(c) and (d) The number of working days and working hours of fair price shops, both in rural and urban areas, are fixed by the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations.

[English]

HUDCO Loans not Utilised by Kerala

906. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that HUDCO loans for LIG and EWS (Economically Weaker Section) categories have not been utilised fully by States like Kerala where land value is very high; and

(b) whether Government propose to rationalise the pattern of the scheme by introducing flexibility based on actual conditions in different regions while safeguarding the social objectives of the scheme ?

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

(a) It is not a fact that States like Kerala, are not in a position to utilise HUDCO loan for LIG and EWS categories. During 1984-85 HUDCO have so far sanctioned loan amounting to Rs. 8.24 crores to the State of Kerala for EWS/ LIG housing, against an allocation of Rs. 4.13 crores.

(b) As the amounts allocated for EWS and LIG are being fully sanctioned there is no need to revise the present scheme.

Setting up of a T.V. Centre in Kalahandi District of Orisa

907. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFOR-

MATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing norms fixed by Government justify T.V. centre at Bhawanipatna in District Kalahandi of Orissa;

(b) if so, when Government propose to open a T.V. centre in Kalahandi District of Orissa; and

(c) if not, whether Government would relax the criteria to extend this facility to the people of this backward region in the State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (c). There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a TV Centre in Kalahandi district of Orissa.

Increasing TV Coverage for North Eastern States

908. SHRI LAL DUHOMA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the people of the North East, particularly of Mizoram mostly watch T.V. programme of Bangladesh due to the inadequate coverage by Doordarshan; and

(b) if so, steps taken or proposed to be taken to counter the influence of Bangladesh T.V. in that region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). A high power (10 KW) TV transmitter (HPT) at Gauhati and low power (100 Watt) transmitters (LPTs) at Silchar, Dibrugarh, Tura, Tezpur, Kohima, Imphal, Aizawl, Shillong, Itanagar and Agartala are functioning in the North-Eastern region.

Taking note of the need for improving TV coverage in this region, schemes for augmentation of the power of TV transmitters at Agartala, Silchar, Dibrugarh and Tura to 10 KW; these at Kohima, Imphal, Shillong, Aizawl and Itanagar to 1 KW and setting up new LPTs at Ukhrul, Diphu, Dimapur, Passighat, Tezu

and Jorhat in the North-Eastern region have been approved and are under implementation. Domestic TV coverage in the North-Eastern region, including Mizoram, would improve considerably on commissioning of the transmitters mentioned above.

Setting up of T.V. Relay Station at Amlapuram

909. SHRI A.J.V.B. MAHESHWARA RAO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a TV Relay Station at Amlapuram East Godavari Distt. In Andhra Pradesh which will benefit 10 lakh listeners, specially agriculturists; and

(b) whether considering the importance of the proposal Government will take sympathetic view in the matter ?

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

(b) With the implementation of schemes in hand, TV service expected to be available to half of East Godavari district. Further expansion of TV service to uncovered areas would depend upon availability of resources during future Plan periods.

Advertisement of State Governments on T. V.

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

(a) whether some State Governments advertisements of their achievements on T.V.;

(b) whether there is any set norm for Doordarshan to accept such advertisements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) and (c). All commercial advertisements on Doordarshan are subject to the provisions of "Code for Commercial Advertising on TV."

Bonded Labour Freed and Rehabilitated in Bihar

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

(a) the number of bonded labour freed in Bihar during the years 1983 and 1984;

(b) number of those rehabilitated and those who have been sent to their home States; and

(c) details regarding their rehabilitation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). As per the reports received from the Government of Bihar, the number of bonded labourers identified and freed in the State during the years 1983 and 1984 was 62 and 469 respectively. The corresponding number of bonded labourers rehabilitated was 800 and 2,177. The information regarding the number of bonded labourers sent to their home States is not available.

(c) The Government of Bihar is rehabilitating the freed bonded labourers under land based, animal husbandry based and skill/craft based schemes.

Representation from Betel Leaf Growers

912. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the representatives of betel leaf growers;

(b) if so, details of proposals for improving the lot of betel leaf growers;

(c) whether Government have considered the proposals; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to increase betel leaf production, to do research for developing its quality and to

ensure remunerative price for betel leaf growers ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No, Sir

(d) The Indian Council of Agriculture Research has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Research Project on betel vine diseases in April, 1981. In March, 1983, the Council strengthened this project and included other important areas of betel research such as improvement in cultivation method, selection of high yielding varieties, etc. The Project is implemented in betel vine growing States. Some State Governments are giving assistance in the production and marketing of betel leaf.

Registered Unemployed in Employment Exchanges

913. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Employment Exchanges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of registered unemployed in those Employment Exchanges indicating separately the number of uneducated and educated amongst them; and

(c) among educated unemployed, how many are under matric, matriculates, intermediates, graduates (of various streams), post graduates and others with still higher qualifications ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Information is furnished in the Statement-I enclosed.

(b) Information is furnished in the Statement-II enclosed.

(c) Available information is furnished in the Statement-III laid on the table of the House.

[Placed in Library. See No LT-641/85]

Statement-I

Number of Employment Exchanges as at the end of 31-12-1984*

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Number
1	2	3
States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	33
2.	Assam	45
3.	Bihar	55
4.	Gujarat	39
5.	Haryana	34
6.	Himachal Pradesh	15
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	14
8.	Karnataka	37
9.	Kerala	37
10.	Madhya Pradesh	63
11.	Maharashtra	43
12.	Manipur	7
13.	Meghalaya	5

1	2	3
14.	Nagaland	4
15.	Orissa	22
16.	Punjab	40
17.	Rajasthan	31
18.	Sikkim	—
19.	Tamilnadu	28
20.	Tripura	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	89
22.	West Bengal	68
Union Territories		
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
3.	Chandigarh	2
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
5.	Delhi	20
6.	Goa	1
7.	Lakshadweep	1
8.	Mizoram	5
9.	Pondicherry	1
All India Total :		745

Note :— * The number relates to such units as are functioning independently. The number also includes University Employment Information and Guidance Bureaus functioning in various States/Union Territories.

Statement-II

Number of educated and uneducated job-seekers on the Live Register of Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1984

Number ('000) as on 31-12-1984

Sl. No.	States	Below Matric (including illiterates) (P)	Educated (Matric and above) (P)	Total Job- seekers (Col. 1+2)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1076.5	1096.3	2172.8
2.	Assam	255.4	231.7	487.1
3.	Bihar	1161.4	1507.1	2668.5
4.	Gujarat	241.7	390.1	631.8

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	232.1	235.5	467.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	102.9	154.7	257.6
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	39.0	27.7	66.7
8.	Karnataka	330.5	439.5	770.0
9.	Kerala	1244.7	1284.4	2529.1
10.	Madhya Pradesh	550.4	565.1	1115.4
11.	Maharashtra	1122.9	977.5	2100.4
12.	Manipur	91.3	94.7	186.0
13.	Meghalaya	7.0	4.9	11.9
14.	Nagaland	12.3	1.5	13.8
15.	Orissa	300.8	258.6	559.4
16.	Punjab	241.7	284.5	526.2
17.	Rajasthan	215.6	289.1	504.7
18.	Sikkim*			
19.	Tamilnadu	868.1	838.4	1706.5
20.	Tripura	50.5	42.2	92.7
21.	Uttar Pradesh	713.3	1159.9	1873.2
22.	West Bengal	2145.9	1978.3	4124.2
Union Territories				
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	9.0	2.6	11.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh@			
3.	Chandigarh	40.4	47.8	88.3
4.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli**			
5.	Delhi	96.6	354.6	451.2
6.	Goa	19.6	23.4	43.0
7.	Lakshadweep	4.5	1.7	6.3
8.	Mizoram	10.0	6.7	16.7
9.	Pondicherry	31.7	32.3	64.0
All India Total :		11215.9	12330.9	23546.8

Note :—1. *No Employment Exchange is functioning in this State.

2. **One Employment Exchange is functioning in this Union Territory, but data are yet to be received.

3. @No full-fledged Employment Exchange is functioning. Some Employment Cells are functioning, data relating to which are yet to be received.

4. Figures may not add up to total due to rounding off.

5. P—Provisional.

6. All the job-seekers on the live register are not necessarily unemployed.

Closure of Sugar Mill in Jamunanagar

914. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private mill was closed on January 17 in Jamunanagar after the growers refused to bring the cane for crushing;

(b) if so, the main reasons for closure of sugar mill;

(c) whether the mill was closed due to the demand of the farmers for an increase in cane price;

(d) if so, whether, Government has taken steps to increase the cane prices;

(e) the other demands that are being considered by the Government; and

(f) whether the farmers' agitation has greatly affected the suger production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The crushing operations were, however, resumed on 26th January, 1985.

(b) and (c). The growers, who were demanding higher cane price, stopped supplying cane to the sugar mill.

(d) The Central Government fixes only the statutory minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar factories and no factory can pay a price less than this. This price is uniform for all the States. The actual prices paid are decided mutually by the growers and the producers of sugar, wherein State Government may help in arriving at the agreed price.

(e) There is not demand under the consideration of the Central Government.

(f) The State Government ensures that all the available cane in the mill area is crushed before it finally closes down for the season. As such sugar production on account of the closure of the mills from January 17 to 25 is not likely to affect production.

Export of Wheat

915. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to export wheat during financial year 1985-86;

(b) if so, the total quantity of wheat proposed to be exported;

(c) whether any other foodgrains are also proposed to be exported; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (d). The export policy for the year 1985-86 has yet to be announced.

Supply of Poor Quality Wheat by F. C. I.

916. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been complaints that the Food Corporation of India has supplied poor quality wheat; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A few complaints about the quality of wheat issued to roller flour mills have been received. All allottees are allowed to inspect and satisfy themselves about the quality of wheat before taking delivery from the FCI godowns, and a certificate to that effect is also obtained from the allottees. Before delivery, the FCI also inspects the stocks to ensure that they conform to the prescribed standards.

Setting up of Soyabean Research Institute

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

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to set up Soyabean Research Institute in the Soyabean growing States;

(b) whether any such Soyabean Research Institute has been opened in Madhya Pradesh;

(c) if so, at what place; and

(d) if not, the steps taken to open such Soyabean research institute in that State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Madam. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has proposed to establish a National Research Centre for soyabean in Madhya Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan. A team of experts has selected an agricultural farm at Indore in consultation with the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of this Centre.

(d) Does not arise.

Achievement of Targets Set for IRDP and NREP

918. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any likelihood of targets for 1984-85 set for Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme being achieved; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Against the target of 30 lakh beneficiaries to be assisted under Integrated Rural Development Programme during 1984-85, total number of beneficiaries covered upto February, 1985 is 29.88 lakhs (provisional) i. e. 90.6%. As regards National Rural Employment Programme against the target of 309.13 million mandays for 1984-85, 285.04 million mandays have been generated upto February, 1985 (92.2%),

Conference on Processing of Cereals Pulses and Oilseeds held at Kharagpur

919. SHRI G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a conference on processing of cereals, pulses and oilseeds was held at Kharagpur (I. I. T.) in December, 1984 and if so, outcome thereof;

(b) the follow up action taken by Government on the recommendations made; and

(c) the number of delegates who attended the conference and total expenditure incurred, including TA/DA etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Recommendations made in the Conference have not been received so far by the Government.

(c) A total number of 105 delegates is reported to have attended the Conference. Total estimated expenditure incurred on the organisation of the Conference is stated to be approximately Rs. 40,000.

Time Alloted to Gujarati Language Programmes Telecast from Delhi Doordarshan

920. SHRI MOHAN BHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Gujarati feature films telecast from Delhi Doordarshan Centre during 1984;

(b) time alloted (percentage) to Gujarati language programmes, feature film, folk music, Chitramala and other telecast from Delhi T. V. Center during 1984;

(c) time alloted to other regional languages (percentage) during 1984;

(d) whether there is any increase in the total time alloted to different regional languages during 1984 as compared to

1983, with special reference to Gujarati language;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof;

(f) whether Government propose to allot more time to all regional languages with a view to strengthening cultural unity and emotional integration; and

(g) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) to (g). During 1984, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecast two Gujarati feature films. The Kendra also telecast Gujarati programmes in various formats for a total duration of 156 minutes. Within the available resources for programme production and the limitation of telecast time, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi attempts to put out as many programmes in various regional languages (including Gujarati) as possible. As compared to 1983, Doordarshan Kendra, Delhi telecast more programmes in regional languages during 1984. These include three feature films in regional languages (one of which is telecast on the national network) and one regional language play per month. To provide equitable representation within the available telecast time, programmes in regional languages are put on a rotational basis. Implementation of schemes for providing additional programme production facilities in different parts of the country and dissemination of TV programmes in the regional language of a State by all transmitters in that State would, however, depend on the availability of resources in future. Percentage wise statistics of programmes in various languages are not maintained.

Functioning of Asansol T. V. Relay Transmitter

921. SHRI SUDHIR ROY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the malfunctioning of the Asansol T. V. Relay Transmitter;

(b) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) if no action has been taken, the reasons thereof; and

(e) action now proposed to be taken to improve the functioning of the said T.V. relay transmitter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Reports of frequent failures of power supply to the TV transmitter, Asansol and consequent interruptions of telecasts were received.

(c) to (e). A stand-by diesel generator has been provided to the TV Centre. Main power supply from an alternate source has also been sought.

Disposal of Flats Constructed in Asiad Village

922. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of flats in Asiad Village in New Delhi;

(b) the monthly expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the Asiad Village;

(c) whether there is a proposal to dispose of the flats constructed in Asiad Village;

(d) if so, how these flats are likely to be disposed of; and

(e) when action will be taken and the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) 853.

(b) Rs. 2.10 lakhs.

(c) to (e). Some (190) flats have already been disposed of to the Public Sector Undertakings and a small number (28) to the Indian Nationals residing abroad. Remaining flats are under process of disposal.

The flats are being disposed off gradually depending upon the progress of negotiations/offers of concerned parties and agencies.

**Allotment of Foodgrains, Cement
etc. to Gujarat**

923. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Gujarat Government have requested the Centre to allot more foodgrains, cement, edible oil etc. to the State to meet the increasing demand of essential commodities due to natural calamity such as drought, floods etc. during the year 1984-85;

(b) if so, the details of the demand made; and

(c) the quantity of items supplied to Gujarat State against their extra demand ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). No request from the Government of Gujarat for additional allotment of foodgrains, cement, edible oils etc. to meet the increasing demand due to natural calamity like drought, floods etc. was received during 1984-85. However, at the request of the State Government for enhancement of its monthly allocation of wheat for streamlining its public distribution system, the monthly allocation of wheat to Gujarat was increased in January, 1985 from 17,500 tonnes to 30,000 tonnes and the increased level of allocation has since been maintained.

In June, 1984, the State Government requested for increasing its monthly allocation of rice. This request could not be agreed to because of paucity of rice stocks in the central pool.

In February, 1985, the State Government requested for additional allocation of 4,500 tonnes of imported edible oils to meet the increased demand during festivals like 'Holi'. This request could not be agreed to as Gujarat is an oil producing State and the allocation of imported edible oils to States is only supplementary in nature.

**C.P.W.D. Workshops Registered
under Factory Act**

925. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.P.W.D. workshops have been registered under the Factories Act; and

(b) if so, locations and divisions under which they exist ?

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

(a) Three workshops of CPWD have been registered under the Factories Act.

(b) (i) Fan Repair Workshop,
Vidyut Bhavan,
New Delhi.
Under Air Conditioning Division
No. III.

(ii) Mechanical Workshop,
American Warehouse,
Netaji Nagar, New Delhi.
Under Mechanical and Work-
shop Division.

(iii) Horticulture Workshop,
Sunder Nursery,
New Delhi.
Under Horticulture East
Division.

**Removal of Anomaly in C.P.W.D.
Enquiry Offices**

926. SHRI SODE RAMAIAH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5926 on 2 April, 1984 regarding removal of anomaly in CPWD Enquiry offices and state :

(a) whether the decision to transfer Factory Road Civil Enquiry Office of F. Division under New Delhi Zone of CPWD to Food Zone has been implemented; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) The said Enquiry Office is exclusively for the maintenance of requisitioned houses of the Ministry of Defence. That Ministry made a commitment to take over the maintenance of these quarters from CPWD by June 1984. Despite best efforts no final decision has been taken yet. It has, therefore, not been considered appropriate to transfer the Civil Enquiry Office from New Delhi Zone to Food Zone till a final decision is taken to transfer the maintenance of these houses back to the Ministry of Defence.

Orange Production in West Bengal And Export Thereof

927. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal is producing oranges;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether Government are exporting orange from West Bengal;

(d) if so, where and total quantity exported during each of the last three years; and

(e) the State and Central Government's earnings from such export ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Jalpaiguri and Siliguri districts of West Bengal are the important orange growing districts. Rough estimates for Citrus crop in West Bengal are given below :

(Area : thousand ha.)
(Production: thousand tonnes)

	1980-81	1981-82
Area	3.42	3.70
Production	26.25	28.25

(c) to (e). State-wise data on export of oranges are not available. However, export of oranges, fresh or dried, from India during the years 1980-81 to 1982-83 (upto November, 1982) is given below .

Export of Oranges, fresh or dried

Year	(Quantity: In tonnes) (Value : Rupees in lakhs)	
	Quantity	Value
1980-81	7090	127.50
1981-82	7124	135.51
1982-83	1015	17.09
(Upto Nov. 82)		

Oranges were mainly exported to Bangladesh.

Use of Imported Oil for manufacture of Vanaspati

928. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Vanaspati manufacturer have been directed to use compulsorily the high priced imported oils; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Presently Vanaspati manufacturers can use 100% indigenous oils or a maximum of 60% imported oils in lieu thereof. Imported oils are supplied through State Trading Corporation at a significantly low price of Rs. 9,500 per M.T.

Purchase of Wheat from Open Market

929. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether North Zone Flour Mills Chambers have urged the Government to allow the flour mills to purchase wheat from the open market; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has not been possible to consider the request, as the present policy does not permit roller flour mills to purchase wheat in the open market.

**Representations from Potato Growers
in West Bengal**

930. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the Potato growers of West Bengal expressing their difficulties due to falling prices; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action for protecting their interests ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Representations have been received from potato growers of West Bengal about fall in prices of potatoes. At the request of the West Bengal Government, the market intervention scheme is being operated by the West Bengal Cooperative Marketing Federation (BENFED) in collaboration with the National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India (NAFED) within the following parameters suggested by the State Government and agreed to by the Central Government :

(i) The purchases will be made at prices varying from Rs. 78 to Rs. 85 per quintal,

(ii) The Central Government will bear 50% of the losses on the basis of a support price of Rs. 50 per quintal as in the case of other States of Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, and the losses arising from payment of a price exceeding Rs. 50 per quintal will be borne entirely by the State Government; and

(iii) The purchases will be made only from marginal farmers subject to a maximum of 10 quintals per farmer.

The market intervention operations are, accordingly, in progress in West Bengal.

**Master Plan for Delhi/New Delhi for
Transport System**

931. SHRI DHARAMPAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a tentatively modified Master Plan for Delhi/New Delhi and some parts of the walled city for transport system is under consideration of Government;

(b) if so, main features of the plan;

(c) funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) by what time it will be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR): (a) and (b). The Master Plan for Delhi promulgated in 1962 is proposed to be modified. The Master Plan for Delhi (as proposed to be modified) recommends a multi-modal transportation System for mass transportation in whole of Delhi.

(c) and (d). The proposals will be published shortly inviting objections the suggestions from the general public as required under Delhi Development Act, 1957. The question of allocation of funds and introduction of the plan will arise after the proposals have been finalised.

**Expenditure Incurred on Advertisement
of Central Government Achievements**

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

(a) the total expenditure incurred in 1984 in advertising the Central Government's achievements and programmes in newspapers and other media and in bringing out publications and other materials for the purpose;

(b) the amount paid to different newspapers during the same period for the same purpose; and

(c) whether Government are planning to increase allocation for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). An expenditure of Rs. 695.68 lakhs was incurred by the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity in 1984 for publicising the policies of the Government through the media of press advertising, exhibitions, printed publicity etc. This included an amount of Rs. 387.21 lakhs spent on release of advertisements—both display and classified—to the newspapers.

(c) Whereas the level of publicity is generally proposed to be maintained, the Budget Estimates for 1985-86 in respect of Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity on visage a marginal increase in the allocation of funds for the purpose in view of cost escalation.

Price of Essential Commodities

933. SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been made to know the causes of the rising prices of essential commodities in the country;

(b) if so, what are the findings; and

(c) what steps are being taken to check the trend in rise of prices of essential commodities in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). While no special study has been made by the Central Government to examine the causes of rising prices of essential commodities in general, their prices are being continuously monitored by the Central and State Governments with a view to taking appropriate remedial action as and when necessary.

(c) The main thrust of Government policy has been to increase the production of essential commodities particularly the ones which are in short supply. The public Distribution System is being expanded and improved. The supplies of some essential commodities are supplemented by imports. The export of essential commodities is regulated. State Govern-

ments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations to curb the activities of hoarders and blackmarketeers and other anti-social elements.

Inter-State Wage Parity in Beedi Industry

934. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce Inter-State wage parity in the beedi industry of South India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Representation for Increasing House Construction Assistance for Rural Workers

935. PROF. P. J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government received representations for increasing house construction assistance for rural workers; and

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

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

(b) Representations have been examined. Final view will be taken when the Seventh Plan is finalised.

Loss to Crops due to Insufficient Rains

936. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :
SHRI HARISH RAWAT :

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

(a) whether there have been insufficient

rains during the last four-five months in various parts of the country;

(b) the extent to which it has affected the crops and estimated loss of crops as a result thereof in each State; and

(c) what steps are being taken by Government to provide relief to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir. Rain-fall has been generally deficient or scanty, as compared to normal, over major part of the country during the North-east monsoon period October-December, 1984 and the winter season January-February, 1985.

(b) Insufficient winter rains have affected the crops in some States. However, the rabi crops are still to be harvested and as such at this stage it is not possible to indicate the extent of estimated loss of crops.

(c) The crop-weather situation is constantly under review and availability of electricity and agricultural inputs is being monitored in consultation with the State Government.

Enactment of Marine Regulation Laws

937. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Fishermen's forum of India has recently represented to Government for enactment of Marine Regulation Laws;

(b) if so, the details of the memorandum presented; and

(c) reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient details are:

- (i) Enactment of Marine Fishing Regulation Acts by Coastal States.

(ii) Assessment of fish resources in the country by a team of scientists.

(iii) Banning of purse-seiners in territorial waters.

(iv) Production of inboard and outboard engines and their spare parts in the public sector and establishment of training centres in this regard.

(v) Availability of inboard and outboard engines and their spare parts free of taxes and excise duty. Availability of sufficient quota of kerosene to fishermen.

(vi) Joint ventures for exploitation of deep sea fish resources.

(vii) Restriction of trawling and purse-seining during night and during spawning season.

(viii) Establishment of Fishermen's Welfare Corporation in all the coastal States.

(ix) To develop aquaculture both in freshwater and coastal waters.

(c) The memorandum received recently is under examination.

Grapes Cultivation in Drought Prone Areas

938. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is considerable scope for grape cultivation, particularly in drought prone areas of the country;

(b) if so, whether grape cultivation is being extended to benefit large number of farmers;

(c) whether there are any constraints in further extending grape cultivation; and

(d) whether Government will also consider developing a wine industry as an important agro-industry for rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). There is considerable scope of grape cultivation in the country. In the drought prone areas, however, this crop can't be grown without assured irrigation. Area under this crop is going up.

(c) Yes, Sir. Grape cultivation requires assured water supply for irrigation, heavy initial investment and adoption of proper cultivation techniques.

(d) Production of varieties suitable for wine is not enough now. Moreover, there is a ban on creation of additional capacity or expansion of existing capacities for distillation or brewing alcoholic drinks including wine except in 100 per cent export-oriented cases.

Supply of Palm Oil through F.P.S.

939. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether supply of Palm Oil through fair price shops is being extended to all States;

(b) whether there is any consumer resistance to Palm Oil; and

(c) if not, the steps being taken to increase palm Oil availability and local manufacture of Palm Oil ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Imported edible Palm Oil is being allocated to some of the States for distribution through fair price shops. It is proposed to cover more States.

(b) No complaint about consumer's resistance to Palm Oil has been received from any State Government to whom Palm Oil is allocated.

(c) The following steps have been taken by the Central Government to increase the availability of Palm Oil and local manufacture of Palm Oil.

Two projects for red oil Palm Plantations have been taken up in Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands where suitable agro-climatic conditions exist for its cultivation. So far, 3,705 hectares have been planted in Kerala and 1,300 hectares in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

[*Translation*]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

940. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the places in the country where the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has opened 'Krishi Vigyan Kendras'; the objectives and the dates of opening thereof and the expenditure incurred on each of them;

(b) whether any assessment of their work was ever undertaken;

(c) if so, whether Government are in possession of information in respect of those 'Kendras' which have failed to achieve their objectives;

(d) if so, in which areas they are located;

(e) whether Government would open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Pali district of Rajasthan; and

(f) if so, by what time and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A list of Krishi Vigyan Kendras, their locations, date of sanction and their sanctioned allocations under the VI Plan is given in the Statement attached. The objectives of the Krishi Vigyan Kendra in general are as follows :

1. Planning and conducting survey of the operational area in order to prepare a resources inventory with special reference to identifying the training needs of the farming community;

2. Planning and conducting production-oriented, need-based short and long duration training courses both on the campus as well as in the villages for various target groups with priority to the weaker and the poor;
3. Developing and organising non-formal educational programmes by way of field days, farm visits, farmer's fair, radio talk, Farm Science Clubs etc. as the follow-up information support to training courses;
4. Organising Farm Science Clubs, both in rural schools and in villages in order to induce in the younger generation a liking for and an interest in agricultural and allied sciences and for scientific farming through supervised projects;
5. Developing and maintaining campus farms and demonstration units on scientific lines as facilities for providing work-experience to the trainees as also disseminating the latest technical know-how;
6. Providing practical training facilities of the Kendra to the teachers and the students of vocational agriculture of the higher secondary schools;
7. Imparting some general education to rural illiterates and school drop-outs in order to make them not only good farmers but also better citizens;
8. Providing added training facilities in the areas of home-making and

nutrition education for the rural community;

9. Gradually enlarging the training facilities to encompass other important areas such as home crafts cottage industries etc. consistent with the requirements of integrated rural development, in collaboration with the concerned organisations;
10. Implementing all such schemes of the ICAR and other related organisations which intend to strengthen the training programmes of the Kendra.

(b) Yes, Sir. A High-Level Evaluation Committee has already evaluated the performance of the Krishi Vigyan Kendras and the Trainers' Training Centres during 1980.

(c) The Evaluation Committee has brought out the strong and weak points of the Kendras and has given recommendations for improving the project performance. Appropriate action has also been taken by the Council on the recommendations.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The target of establishing Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the Sixth Five Year Plan has already been achieved. During this plan, therefore, it may not be possible to open a Krishi Vigyan Kendra in Pali district of Rajasthan.

(f) If Government approves the establishment of more Krishi Vigyan Kendras during the Seventh Five Year Plan, the proposal to establish a Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Pali can be considered at that stage.

Statement

Budget allocation and date of start/sanction of Krishi Vigyan Kendras for Sixth Five Year Plan

Name of Krishi Vigyan Kendra	Budget allocation (Rs. in lakh)	Date of start/sanction
1	2	3
1. Hayatnagar, Hyderabad (A.P.)	19.28	April, 1977
2. Gaddipally (A.P.)	10.12	16.7.84
3. Rajahmundry (A.P.)	12.66	1.4.83
4. Anantpur (A.P.)	13.86	22.4.83
5. Amdalvalsa (A.P.)	11.81	16.7.84
6. Rastakuntabi (A.P.)	12.34	3.3.84
7. Basar (Arunachal Pradesh)	23.74	May, 1979
8. Munger (Bihar)	23.06	April, 1980
9. Banka (Bihar)	15.91	2.4.83
10. Sokhodeora (Bihar)	20.82	June, 1979
11. Putida (Bihar)	15.91	2.4.83
12. Agwanpur (Bihar)	11.26	14.3.84
13. Ranchi (Bihar)	24.61	1.2.77
14. Fatehpur, Deoghar (Bihar)	8.98	25.2.84*
15. Hazaribagh (Bihar)	8.98	25.2.85
16. Napam (Assam)	21.54	Feb., 1980
17. Gassaigaon (Assam)	9.18	Jan., 1985*
18. Ela Farm (Goa)	14.01	1.4.83
19. Deesa (Gujrat)	19.06	4.12.76*
20. Deogarh Baria (Gujrat)	14.72	1.1.83
21. Waghai (Gujarat)	12.72	22.10.84*
22. Randheja Gram (Gujarat)	17.49	15.10.79
23. Shikohpur-Rampura (Haryana)	20.68	April, 1984
24. Karnal (Haryana)	20.80	July, 1976
25. Rampura, Rewari (Haryana)	15.99	1.3.84
	14.61	
	10.22	
	28.2.77	
	27.2.84	

66. Navur Kuttapattu (T.N.)

65. Saransa (Sikkim)

1	2	3
31. Mudigere (Karnataka)	10.36	Feb., 1985*
32. Bidar (Karnataka)	10.36	Feb., 1985*
33. Hulkoti (Karnataka)	10.86	Feb., 1985*
34. Narakkal (Kerala)	25.81	Dec., 1976
35. Mitraniketan (Kerala)	21.24	Feb., 1980
36. Pattambi (Kerala)	18.46	Nov., 1982
37. Ambalvayal (Kerala)	11.81	1.6.84
38. Bilaspur (M.P.)	11.27	19.6.84*
39. Chhindwara (M.P.)	13.01	April, 1984
40. Jhabua (M.P.)	11.27	1.9.84
41. Indore (M.P.)	12.26	20th Nov., 1976
42. Bhopal (M.P.)	27.97	Sep., 1978
43. Kosbad Hill (Maharashtra)	15.61	April, 1977
44. Selsura (Maharashtra)	21.68	27.12.1979
45. Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	13.34	1.9.83
46. Shirgaon (Maharashtra)	14.34	June, 1983
47. Dhule (Maharashtra)	13.49	9.5.83
48. Pal (Maharashtra)	10.37	1.8.84
49. Lamphelpet (Manipur)	23.01	March, 1980
50. Tura (Meghalaya)	23.77	27.5.1980
51. Kolasib (Mizoram)	22.99	July, 1977
52. Jharnapani (Nagaland)	23.51	5.3.79
53. Dhauli (Orissa)	23.50	3.1.77
54. Keonjhar (Orissa)	15.26	28.5.82
55. Simliguda (Orissa)	15.26	11.1.82
56. Balia pal (Orissa)	15.26	11.2.83
57. Bhanjnagar (Orissa)	12.33	25.2.85*
58. Pondicherry (Pondicherry)	29.63	25.3.74
59. Gurdaspur (Punjab)	16.45	1.4.82
60. F. Sekhawati (Rajasthan)	25.31	Jan., 1977
61. Beechwal (Rajasthan)	14.18	10.12.83
62. Banswara (Rajasthan)	14.28	June, 1983
63. Jodhpur (Rajasthan)	14.02	1.4.83
64. Badgaon (Rajasthan)	13.10	27.2.84

1	2	3
67. Coonoor (T.N.)	15.51	1.11.82
68. Coimbatore (T.N.)	20.13	2.5.79
69. Kattupakkam (T.N.)	10.17	24.8.84*
70. Chhebrihowari (Tripura)	23.25	Dec., 1979
71. Birchandra Nagar (Tripura)	14.82	May,, 84*
72. Sultanpur (U.P.)	22.50	Nov., 1976
73. Awagarh (U.P.)	15.81	1.11.82
74. Ranichauri (U.P.)	16.36	14.9.82*
75. Bharari (U.P.)	14.82	19.3.83*
76. Dariapur Farm, Rai Bareilly	11.93	1984*
77. Bereilly (U.P.)	8.95	Jan., 1985*
78. Bahraich (U.P.)	16.50	22.3.84
79. Basti (U.P.)	9.30	Jan., 85*
80. Mirzapur (U. P.)	15.22	March, 84*
81. Raya, Mathura (U.P.)	15.97	March, 84*
82. Kapgari (West Bengal)	22.22	1.12.76
83. Nimpith (West Bengal)	23.94	2.5.79
84. Kakdwip (West Bengal)	21.60	Dec., 1979
85. Ramshai (West Bengal)	14.99	March, 1983*
86. Sonamukhi (West Bengal)	15.59	March, 1983*
87. Sujitra (Gujrat)	8.72	March, 1985

* Date of sanction.

[English]

Requirement of Vegetable Oil in the Country

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

(a) the details of requirements of the country in respect of vegetable oil during the last three years with year-wise break-up;

(b) what is the year-wise production of vegetable oil in the country and also year-wise imports;

(c) what steps are being contemplated to meet the shortage of vegetable oil in the country; and

(d) what steps have been taken by Government to avoid adulteration in the vegetable oil ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The requirement, production and import of vegetable oils (edible) during the last 3 years have been as under :

Year	Requirement	Production	Import
1981-82	43.81	33.83	9.98
1982-83	43.71*	30.21	11.50
1983-84	49.34	33.00	16.34

*The figure is lower as the total availability (indigenous production plus import, shown as the Requirement) of edible oils in 1982-83 was lower.

(e) Concerted efforts are being made by the Government of India to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country. Towards this end, the following measures have been taken :

- (1) Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers' fields, strengthening of seed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated areas etc.
- (2) Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
- (3) Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
- (4) Intensification of research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
- (5) Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
- (6) Setting up of necessary processing and infrastructural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds.

(d) In terms of the provisions of the Solvent Extracted Oils, De-oiled Meal and Edible Flower (Control) Order, 1967 and Vegetable Oils Product (Control) Order, 1947, the samples of vegetable oils produced by these factories are periodically collected by the Inspectors of this Directorate. The samples are got analysed in the laboratory of the Directorate to check conformity of the samples to the standards of Quality laid down under the relevant Control Order. Appropriate action is taken in respect of failing samples. Besides, in terms of the provisions of Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, the Food Inspectors of Ministry of Health also draw samples of vegetable oils

from the market and take action as prescribed under the Act in respect of failing samples.

Sale of Plots/Shops through Auction by D.D.A.

942. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

- (a) the reasons for following policy of selling plots/shops by auction by D.D.A.
- (b) whether the policy of selling by auction is being followed by concerned authorities in other Metropolitan cities; and
- (c) if so, whether this policy is causing inflation and escalation of land prices ?

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

(a) The scheme of Large Scale Acquisition, Development and Disposal of land in Delhi lays down that as a general policy, disposal of developed land should be made by auction and the premium should be determined by the highest bid except in the following cases where predetermined rates are charged :

- (i) alternative residential plots offered to the persons whose lands are acquired under the scheme for the planned development of Delhi;
- (ii) Industrialists asked to shift their factories from their present non-conforming locations.
- (iii) Individuals in Low and Middle Income Groups.
- (iv) Cooperative House Building Societies and Cooperative Societies of Industrialists and Manufacturers for constructing residential houses.
- (v) Land allotted for the Central/State Government Departments, Public Sector Undertakings and other Government Organisations for construction of office accommodation and staff quarters.

This policy has also been reiterated in Rule 8 of the Delhi Development Authority (Disposal of Developed Nazul Land) Rules, 1981. The total area of land disposed of by DDA through auctions is insignificant compared to the land acquired for planned development of Delhi. The resources generated through auction of commercial plots are utilized for meeting the cost of development of land under the scheme.

The built up shops being commercial properties are disposed of by DDA through auction, through restricted tendering, etc. These are also allotted by way of alternative/rehabilitational allotment to those whose lands have been acquired. The allotment is made through restricted tendering to the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and through the same method among the ex-servicemen. The physically handicapped persons are allotted through draw of lots.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table on the House.

Stock of Foodgrains

943. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the foodgrains stocks with Government have touched 25 million tonnes at the beginning of January, 1985;

(b) if so, whether food stocks have been comparatively better during 1984;

(c) if so, the latest position in regard to the food stocks;

(d) whether wheat and rice have also exceeded the targets set for the same;

(e) whether on production side the strategy of price incentive had the desired impact on rice producing and consuming States;

(f) steps being taken by Government to improve the food stocks; and

(g) whether import are being considered to keep sufficient stocks of foodgrains with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir; the stock of foodgrains with the public agencies as on 1-1-1985 was 22.61 million tonnes.

(b) Yes, Sir; the overall position improved during the year.

(c) The latest stock position of foodgrains as on 1-3-85 was 21.91 million tonnes.

(d) The stock position of wheat and rice as on 1st January, 85 was 14.80 million tonnes and 7.71 million tonnes respectively. While the wheat stocks have exceeded the required level, the rice stocks are on the lower side.

(e) Yes, Sir. The strategy of price support has contributed to increase in production of rice in the country in general.

(f) The stocks with the public agencies are built up through procurement operations in the country and also through imports when considered necessary.

(g) No, Sir, there is no proposal for imports at present.

Restrictions on Lending by Commercial Banks to Build Houses

944. SHRI B. V. DESAI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Conference sponsored by his Ministry has urged the Reserve Bank of India to lift restrictions on lending by commercial banks to build houses;

(b) whether his Ministry had also discussions with the banking department on giving credit on concessional terms for construction of houses;

(c) if so, whether several other steps are being undertaken by his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, to what extent Reserve Bank of India has agreed to lift curbs on housing loans ?

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

(a) The opinion of the Interaction participants was that the Government should move the Reserve Bank of India to liberalise the restrictions on commercial bank loans for shelter.

(b) to (d). The consensus of opinion emerged in the Interaction is being processed for further action.

Recommendations of Conference Organised by the Council of Indian Employers at Bangalore

945. **SHRI B. V. DESAI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has contemplated establishment of standing bodies of experts for making recommendations on wages of employees in both the public and private sectors;

(b) if so, whether a body will collect information and lay down parameters from time to time;

(c) whether a two day conference organised by the Council of Indian Employers was held in Bangalore in the first week of February, 1985;

(d) if so, the main recommendations of the conference; and

(e) whether enactment of any legislation is being considered in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The question of evolving a national wage policy has been under consideration of the Government for quite some time. Various suggestions received in this regard are being examined. No decision has so far been taken regarding the manner in which the wage policy has to be implemented, if and when finalised.

(c) to (e). It is a fact that a two day Industrial Relations Conference was organised by the Council of Indian Employers at Bangalore in the first week of February, 1985. However, Government have not received any recommendations of the Conference from the Council of Indian Employers. In view of this, the question of considering any legislation on the lines

of recommendations does not arise at this stage.

Constitution of All India Fishermen Commission

946. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to set up "All India Fishermen Commission" to study the problems of fishermen of the country;

(b) if so, when this Commission will be constituted; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Problems of fishermen are being taken care of under various Central as well as State Governments' schemes introduced for welfare of fishermen.

Cases Pending in Labour Courts

947. **SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending in different labour courts of the country upto the end of 1984; and

(b) what steps Government are taking to dispose of the pending cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). 1183 cases and 2796 applications are pending before 10 central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts. The Central Government have set up two Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Courts at Chandigarh and Kanpur and have laid down the norms of disposal of disputes and the progress is monitored. The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 has been amended so as to provide time bound disposal of disputes. The Industrial Disputes (Central) Rules, 1957 have been amended

to provide time frame for different stages for disposal of disputes. The State Governments/Union Territories set up Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals for cases and applications in the State sphere. As per available information, 1,90,086 cases were pending in the States/Union Territories before the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Courts as on 31.3.1984.

Milk Production in Punjab under Operation Flood-II

948. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE : Will be Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the private and public sector agencies which procure, collect and handle milk in Punjab and quantity of milk produced and distributed as on 29 February, 1984, 30 October, 1984, 1 January, 1985 and 28 February, 1985;

(b) the targets fixed and actual production of milk in Punjab during 1981-82; 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-83;

(c) the daily average milk produced per cow and buffalo in Punjab vis-a-vis average per family per day milk produced;

(d) the year-wise targets set under Operation Flood-II for Punjab and what were actual achievements; and

(e) whether Government are satisfied with milk procurement in Punjab and if not corrective measures proposed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The quantity of milk procured and distributed by the private and cooperative sector organisations as on 29 February, 1984, 30 October, 1984, 1 January, 1985 and 28 February, 1985 is given below :—

	29.2.84	30.10.84	1.1.85	28.2.85
Private Companies				
(a) Procurement (lakh Kgs.)	4.37	4.21	6.04	6.40
(b) Distribution (lakh Kgs.)	—	—	—	—
Punjab State Cooperative Milk Producer's Federation Limited.				
(a) Procurement (lakh litres)	3.64	3.26	5.47	6.05
(b) Distribution (laks litres)	1.71	1.47	2.55	2.97

(b) The targets fixed and the estimated milk production in Punjab during 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84 and 1984-85 are given below :—

('000 tonnes)

Year	Targets	Estimated milk production
1981-82	3514	3494
1982-83	3750	3599
1983-84	3997	3620
1984-85	4254	3810 (Anticipated)

(c) The estimated average milk yield per day per animal in milk is given below :

(in Kgs.)

Year	Cow		Buffalo
	Cross-bred	Local cow	
1981-82	5.856	2.658	3.813
1982-83	5.325	2.632	3.951
1983-84	5.585	2.963	3.867

The information regarding average per family per day milk produced is not available.

(d) The estimated milk production in Punjab has increased since 1970 due to the impact of various Central, Centrally Sponsored and the State Plan Schemes which also includes Operation Flood Programmes. The year-wise targets set under Operation Flood-II and actual achievement for milk procurement are given below :

(Figures in lakh litres per day)

	1980-81	81-82	82-83	83-84	84-85	85-86	86-87
Target	0.70	1.78	4.42	6.64	9.07	12.02	14.89
Achievement	0.92	1.47	3.85	2.74	3.23	—	—

(Upto Jan. 1985)

(e) During the year 1983-84, procurement of milk was less as compared to the previous year due to the fact that the price of ghee was more during that period and the producers retained maximum quantity of milk for conversion into ghee. However, the milk procurement has picked up during 1984-85.

Unauthorised Construction in East Delhi

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that multi-storeyed buildings with underground floors have come up on both sides of Vikas Marg in Shanarpur and Lakshmi Nagar in East Delhi without caring for any municipal regulations as no building regulations have yet been enforced in these areas;

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent such unauthorised constructions; and

(c) whether Government propose to clear the footpaths/side-ways of the Vikas Marg in these areas ?

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

(a) The DDA has reported that, amongst the cases of unauthorised construction on Vikas Marg, there are 11 cases with underground floors out of which two are under construction.

(b) The DDA has served notices under section 31(1) of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 and passed demolition orders in 60 cases of unauthorised construction including the 11 cases mentioned against (a) above, besides launching prosecutions in Criminal Courts in 25 cases.

(c) The P.W.D., Delhi Administration have reported that there are no permanent structures on the footpaths and sideways of the Vikas Marg in these areas. However, there are squatters and collection of building materials in small quantity which are purely of temporary nature and are being removed now and then.

Scheme for Development of Towns in the Country

950. SARI AMARSINH RATHAWA : SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :

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

(a) whether there is any Centrally sponsored scheme for development of towns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount earmarked for each State under the project; and

(c) the number of towns in each State likely to be developed under the scheme and names of such towns which are likely to be developed in Gujarat and Orissa ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A note is attached in the form of a statement-I which gives the details of the Scheme. A Statement II is also attached as indicating the tentative amounts earmarked for each State in 1984-85.

(c) This will be decided after finalisation of 7th Plan.

Statement-I

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns was introduced under the Central sector in December, 1979 to promote the development of smaller towns in order to subserve the development of the rural hinterland and to reduce the rate of migration of population to metropolitan cities. Initially 13 towns with a population of less than 1 lakh were covered.

2. In the 6th Five Year Plan, approval of 200 additional towns with a population of less than 1 lakh according to 1971 census were taken up.

3. A total number of 321 towns were allotted to different States in accordance with the proportion which the urban population of the State bore to the urban population of the country in 1971. A few additional towns were included in the Scheme one each in Manipur, Tripura, Kerala, Orissa, Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir making a total of 237 towns.

4. The towns taken up under the Scheme were entitled to Central assistance provided in the form of a loan to the extent of 50% of the cost of the project or Rs. 40.00 lakhs, whichever is less. The Central loan is normally released in suitable instalments at an interest rate of 7½% per annum subject to a rebate of ¼% for timely repayment. The repayment period is 25 years including a moratorium of 5 years.

5. The components eligible for central assistance under the Scheme are as follows :—

- (i) land acquisition and development;
- (ii) traffic and transportation including construction of roads and bus stand but excluding purchase of vehicles; and
- (iii) development of mandis and markets, industrial estates and other facilities.

6. The components in the State Plan include slum improvement, urban renewal, small scale industries, water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation, medical facilities, parks and playgrounds.

7. Low Cost Sanitation has since been included as an additional item for central loan assistance under the Scheme. Under this component, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs would be released to the State Governments over and above the ceiling of Rs. 40.00 lakhs provided the State Governments spend atleast Rs. 12.00 lakhs out of their own funds on low cost sanitation.

Statement-II

Tentative allocation of funds to various States/UTs for 1984-85 under Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns.

S. No.	State/U.T.	Towns allocation	Allocation of funds 84-85		Total allocation
			For IDSMT	For Low Cost Sanitation	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18	81.00	36.00	117.00
2.	Assam	5	18.96	10.00	28.96
3.	Bihar	15	67.50	30.00	97.50

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Gujarat	17	76.50	34.00	110.50
5.	Haryana	6	36.00	12.00	48.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	4.50	2.00	6.50
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	13.50	4.00	17.50
8.	Karnataka	16	72.00	32.00	104.00
9.	Kerala	9	40.50	18.00	58.50
10.	Madhya Pradesh	16	72.00	32.00	104.00
11.	Maharashtra	22	99.00	44.00	143.00
12.	Manipur	2	4.50	2.00	6.50
13.	Meghalaya	2	9.00	4.00	13.00
14.	Nagaland	1	4.50	2.00	6.50
15.	Orissa	6	27.00	12.00	39.00
16.	Punjab	8	36.00	16.00	52.00
17.	Rajasthan	11	49.50	22.00	71.50
18.	Sikkim	1	4.50	2.00	6.50
19.	Tamil Nadu	28	126.00	56.00	182.00
20.	Tripura	2	13.50	4.00	17.50
21.	Uttar Pradesh	23	103.50	46.00	149.50
22.	West Bengal	20	90.00	40.00	130.00
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	9.00	4.00	13.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	18.00	4.00	22.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	18.00	4.00	13.00
4.	Goa Daman and Diu	1	9.00	4.00	13.00
5.	Mizoram	1	9.00	4.00	13.00
6.	Pondicherry	1	9.00	4.00	13.00

Sugarcane Subsidy to State Governments

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

(a) whether wages of sugar mill workers and price of sugarcane have recorded a good increase during the last three years in almost all the States in the country;

(b) whether the Central Government give any assistance to State Governments to subsidise this;

(c) if so, the year-wise Central assistance given to different State Governments, State-wise; and

(d) the assistance proposed to be given during 1984-85 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The statutory minimum price of sugarcane which Government of India fixes, as well as wages of workers employed in the industry; have recorded some increase, in the last three years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d) Do not arise, in view of (b) above.

Enquiry into the Diversion of Truck carrying Sugar to Faridabad

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

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the News in Hindustan Times, dated 25th February, 1985 (Behind the scenes page 8 col. 8) that a few years ago an entire truck load of sugar belonging to the Stare (Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi) was diverted to Faridabad and sold there;

(b) whether any inquiry into this episode was made;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) The management of Super Bazar has intimated that it is not aware of any case of diversion of a truck load of sugar to Faridabad for sale and consequential loss to Super Bazar. According to Super Bazar, the news item which appeared in the Hindustan Times dated 25.2.1985 is not correct.

(b) to (d). In view of reply at (a) above, the question does not arise.

Payment of Subsidy for holding Buffer Stock of Sugar

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

(a) whether it is a fact that under the present system long delays are occurring in payment of subsidy for holding buffer stock of sugar;

(b) if so, how many claims for subsidy since October, 1982 are pending disposal, with names of the factories and the total amount against each;

(c) whether Government propose to pay interest to the factories where the payments have not been made to compensate their loss; and

(d) steps being taken to streamline the procedure for payment of subsidy ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Initially some delay occurred in the settlement of these claims due to administrative/legal difficulties. However, by and large, delays have occurred because of factories furnishing incomplete, incorrect and wrong claims; despite repeated instructions on the correct procedure to be adopted.

(b) The Annexure gives the position in details. Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-642/85]

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The procedures are under review with a view to taking steps for ensuring that payment of subsidy is made, as expeditiously as is feasible.

Rise in Price Index due to Sweetening Agents

954. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have maintained any record to determine how the sweetening agents during the last six months have pushed up the Consumer Price Index in the country;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) how much of it is due to sugar only ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government maintains a record of the impact of two sweetening agents namely Sugar and

Gur which are generally included in the index basket at each centre, as well as the All India Index. The weights of Sugar and Gur in the All India Index basket are 1.95 and 0.70 respectively. A statement showing the impact of these sweetening agents

on the All India Consumer Price Index Numbers for Industrial Workers (Base 1960=100) for the period of six months from August '1984 to January, 1985, is enclosed.

Statement

Year/Month	All-India Index	Difference (+/-)	Impact on All-India Index		
			Suger	Gur	Total (Sweetening Agents)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1984 August	586	(+) 1	(-)0.13	(+)0.14	(+)0.01
September	589	(+) 3	(+)0.02	(-)0.02	0.00
October	592	(+) 3	(-)0.09	(+)0.06	(-)0.03
November	595	(+) 3	(+)0.15	(+)0.19	(-)0.04
December	588	(-) 7	(+)0.09	(-)0.15	(-)0.06
1985 January	588	—	0.00	(+)0.13	(+)0.03

[*Translation*]

Cheap Houses Built in Adivasi Districts

955. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Adivasis do not live in the cheap houses built in Adivasi districts as the same do not conform to their needs;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any action to increase the floor area of these houses or to make structural changes in them; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) to (c). Housing is a State subject and the type of houses to be constructed for a particular section of society or in a particular area is decided by the State Government/UTs.

[*English*]

Construction of Types 'C' and 'D' Quarters for Special Pools

956. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the various special pools constituted for providing accommodation to the Central Government employees in Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) the number of employees entitled for Type 'C' and Type 'D' quarters in the waiting lists as on 31st January, 1985 under special pools;

(c) the number of Types 'C' and 'D' quarters meant for special pools under construction at present;

(d) how many of those quarters are expected to be released to different special pools by the end of financial year 1985-86;

(e) whether there has been a slow progress in the construction of those quarters; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to expedite the construction works ?

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

(a) to (f). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Ground Nut oil in Gujarat and its Export

957. **SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD :** Will the Minister of **FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES** be pleased to state :

(a) the total requirement of edible oil in Gujarat and the total production of groundnut during the last year;

(b) the quantity of groundnut oil exported during last year from Gujarat out of the total production of groundnut oil in the State;

(c) whether the export represents the surplus available in the state;

(d) whether the price of groundnut oil has risen anormally in spite of the fact that Gujarat is one of the biggest groundnut oilseed producing States; and

(e) whether the State will be allowed to meet its requirement of groundnut oil first before the same is exported out of the State ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) The total requirement of edible oil and production of groundnut in Gujarat during last year was 2.96 and 19.41 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) Export of groundnut oil is not permitted from the country under Import and Export Policy.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

(d) The prices of groundnut oil moved up in March, 1984 but it showed declining trend from August, 1984.

(e) There is no restriction on the inter-State movement of edible oils in the country. Moreover, the Central Government have no control on the distribution of indigenous edible oils in the States.

Survey Regarding the Landless Families in Rural Areas

958. **SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI :** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey regarding the landless families in rural areas needing assistance to construct houses of to improve their existing housing facilities;

(b) whether Government have also made assessment regarding the landless families covered by construction assistance during the Sixth Five Year Plan; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) An enumeration of houseless population was conducted during the 1981 census operation.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) During the Sixth Plan period (Upto January, 1985) construction assistance has been provided to 17.65 lakh families.

Civic Amenities in Small and Medium Towns of Bihar

959. **SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :** Will the Minister of **WORKS AND HOUSING** be pleased to state :

(a) the number of towns taken up in Bihar under the programme for improving civic amenities in small and medium towns;

(b) the details thereof; and

(c) whether any foreign aid has been made available for this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOR) : (a) and (b). 18 towns have been taken up in Bihar under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns. So far Central loan assistance has been released to 15 towns originally approved.

The Scheme provides for central loan assistance to the extent of 50% of the post of the project or Rs. 40,00 lakhs

whichever is less on matching basis. The components eligible for central assistance are land acquisition and development, traffic and transportation including construction of roads and bus stand, development of markets and mandis, industrial estates and other facilities. The components in the State Plan includes slum improvement, urban renewal, small scale industries, water supply, sewerage, drainage and sanitation, medical facilities, parks and by-grounds. Recently low Cost Sanitation has been included as an

additional item for central loan assistance under the Scheme. Under this component, a sum of Rs. 15.00 lakhs would be released to State Governments over and above the ceiling of Rs. 40.00 lakhs provided the State Government spends atleast Rs. 12.00 lakhs out of their own funds on Low Cost Sanitation.

A Statement is attached indicating the releases made so far to Bihar.

(c) No, Madam.

Statement

Statement Indicating the releases made to the Towns in Bihar approved under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns :

S.No.	Name of the towns	Funds released under DSMT Programme (Rs. in lakhs)	Funds released under Low Cost Sanitation Scheme (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Hajipur	35.00	2.18
2.	Gopalganj	20.00	1.15
3.	Saharsa	4.00	—
4.	Daltenganj	10.00	—
5.	Dhapra	10.00	—
6.	Dumka	18.50	—
7.	Chaibasa	10.50	—
8.	Begusarai	33.50	—
9.	Deoghar	26.00	—
10.	Arrah	26.00	—
11.	Hazaribagh	7.50	6.70
12.	Bettiah	29.00	7.87
13.	Giridih	15.00	6.70
14.	Dhanbad	12.00	2.91
15.	Katihar	21.00	6.70
16.	Siwan*		
17.	Sitamarhi*		
18.	Lishanganj*		
	Total	238.00	34.21

*The three towns namely Siwan, Sitamarhi and Kishanganj have recently been included under the scheme. The financial allocations for these towns will be made only in the next financial year i.e. 1985-86.

Poor functioning of TV Relay Stations

960. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether several T.V. Relay Towers erected during the months of November and December, 1984 in different parts of the country have been out of order since last two months;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for large-scale failure of the functioning of these T.V. relay stations; and

(c) whether Government have instituted any enquiry in this regard.

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

(a) to (c). No, Sir. These transmitters are generally functioning satisfactorily. However, occasionally there are interruptions due to technical faults or power supply failure. Necessary action is immediately taken to attend to such faults and provision of stand by diesel generators at all transmitting centres to avoid such interruptions in transmission has been taken on hand.

Criteria for Screening Pictures in Cinema Houses

961. SHRI S. M. GURADDI: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board of Film Certification has laid down any criteria with regard to screening of films and news reels in the public cinema houses;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is compulsory to show news item before the start of every picture;

(d) whether showing of the news reels which contain election propaganda is banned during the election days; and

(e) whether Government are using this media during election days as per the prescribed criteria ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) and (b). Central Board of Film Certification certify films suitable for public exhibition, after examining them in the light of the guidelines issued by Central Government under Section 58(2) of the Cinematograph Act, 1952. A copy of the guidelines is laid on the table of the house. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-643/85]

(c) It is compulsory for the cinema Licensee to regulate the exhibition or cinematograph films in a manner that at every performance open to the public, an 'approved' film is also shown. An 'approved' film is one which is a scientific film, film intended for educational purposes, film dealing with new and current events, documentary film are categorised as such by Film Advisory Board set up by the Central Government under Sub-Section (4) of Section 12 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

(d) and (e). In as far as Films Division is concerned none of its documentaries/newsreels was banned, as such films do not contain any element of election propaganda.

ILO's Recommendations Regarding Lifting of more than 50 Kgs. Weight by Coolies

962. SHRI S. M. GURADDI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether the I.L.O. recommendation of prohibiting the carrying of bags weighing more than 50 Kgs. by human beings on their heads, is accepted by Government;

(b) if so, whether this practice has been in existence in many of the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and various godowns belonging to the Public Sector;

(c) whether Government propose to prohibit this system by the introduction of a legislation during the present session; and

(d) whether any incidents of death of men and women workers in this process have been noticed by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). The ILO Recommendation, No. 128 concerning the Maximum Permissible Weight to be carried by one worker is in the nature of guidelines for the member countries. The packages of different weights exceeding 50 kgs. are handled in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation excepting wheat and rice for export purposes which are packed in 50 kgs. bags by the Central Warehousing Corporation and fertilisers which are handled by the Food Corporation of India and the Central Warehousing Corporation in 50 kgs. Bags.

(c) There is no such proposal.

(d) There have been no incidents of death of workers while handling bags weighing more than 50 kgs. in Warehouses of the Food Corporation of India and Central Warehousing Corporation.

Deaths of Workers due to Occupational Injury

963. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether every three minutes a worker dies of an occupational injury/illness;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) steps Government propose to take in this regard; and

(d) if no steps are proposed to be taken the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) Dose not arise.

(c) and (d). Instructions are issued to State Governments and administrations of Union Territories from time to time to ensure that the safety and health provisions of the Factories Act and Rules are observed in this regard.

Assistance for Natural Calamities in Orissa

964. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government extend financial assistance to State for damages caused by natural calamities as they hamper the development of agriculture;

(b) if so, whether Government of Orissa have requested Central Government for financial assistance in this regard; and

(c) if so, steps taken by Government or proposed to be taken to save human lives, cattle heads and cropped areas from severity of natural calamities ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A ceiling of Central assistance to the tune of Rs. 2342.90 lakhs has been sanctioned for relief and rehabilitation of flood affected people, repair and reconstruction of damaged property, both public and private, inputs subsidy for farmers, etc. during 1984-85. In addition, at the request of Government of Orissa, the Central assistance for drought affected areas of the State is under consideration. In the meanwhile, the Central Government have released Rs. 5 crores as "On Account Payment" to the State Government for meeting urgent expenditure. The State Government have also got a margin money of Rs. 871.00 lakhs. The Central assistance for drought cover gratuitous relief, subsidy on agricultural inputs, drinking water supply, subsidy for cattle feed/fodder, employment generation, etc.

Production of Art Films

965. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the need to educate the public in cinematic values and to encourage the production of art films; and

(b) if so, steps contemplated in this regard ?

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

(b) The following steps taken by the Government aim at achieving these objectives :

- (i) The National Film Development Corporation, a public sector undertaking under the Central Government provides loans on concessional interest for production of good artistic films and also undertakes production of such films of its own. To ensure that good artistic films have adequate exhibition outlets, the Corporation provides loans for construction of low cost theatres in different parts of the country. It also exhibits good quality, artistic films in Akashwani theatre, Bombay procured by it and in the theatres the construction of which is financed by it.
- (ii) The Government organises every year a national film festival which aims at, *inter alia*, encouraging the production of films of aesthetic excellence and social relevance.
- (iii) The National Film Development Corporation also organises an international film Festival every year (a competitive International Film Festival of India in New Delhi and a non-competitive Filmotsav in other important Indian cities, every alternative year) to expose the Indian Film makers and the public at large to the excellence in the art of cinema of the world.
- (iv) Every year, the Government selects about 21 feature films and some short films for the Indian Pencerama Section of the International Film Festival of India/Filmotsav. These films which are the best of the Indian cinema are given recognition in other ways. *e.g.* by entering them

in International Film Festivals and Indian Film Weeks in other countries and by recommending to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations that they should be exempted from payment of entertainment tax.

- (v) The National Film Archive of India, Pune has been making available on regular basis Indian and foreign film classics to more than 300 film societies/film clubs all over India for study and appreciation of good cinema. National Film Archive at India is also organising Film Appreciation Programmes for the benefit of public at Pune and other cities.

Housing Schemes for Goa

966. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of serious shortage of housing accommodation in the Union Territory of Goa;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) the specific housing schemes proposed for South Goa area ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) As per the estimates made by National Building Organisation (NBO), the current housing shortage in the Union Territory of Goa Daman and Diu is 67,000 dwelling units.

(b) and (c). Housing is a State subject. State Governments/UTs are free to formulate and implement Various social Housing schemes in accordance with their needs and plan priorities.

[Translation]

Employment to the Students who come out from Schools and Colleges

967. SHRI BHARAT SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased

to state the steps being taken by Government to provide employment to the students coming out of schools and colleges, so as to remove unemployment which is becoming acute day-by-day ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) states that the generation of gainful employment through integration of the sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes under a National Employment Programme to cover specific target groups will be emphasized in the Seventh Plan. Employment schemes will aim at the creation of durable assets, skill formation and generation of permanent and continuing employment with progressively increasing incomes levels. In addition, the schemes will continue to promote self-employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages.

Regularisation of Colonies in Delhi

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

(a) whether Government recently gave an assurance to regularise 612 unauthorised colonies but no concrete steps have been taken in the matter so far; and

(b) the time by which these colonies would be regularised ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) and (b). No assurance of the kind has recently been given by the Government. However, it had been decided by Government on 16.2.1977 to regularise unauthorised colonies in Delhi covering residential and commercial structures constructed therein after fitting them into a layout plan, keeping clear space for roads and other community facilities. The date for regularisation of the residential structures was subsequently extended to 30.6.1977,

Initially a list of 612 unauthorised colonies was drawn up by the DDA and MCD for consideration for regularisation but this was subsequently revised to 607 colonies excluding certain unauthorised colonies in notified slum areas and unauthorised extensions of villages.

The latest position about regularising these 607 unauthorised colonies is as under :—

Authority	Colonies regularised	Colonies not regularised/rejected	Cases under process
D.D.A.	138	7	10
M.C.D.	400	49	3
Total :	538	56	13=637

It is not feasible to lay down any time limit for this purpose.

[English]

Increase in Production of Oil Seeds to Curtail Import

969. **SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Organisation of Oil Industry and Trade, Bombay has made certain suggestions to Government to increase the domestic production of oilseeds to minimise imports and to eliminate it ultimately; and

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade has suggested that a production target of 75-80 lakh tonnes of vegetable oils might be achieved by the end of Seventh Plan. The measures

suggested for achieving this include corporate/joint sector farming for the iproduction of good variety seed, encouraging plantation of oilseed bearing trees, use of fallow and desert areas for oilseed cultivation, increasing irrigated area under oilseeds at last by one per cent, exemption of land under oilseed specially marginal and marshy lands from land revenue, putting into practices technological advances at farms' level and increasing the production of rice bran oil. Such measures, among others, are taken into consideration by the Government while formulating the programmes for oilseeds development in the country.

Hike in Price of Mother Dairy Milk in Delhi

970. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Mother Dairy has increased the price of its milk for consumers in the capital;

(b) the reasons for this price rise; and

(c) whether any analysis of production and procurement prices has been made before increasing the price of milk; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER FOR AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). Due to increase in the procurement price of milk supplied by various State Co-operative Federations, the Mother Dairy, Delhi, has increased the sale price of full-cream milk in polypacks from Rs. 4.50 to 5.10 per litre with effect from the 21st February, 1985.

(c) Yes, Sir. The cost break-up is given below :—

	Rupees per litre
Cost of milk	Rs. 4.42
Overheads including cost of packaging	Rs. 0.65
Total cost	Rs. 5.07

Policy for Appointment of Casual Labour

971. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any policy with regard to appointment of casual labour in the public sector enterprises;

(b) whether Government have given and directive to the Government departments such as Railways, Post and Telegraphs and Telephones and Central Public Works in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). The Ministry of Labuor had circulated In November, 1971 a set of Model Standing Orders for Casual Labour for adoption and implementation by the Central Government departmental undertakings. These are only advisory in nature. These Order seek to regulate the conditions of employment including regularisation of casual labour subject to certain conditions. All the employing Ministries (including those of Railways, Communicatio and Works and Housing) were requested that these standing orders may be treated as Model and adopted for various departmental undertakings under their administrative control.

Allotment of Land to Cooperative House Building Societies by DDA

972. SHRI MOHAMMAD MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to the calling attention notice on April 2, 1984 regarding allotment of land to Co-operative House Building Societies by DDA and state :

(a) the number of Cooperative House Building Societies in Delhi which have been allotted land and how many of them have been actually given possession of land by DDA by the end of December, 1984;

(b) the reasons for delay in the allotment of land to the remaining Cooperative House Building Societies; and

(c) whether Government have considered the question of giving reasonable interest on the deposits made by the Cooperative Societies on account of delay in the allotment of land and giving the actual possession; if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) 127 Cooperative House Building Societies registered for plotted development and 503 cooperative group housing societies have been allotted land by DDA. Possession has been given to all the 127 cooperative house building societies and to 463 group housing societies leaving 40 group housing societies unallotted by the end of December, 1984.

(b) Possession of land could not be given to the remaining 40 Cooperative Group Housing Societies for the following reasons :

- (i) encroachments on the land meant for these societies could not be removed;
- (ii) Litigation in connection with some of these lands.
- (iii) requests from Societies for change of sites.

However, 14 societies have recently been offered sites in Rohini Project.

Cases of 15 societies have since been closed for reasons of non-payment/liquidation/refund allowed on request from the Societies.

(c) There is no provision for payment of interest to Cooperative Societies for belated allotment/handing over of land.

Benefits of the Scheme for Rural Drinking Water Supply to SCS & STS

973. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) how far the benefits of the scheme for Rural Drinking Water Supply have reached the lower strata *i.e.* Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and weaker sections of the society in Karnataka in comparison to all India level; and

(b) the details of achievements made under this scheme in Karnataka *i.e.* number of wells, tube-wells, tanks and hand-pumps etc. dug during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : (a) About 9.24 lakh people belonging to scheduled castes and 1.03 lakh belonging to scheduled tribes in covered problem villages of Karnataka have been benefited by the rural drinking water supply programme as against the All India coverage of approximately 166.78 lakh population belonging to scheduled castes and 95.13 lakh population belonging to the scheduled tribes for the period from 1980 to 1984. The details regarding the population of other backward classes and weaker sections of society in Karnataka are not readily available with the Union Government.

(b) Out of 15456 identified problem villages in Karnataka as on 1.4.1980, 15443 villages have been provided with atleast one source of safe drinking water by 31st December, 1984. Details regarding the number of bore-wells, dug and hand-pumps fixed during the last three years furnished by the State Government are given in the statement attached.

Statement

Statement giving the number of bore-wells sunk and hand pumps fixed under Rural Water Supply Programme in Karnataka for the last three years

Sl. No.	Year	All sectors (General)		Drinking water facilities made available to S.C.'s		Drinking water facilities made available to S.T.'s				
		No. of B. W & s sunk (successful)	No. of H.P's fixed	No. of B.W's sunk successful	No. of H.P's fixed	No. of B.W's sunk (successful)	No. of H.P's fixed	No. of villages covered		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PIPES WATER SUPPLY SCHEME										
1.	1981-82	151	—	173	151	—	151			
2.	1982-83	337	—	343	337	—	343			
3.	1983-84	427	—	427	427	—	427			
4.	1984-85 (to end of 2/85)	235	—	235	235	—	235			
BOREWELL PROGRAMME										
1.	1981-82	9235	9235	6415	1722	1722	1722	71	71	71
2.	1982-83	13963	13963	5610	808	808	808	71	77	77
3.	1983-84	15578	15578	15578	1263	1263	1263	153	98	153
4.	1984-85 (to end of 2/85)	12819	12819	12182	1199	1199	1199	188	188	188

**News Captioned 'Press Council
to be moved in attack on
Editor.'**

974. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAWANSHI : Will the MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news-item appeared in the Deccan Herald dated 1st March, 1985 captioned 'Press Council to be moved in attack on Editor';

(b) if so, the action taken regarding the alleged attack on the Editor of Lokavani, a Kannade daily;

(c) whether the State Government has submitted a detailed report on the incident;

(d) if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(b) to (c). The relevant information is being collected.

**Procurement of Rice and other
Foodgrains**

975. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) the target set for the procurement of rice and other foodgrains by the end of financial year 1984-85;

(b) the achievement made in the procurement of rice and other foodgrains in the above year; and

(c) the target set for the procurement of rice and other foodgrains in 1985-86 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (c). No target has been fixed for procurement of rice and other foodgrains for 1984-85 and 1985-86 marketing seasons.

(b) During 1984-85 Kharif and Rabi Marketing Seasons, a total of 86.19 lakh tonnes of rice (including paddy in terms of rice), 1.61 lakh tonnes of Kharif coarsegrains and 92.96 lakh tonnes of wheat have been procured, as per reports available till 20th March, 1985.

**Exchange of Radio and T.V.
Programme with other
Countries**

976. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to exchange Radio and Television programmes with China;

(b) if so, when such proposal is going to be implemented; and

(c) names of other countries with whom radio and television programmes are proposed to be exchanged ?

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

(b) It is being implemented through the Programme of Cultural Exchanges for the year 1985.

(c) Exchange of Radio and Television programmes with other countries is done under Cultural Exchange Programmes, Protocols/Agreements and Bilateral arrangements. A list of such countries is given in the attached statement.

Statement

*List of Countries with whom Radio and Television Programmes are being
Exchanged or Proposed to be Exchanged*

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. Abu Dhabi | 4. Argentina |
| 2. Afganistan | 5. Australia |
| 3. Algeria | 6. Baharain |

7. Bangladesh
8. Belgium
9. Bhutan
10. Bolivia
11. Bulgaria
12. Brazil
13. Chile
14. China
15. Colombia
16. Congo
17. Cuba
18. Cyprus
19. Czechoslovakia
20. Denmark
21. Ethiopia
22. Egypt
23. Finland
24. Fiji
25. France
26. Federal Republic of Germany
27. German Democratic Republic
28. Ghana
29. Greece
30. Guinea
31. Guyane
32. Hong Kong
33. Hungary
34. Indonesia
35. Iran
36. Iraq
37. Italy
38. Jamaica
39. Jordan
40. Kampuchea
41. Kenya

42. Korea (D.P.R.)
43. Korea (Republic)
44. Kuwait
45. Laos
46. Libiya
47. Lesotho
48. Malavi
49. Malaysia
50. Maldives
51. Malta
52. Mauritius
53. Mexico
54. Mongolia
55. Morocco
56. Mozambique
57. Nepal
58. Netherlands
59. Nigeria
60. Norway
61. Oman
62. Pakistan
63. Panama
64. Peru
65. Philippines
66. Poland
67. Portugal
68. Qatar
69. Romania
70. Saudi Arabia
71. Senagal
72. Spain
73. Sudan
74. Singapore
75. Somalia
76. Syria

- 77. Sri Lanka
- 78. Surinam
- 79. Sweden
- 80. Switzerland
- 81. Swaziland
- 82. Tanzania
- 83. Thailand
- 84. Tunisia
- 85. Turkey
- 86. Trinidad
- 87. Uganda

- 88. United Arab Emirates
- 89. United Kingdom
- 90. U.S.S.R.
- 91. Tenezuela
- 92. Vietnam
- 93. Yamen (P.D.R.)
- 94. Yugoslavia
- 95. Zaire
- 96. Zimbabwe
- 97. Zambia

Raising Livestock Production

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

(a) whether steps have been taken by Government to raise Livestock production in some selected districts in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States and Union Territories where such districts have been identified to raise livestock production;

(c) the names of districts where such special livestock production programmes have been launched; and

(d) the state and Union Territories-wise progress made since the inception of such programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Special Livestock Programme (SLPP) is in operation in selected districts in the country. This programme has two components (a) cross-bred calf rearing scheme and (b) establishment of poultry, piggery and sheep production units.

(b) Annexure-I showing the names of the States and Union Territories where SLPP is in operation is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/85].

(c) Statement showing the names of the districts where SLPP is in operation is furnished in annexure-II laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/85].

(d) Statement showing the States and Union Territories-wise progress made since inspection of SLPP is furnished in Annexure-III laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-644/85].

Setting up more Warehouses in West Bengal

978. SHRI PRIYA KANJAN DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES, be pleased to state :

(a) the number of warehouses in India under Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more warehouses in West Bengal; and

(c) if so, keeping in view transport facilities and wagon movement, whether Government propose to construct more warehouses in Howrah, West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) As on 31-1-1985, the total number of warehouses of the Central Warehousing Corporation, owned and hired taken together, was 403,

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) A proposal to construct two warehouses in district Howrah is at present under the consideration of the Central Warehousing Corporation.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of a T.V. Relay Centre in Songadh

979. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made to set up a T.V. relay centre in Songadh tribal area in Surat District in Gujarat;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto; and

(c) the time by which T.V. relay centre is likely to be set up in Songadh and the details of the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI V. N. GADGIL) : (a) Requests for extending TV coverage in Surat district have been received from time to time.

(b) and (c). A low power TV transmitter was commissioned at Surat on 29-7-84. There is no approved scheme, at present, to set up a TV Relay Centre at Songadh.

[*English*]

Formation of Employment Policy for the Seventh Five Year Plan

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

(a) whether Government have framed its employment policy for the Seventh Five Years Plan period 1985-90; and

(b) the details of the policy, projections for employment in different sectors by 1985-90 and how the policy is proposed to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) (a) and (b). The Approach Paper to the Seventh Five Years Plan (1985-90) states that the generation of

gainful employment through integration of the sectoral production plans with employment plans and enlargement of on-going employment programmes under a National Employment Programme to cover specific target groups will be emphasized in the Seventh Plan. Employment schemes will aim at the creation of durable assets, skill formation and generation of permanent and continuing employment with progressively increasing income levels. In addition, the schemes will continue to promote self employment in economically viable activities backed up by the requisite training, credit, marketing and organisational linkages. Projections for employment in different sectors by 1985-90 are not available.

Incentives to Farmers to Boost Production

981. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the incentives proposed to be provided to the farmers to encourage increase in production of various crops and to ensure fair and remunerative prices to them for the produce ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Apart from fixing the support prices of major agricultural commodities at remunerative levels, Government provide subsidy on a wide range of agricultural inputs in order to encourage production. These subsidies are given for specific inputs as well as agricultural operations. In addition, demonstrations and training are also subsidised. For example, Government arrange supply of required quantity of chemical fertilizers to farmers at subsidised prices through sale points established throughout the country. Government also provide subsidy for encouraging usage of inputs like seeds, pesticides etc. under different programmes. Moreover, the electricity tariff, irrigation charges as well as interest rates have been kept lower for agricultural purposes. Efforts are being made to improve the delivery systems of agricultural inputs to encourage farmers to take to improved technology. In various subsidy programmes, small and marginal farmers are

specially catered to. A comprehensive scheme of crop insurance is being introduced for paddy, wheat, oilseeds and pulses for which insurance charges will be low and the charges for small and marginal farmers would be subsidised. It is also proposed to strengthen the price support operations for the benefit of the farmers.

Target for Raising the Income of Families of Target Group

982. SHRI BHOLA NATH SEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the target for raising the income of the families belonging to the target group consisting of small and marginal farmers, share croppers, agricultural labourers, landless people and rural artisans in West Bengal under the Integrated Rural Development Programmes during the Sixth Five Year Plan period 1980-85;

(b) to what extent the above target has so far been achieved in West Bengal;

(c) the amount of assistance sanctioned by the Centre and the amount of this assistance which was actually utilised for the above purpose by the Government of West Bengal upto 1983-84; and

(d) the reasons for shortfall, if any, in achieving the target or utilisation of the assistance sanctioned by the Centre ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) and (b). A target of assisting 10.05 lakh families was set for West Bengal under the Intergrated Rural Development Programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980-85). Against this target, 5.52 lakh families had been assisted under the programme during the Sixth Five Year Plan period upto December, 1984.

(c) Against the Central allocation of Rs. 4522.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs. 1319.92 lakhs was released by the Central Government for the IRD Programme to West Bengal for 1980-84. In addition, an amount of Rs. 661 lakhs released by Centre in 1978-80 was also available with the State. The total utilisation, including

the State share, during 1980-84 was Rs. 3001.12 lakhs.

(d) The main reason for the shortfall in the achievement of target and utilisation of assistance in West Bengal was the late start of the Programme resulting in slow progress in the implementation during the initial years of the Sixth Plan. The pace of implementation has picked up from 1983-84 onwards.

Funds for Development of Rural Roads in Hilly Areas of Maharashtra

983. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has any proposal to sanction funds for the development of rural roads in hilly and inaccessible areas of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the areas of Maharashtra to be included in that proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The development of rural roads is mainly taken up as part of minimum needs programme in the state sector, funds for which are provided in the state plans. As per information given by the State Government in the Draft Seventh Five Year Plan and Annual Plan 1985-86 document for Maharashtra the State Government undertook rural roads development in backward areas of Vidharbha and hilly areas of Western Maharashtra during the Sixth Plan. An amount of Rs. 17.29 crores is likely to be spent on Vidharbha roads and Rs. 7.39 crores on special roads programme in hilly areas during Sixth Plan period. In hilly areas 585 foot bridges are expected to be completed with an expenditure of Rs. 7.37 crores.

The States can also take up rural road schemes under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme which is a central sector programme launched in August, 1983. Rural roads projects costing Rs. 29 crores for Maharashtra have been approved under this programme.

Proposal to Remove Control on Prices of Essential Commodities

984. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to remove control on the prices of essential commodities :

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, in order to control the prices of essential commodities, whether there is any effective alternative ?

MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The main thrust of Government policy has been to increase the production of essential commodities particularly the ones which are in short supply. The Public Distribution System is being expanded and improved. The supplies of some essential commodities are supplemented by imports. The export of essential commodities is regulated. State Governments are enforcing the provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar legislations to curb the activities of hoarders and black-marketeers and other anti-social elements.

Central Assistance for Sea Search and Rescue Operations

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

(a) Government's policy regarding the Central assistance to States for sea search and rescue operations in order to protect the life and property of fishermen at sea;

(b) funds allocated for the Sixth Plan period and their utilisation; and

(c) the stage of the scheme submitted by Kerala Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Presently there

is no Scheme for Central assistance to States for sea search and rescue operations.

Fish Landing Centres in Kerala

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

(a) the details of proposals received by Central Government from Kerala Government for setting up fish landing centres in Kerala;

(b) whether the request of the Kerala Government will be considered only after sanctioning more such centres in other States; and

(c) if so, the reasons for this discrimination considering the fact that Kerala has a large fishery potential which needs to be harnessed ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). Twenty proposals for setting up of fish landing centres were received from the Government of Kerala out of which 17 have been sanctioned.

Setting up of a Television Centre at Nagercoil in Kanya Kumari District

988. SHRI N. DENNIS : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to open a Television Centre at Nagercoil in Kanya Kumari District; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE ON THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING : (SHRI V. N. GADGIL): (a) and (b). The transmitters at Trivandrum and Kodaikanal, when commissioned on full power of 10 KW by May, 1985, are expected to provide TV service to Kanya Kumari district. There is no proposal to set up a transmitter in Kanya Kumari district.

Conversion of AIR into an Autonomous Organisation

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

(a) whether a proposal to take away the All India Radio from the control of his Ministry and convert it into an autonomous organisation like BBC is under consideration of Government; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Dry-Land Farming Plan to Boost Agricultural Production

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

(a) whether Government have formulated any long term intensified dryland farming plan to boost agricultural production throughout the country with a view to have strong national food security system and a balanced economic growth in rural parts of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the role assigned or proposed to be assigned to State Governments and their various agencies ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Government has accorded high priority to dryland development programmes which have been included as item No. 1 of the new 20-point programme. These programmes *inter alia* aim at increasing the production of main dryland crops, namely, pulses, oilseeds and coarsegrains, in order to stabilise and increase foodgrains production and raise productivity in rainfed areas. Broadly, these programmes aim at

improving the productivity of land through appropriate land treatment measures coupled with suitable agronomical practices. The programmes are reviewed from time to time with the State Governments and other agencies.

Socio-Economic Condition of Rural and Unorganised Labour

991. SHRI JAGANNATH PATNAIK : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have undertaken any fresh study to assess the present socio-economic condition of the rural labour, particularly unorganised labour; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Four Tripartite Study Groups have been constituted, with representatives of Central/State Governments, Workers and Employers, to examine the working and living conditions and to suggest administrative as well as legislative measures considered necessary, in respect of the workers employed in the following sectors of unorganised labour :

- (i) Handloom and Powerloom;
- (ii) Leather;
- (iii) Fishermen; and
- (iv) Building and Construction.

Production and Demand of Sugar

992. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has worked out the possible shortfall during the current season on the basis of a revised estimate of sugar, production and demand;

(b) if so, Government's assessment of the situation;

(c) whether Government propose to import sugar this year also to tide over the likely shortage of the commodity in the coming months;

(d) if so, the countries of import and whether it will be on Government account

and how will it be allocated to the States like Orissa which are entirely dependent on Central supplies; and

(e) the quantum of sugar imported during the last year to meet the shortfall in output and the price variation between the CIF and indigenous production per tonne ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (c). Sugar production upto 7th March in the current 1984-85 season has reached 45.17 lakh tonnes as against 43.13 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1983-84 season. Since the crushing operations are still in progress, it is premature and rather difficult to estimate with any degree of precision the extent of shortfall etc. if any, at this stage.

Besides about five lakh tonnes of sugar contracted for import in 1984, some imports of sugar have been contracted by the State Trading Corporation for supply during this year, with a view to keep the stocks at adequate level. However, it is not possible to indicate for the present the exact quantity of sugar that may have to be imported.

(d) The contracts for the purchases have been made through International Traders. Therefore, the countrywise particulars are not known. The imports of sugar are being canalised through the State Trading Corporation and are on Government account. So far as supply of levy sugar to Orissa is concerned, it is arranged through Food Corporation of India and, therefore, the Corporation is responsible for supplying the allocated quantity both from indigenous and imported sugar to the State Government.

(e) The quantum of sugar imports against the contracts entered into in 1984 is 4.94 lakh tonnes. The CIF cost of this imported sugar is about Rs. 2288 per tonne. Levy sugar is being exported and its all India average ex-factory price is Rs. 3110.70 per tonne based on the existing notified prices.

Withdrawal of Free Credit Facility for Replacement of Imported Edible Oil dues

993. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has decided to withdraw "free credit" facility extended to the State Governments for repayment of the imported edible oil dues from the end of this month;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether its impact on West Bengal will be particularly severe since the State may lose its overall monthly allocations of imported oils for the Public Distribution System; and

(d) whether the quota of West Bengal is likely to be reduced by 2,000 tonnes; if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) loss account of edible oil operations incurred by the Central Government was the major reason. The continuance of credit facilities without payment of interest was adding to the deficit.

(c) No, Sir. This will not affect the monthly allocation of imported edible oils of any State including West Bengal. The monthly allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories for issue through Public Distribution System are made on consideration of various factors such as realistic assessment of demand, consumption pattern, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation and pace of lifting of oils and other relevant factors.

(d) During flush season, because of easy availability of indigenous edible oils, the allocation of imported edible oil to States for Public Distribution System is reduced. This is not peculiar to West Bengal alone. The allocation for the month of March, 1985 to West Bengal was reduced by 2,000 MTs.

Oilseeds Production

994. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any long-term plan for meeting the wide gap between demand and supply of vegetable oils;

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) the extent of growth rate in oilseeds production sought to be achieved by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following measures have been taken to increase the production of oilseeds :

- (i) During 1984-85, a Centrally Sponsored National Oilseeds Development Project has been sanctioned reorienting and integrating the Oilseeds Development Schemes in operation upto 1983-84.
- (ii) The crop and location specific approach through Special Projects has been extended to four major crops, namely, groundnut, rapeseeds mustard, soyabean and sunflower in selected States.
- (iii) The intensive approach has been extended to other oilseeds crops namely, sesamum, sunflower and niger besides groundnut, rapeseed-mustard, soyabean and sunflower in 14 States. The programme *inter-alia*, aims at development of non-traditional oilseeds increase in areas under irrigated crops particularly groundnut in rabi/summer season, adoption of improved package of practices, supply of basic inputs and free distribution of seed and fertiliser minikits on a large scale.
- (iv) State level Cooperative Oilseeds Growers Federations have been formed in 7 States under the Pro-

ject for Restructuring of Edible Oils and Oilseeds Production and Marketing through National Dairy Development Board.

(v) National Oilseeds and Vegetable Oils Development Board has been set up to bring about integrated development of oilseeds production, processing and marketing and also for the development of Vegetable Oils and Industry.

(c) It is proposed to achieve a production target of 170 lakh tonnes by the end of 7th Five Year Plan from a level of 130 lakh tonnes during the 6th Five Year Plan.

Fishing Project in Kerala under the AEGIS of NCDC

995. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a big fishing project is being started in Kerala with the help of National Co-operative Development Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As per information received from the State Government of Kerala, the salient features of the project are as follows :

- (i) to be implemented by the Kerala State Cooperative Federation for fisheries development;
- (ii) will be implemented in a phased manner over a period of six years;
- (iii) project envisages provision of infrastructural facilities for better landing, handling and marketing of fish in all fishing villages in the State;
- (iv) distribution of 3000 outboard engines, 12000 additional gear and 1600 canoes equipped with out-

board engines and gear to marine fishermen;

- (v) development of 3000 hectare brackish water area into fish and prawn farms;
- (vi) establishment of six new prawn hatcheries of 75 million seed production capacity;
- (vii) efficient marketing system through the auction of entire fish landings of traditional sector by village societies; and
- (viii) welfare programmes for improving the standard of living of the fishermen.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Welfare of Kerala Fishermen

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

(a) whether there is any Centrally sponsored scheme for the welfare of the traditional fishermen of Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Group Accident Insurance for active fishermen is being implemented in the form of ex-gratia payment by the Kerala Government. Another Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Techno-Socio-Economic Survey of Fishermen Community is also being implemented in the Kerala State.

Setting up of a Container Freight Station for Dry Port in Delhi

997. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Container Freight Station providing for dry port facilities has been set up at Patparganj (Delhi) by the Central Warehousing Corporation;

(b) if so, the nature and extent of

various facilities provided there;

(c) whether it has been set up as a part of the scheme for setting up a dry port at Delhi;

(d) how far this would replace the dry-port scheme; and

(e) how it would be linked with the ports for export/import purposes ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH): (a) to (e). A Container Freight Station (CFS) has been set up by the Central Warehousing Corporation at Patparganj for Less-than-Container-Load (LCL) cargo to augment the facilities and capacity of the Inland Container Depot functioning at Pragati Maidan. It would offer facilities for (i) handling and clearance of export and import cargo; (ii) storage of uncleared cargo; (iii) documentation, customs examination and payment of duty drawback; (iv) transportation of containers to and from Inland Container Depot, Pragati Maidan which is linked to the port of Bombay for export-import purposes; and (v) negotiation of documents and other normal banking facilities.

The CFS, Patparganj has not been set up as a part of the dry port scheme.

Simplification of Withdrawal Procedure from Provident Fund

998. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration, the question of simplification of procedure for withdrawals and loans from the Provident Fund of employees especially when they have to stay away from job without wages during strikes and lock-outs;

(b) if so, specific difficulties encountered by the employees in this regard; and

(c) the decisions taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Simplification of pro-

cedure for withdrawals by the employees from Provident Fund is a continuing exercise. The rules already provide for withdrawals by the employees in the event an establishment remains locked-up for more than 15 days. There is no provision for allowing similar facility when the workers stay out of the job due to strike and consequently do not get wages. There is at present no proposal to further liberalise the provisions relating to withdrawals.

(b) If any specific difficulty experienced by employees due to procedural matters is brought to the notice of Government, the same is looked into.

(c) Does not arise.

Insurance Cover to Workers during Lock-Outs and Closures

999. SHRI ANAN DSINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme for providing insurance cover to workers during lock-outs and closures is under Government's consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) to (c). Suggestions have been made from time to time for introducing a scheme providing insurance cover to workers during lockouts and closures. As this is a major policy matter and may require involvement of both the workers

and the employers, it will require detailed examination in consultation with the interests concerned.

Implementation of NREP in Rajasthan

1000. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the yearwise funds received so far by Rajasthan from the Centre, the funds mobilised by the State itself, the details of the assets created in the State and the number of days on which labourers got their wages under the National Rural Employment Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : Statement-I, indicating the central assistance released to Rajasthan under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 and the contribution made by the State Government during these years under the programme together with employment generated each year is enclosed. Statement-II, indicating the assets created in the state under the programme during these years is also enclosed.

As works under NREP are taken up all over the State, the days on which payment is made in different works is not monitored. Under NREP guidelines issued by the Central Government, prompt payment of wages is enjoined on the implementing agency and it is emphasised that under no circumstances should a delay in payment of wages of more than a week be allowed to take place.

Statement-I

Statement showing the cash funds released under National Rural Employment Programme during the years 1980-81 to 1984-85 in Rajasthan

Year	Cash funds released (Rs. in lakhs)			Employment Generated (lakh Mandays)
	Central	State	Total	
1980-81	2602.50	—	2602.50	259.52
1981-82	468.00	468.00	936.00	95.48
1982-83	457.55	436.00	893.55	48.16
1983-84	488.65	510.00	998.65	67.38
1984-85	775.00*	775.00	1550.00	71.49 (upto Feb. 1985)

*Includes additional central assistance of Rs. 225.00 lakhs.

Statement-II

Statement indicating different types of Assets created under NREP in Rajasthan during 1980-81 to 1984-85

Sl. No.	Nature of Assets	Unit	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85 (upto Sept., 1984)
1.	Area covered under afforestation and social forestry works on Govt. land.	Hect.	—	565	500	500	—
2.	Press planted	No. lakhs	—	—	—	2.07	—
3.	Drinking water wells, community irrigation wells, constructed group housing and land development for SCs./STs.	Nos.	—	388	326	686	577
4.	Construction of village tanks	Nos.	—	486	115	220	67
5.	Area benefited through Minor Irrigation works including those relating to flood protection drainage and anti-water logging works, construction of immediate and main drains, field channels and land levelling in the command area of irrigation projects.	Hects.	356	—	19	35	—
6.	Area benefited through Soil and Water Conservation and land reclamation.	Hects.	—	179	2	118	—
7.	Rural roads constructed/improved.	Kms.	1469	289	202	247	97
8.	Drinking water wells/ponds constructed.	Nos.	—	—	—	868	280
9.	School and Balwadi buildings, Panchayat ghars, community centres, drinking water sources for wild animals, cattle ponds pinjrapoles, gaushalas, community poultry and piggery houses, bathing and washing plate forms etc.	Nos.	963	4978	2636	1948	884
10.	Other works	Nos.	2109	—	—	903	203

Proposal of West Bengal Government to set up a Vanaspati Plant

1001. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West Bengal Government has approached the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the Central Government with their plan to set up a vanaspati plant with a capacity of 100 tonnes per day and also the promotion of an oilseeds growers co-operative; and

(b) if so, the assistance which the National Co-operative Development Corporation and the Central Government propose to render to the State Government?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) (a) and (b). The West Bengal Government had recommended the application of the West Bengal State Federation of Wholesale Consumers Co-operative Societies Limited for issue of licence to set up a 50-tonne per day vanaspati plant. The application was not within the policy parameters and, was therefore, rejected.

Improvement of Printing Work in Presses

1002. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government printing work in India is less than average in point of design, quality and legibility according to the technology and demand projection panel of Government's Development Council for Printing Industry;

(b) whether according to the above panel report, forms issued for public use were often found to be badly printed and illegible and called for introduction of modern methods and technology to improve printing quality and reduce costs; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to improve printing and modernise the printing technology and machinery in the Central Government Presses, particularly in its Presses in Calcutta ?

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

(a) and (b). On these points the report of Technology and Demand Projection Panel of Development Council for printing Industry is as follows :

'Majority of work turned out in Govt. of India Presses is less than average in point of design, quality and legibility. One often finds forms issued for public use badly printed and illegible. Vigorous attempts to improve quality and introducing modern methods in technology for improving quality and cost reduction are required.' It also indicates that one of the reasons for such quality of printing is on account of the quality of paper and ink available in the country. The report also indicates that even in private presses (with the exception of specialised categories of books produced by a few leading printers), the quality of book work in general ranges from fair to average.

Occasionally, Govt. of India Presses have produced good quality work and received national awards for excellence in printing.

Modern methods and technological improvements have been adopted in some of the presses and these are in the process of being implemented in the remaining presses also in order to improve the quality of printing.

(c) The Govt. of India has already taken steps to improve printing and to modernise the printing technology and machinery in the Govt. of India Presses. This also applies to the Govt. of India Presses in Calcutta. In the Govt. of India Press, Temple Street, Calcutta, in particular four old letter press machines have been replaced by two fast running web off set printing machines. A training centre for the staff has also been set up at the Govt. of India Photolitho Press, Faridabad. It is hoped that these measures would result in improving the quality of printing.

Diploma Holders in Civil Engineering Registered with Employment Exchanges

1003. SHRI M. L. JHIKRAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) how many First Division Diploma Holders in Civil Engineering are at present

on the live register of Delhi Employment Exchanges seeking employment; and

(b) the total number of such diploma holders registered during each of the last five years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) 1764 First Division Diploma Holders in Civil Engineering were on the live register of Delhi Employment Exchanges as on 31-12-1984.

(b) Available information relating to number of registrations made in respect of all diploma holders in Civil Engineering each years during the period 1980-1984 is furnished below :-

Year	Number
1980	629
1981	627
1982	716
1983	882
1984	995

Villages Connected with all Weather/ Fair Weather Roads

1004. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the villages yet to be connected with all weather roads, State-wise;

(b) the villages yet to be connected with fair weather roads, State-wise; and

(c) the date by which Government intend to connect all the villages with all weather fair weather roads ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) A Statement is attached.

(b) Information of this nature is not maintained in the Department.

(c) According to the Sixth Plan document,, all the villages with a population of over 1500 and 50 per cent of the villages with population between 1000-1500 are to be connected by all weather roads under the minimum needs programme by 1990.

Statement

Statement showing number of villages yet to be connected by all weather roads as on 31.3.1984 (Provisional).

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	No. of villages yet to be connected by all weather roads as on 31.3.1984 (Provisional)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16464
2.	Assam	9762
3.	Bihar	46155
4.	Gujarat	7148
5.	Haryana	128
6.	Himachal Pradesh	9973
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	2662
8.	Karnataka	18832
9.	Kerala	—
10.	Madhya Pradesh	55335
11.	Maharashtra	24289
12.	Manipur	5121
13.	Meghalaya	2267

1	2	3
14. Nagaland		332
15. Orissa		53154
16. Punjab		162
17. Rajasthan		27348
18. Sikkim		175
19. Tamil Nadu		10390
20. Tripura		2698
21. Uttar Pradesh		102044
22. West Bengal		20631
23. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		145
24. Arunachal Pradesh		3463
25. Chandigarh		—
26. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		20
27. Delhi		—
28. Goa, Daman and Diu		33
29. Lakshdweep		@
30. Mizoram		654
31. Pondicherry		22
TOTAL :		415807

@ Separate Islands—No villages. Source : Planning Commission.

Projected Shortfall in supply of Vegetable Oils during Seventh Plan Period

1005. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade (COOIT) has projected a big shortfall of 18.5 lakh tonnes in supply of vegetable oils in the 7th Plan and suggested a 10 per cent compound growth rate in oilseeds production to bring this gap ;

(b) whether the COOIT has submitted an integrated plan to the Government indicating that while the total availability of vegetable oil is 42 lakh tonnes, the estimated demand in the 7th Plan is likely to be around 60.5 lakhs tonnes; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to raise oil production to atleast 75 to 80 lakh tonnes by 1989-90 ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH : (a) and (b). A copy of the integrated plan for meeting vegetable oils demand and supply gap in the seventh plan period, received from the Central Organisation for Oil Industry and Trade indicates the following position about requirement, availability and shortfall in vegetable oils in the country :-

Vegetable Oils	Quantity of lakh
Total requirement	56.70
Availability	44.00
Shortfall	12.70

The Central Organisation has suggested a 10% compound growth to bridge the shortfall.

(c) Concerted efforts are being made by the Government of India to attain self-sufficiency in vegetable oils in the country.

Towards this end, the following measures have been taken :-

1. Intensive programme for development of oilseeds in oilseed producing States. The scheme aims at demonstration on farmers fields, strengthening of sheed production and distribution arrangement, expansion of plant protection measures, extension of irrigated areas etc.
2. Launching of special projects on production of groundnut in Saurashtra region of Gujarat and Soyabean in Madhya Pradesh.
3. Better incentive to producers through fixation of minimum support prices.
4. Intensification research efforts for increasing the productivity of oilseeds.
5. Increase in area under non-traditional oilseed crop like soyabean and sunflower and exploitation of oilseeds of tree and forest origin, rice bran etc.
6. Setting up of necessary processing and infrastuctural facilities to keep pace with the production programme of oilseeds. As a result of the measures indicated above, the production of cultivated oilseeds during 1983-84 has been 128.1 lakh tonnes. The production target of cultivated oilseeds by the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan, viz. 1989-90, has been fixed at 170 lakh tonnes.

Supply of Vegetable Oils to Eastern States

1006. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there exists any yardstick for the supply of vegetable oil, particularly to the Eastern States which are deficient in their production; and

(b) if so, the quantum of vegetable oil likely to be supplied to Orissa during 1985-86—both indigenous and imported

one—for distribution through the public distribution system ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The allocation of imported edible oils to States/Union Territories is decided on a month to month basis on consideration of various factors such as realistic assessment of the demand and preference of oil indicated by the State Government, consumption pattern, availability of indigenous edible oils within the State/region, availability of stocks with State Trading Corporation of India and the pace of lifting of edible oils allocated earlier. The allocation to Orissa during 1985-86 will also be determined on these considerations. No indigenous edible oil is supplied to States/Union Territories under Public Distributions System since the Central Government have not imposed any control on the distribution of indigenous edible oils in the country. During the Oil Year 1984-85 (November, 1984 to October, 1985) till March, 1985, the Government of Orissa has been allocated 11,000 MTs. of imported edible oils.

Financial Assistance to the Calcutta and Bombay Municipal Corporations

1007. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have extended any financial help to the budgets of the Calcutta Corporation and Bombay Municipal Corporations;

(b) if so, the details of the said assistance;

(c) if not, whether Government propose to extend such financial help in the near future; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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

(a) Ministry of Works and Housing does not extend any financial help to the budget of any Municipal Corporation.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Import of More Sugar in Addition to Already Planned

1008. SHRI R. ANNANAMBI : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of poor carry-over stock and prospectes of lower production during 1984-85 sugar season, the Union Government would resort to more imports of sugar in addition to the import of 5 lakh tonnes already planned, in order to keep the sugar prices under check as well as to maintain a minimum level of buffer stock; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) and (b). The carryover of sugar with the factories as on 1-10-1984 was about 23.75 lakh tonnes. As regards the sugar production in the current 1984-85 season, the production upto 7th March has reached 45.17 lakh tonnes as against 43.13 lakh tonnes upto the same date in 1983-84 season. Since the crushing operations are still in progress with a large number of factories still operating, it is rather difficult to estimate with any degree of precision the extent of shortfalls etc. if any, at this stage.

Besides five lakh tonnes of sugar contracted for import in sugar year 1983-84, some imports of sugar have been contracted by the State Trading Corporation for supply during the current year.

Consumption of Fertilizers

1009. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the consumption of fertilizer in the country has recorded any increase during the last three years;

(b) if so, the States which have shown improvement;

(c) if not, the reasons for lack of growth in the consumption rate;

(d) whether the hike in price of

fertilizer is one of the reason for the same; and

(e) if so, the steps Government propose to take to deal with the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The consumption of fertilizer in the country has increased from about 64 lakh tonnes in 1982-83 to an estimated level of about 84 lakh tonnes of nutrients in 1984-85, and thus, registering a growth rate of about 31 per cent.

(b) and (c). There has been growth in fertilizer consumption in all the States except Jammu and Kashmir and Manipur. Since the consumption of fertilizers depends on a combination of several factors like weather conditions, availability and price etc., it would be difficult to clearly delineate anyone as being exclusively responsible for the shortfalls. However, the lower rates of consumption in these two States were mainly attributable to weather aberrations.

(d) and (e). Price of fertilizers would have certain bearing on the consumption of fertilizers. With a view to induce the farmers to use fertilizers, the Government of India reduced the price of all varieties of fertilizers in June, 1983 by 7½% and also allowed a further rebate of 10 per cent on stocks lying for over two years with Food Corporation of India.

Reopening of Industries Under Lockout

1010. SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) the number of small, medium and large scale industries in the country (State-wise) which are under lockout and closure till today;

(b) the steps Government propose to take to reopen those mills;

(c) the State-wise number of such units re-opened during January and February, 1985; and

(d) the number of workers out of employment due to closure and lockout of such units ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (d). Information relating to lockouts and closures is maintained by Calendar Year. A Statement showing State-wise number of lockouts and closures and workers affected during 1984 is attached.

(b) Under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 the State Government are the

appropriate authorities to resolve disputes relating to closures and get the closed units restarted. Similar action is taken by the Central Government, being the appropriate Government, in respect of establishments falling in the Central sphere.

(c) Information relating to the reopening of closed units is not maintained.

Statement

Statement Showing the No. of lockouts and closures and workers affected thereby during 1984 (P), State-wise.

States/Union Territories	No. of lockouts	No. of workers affected	No. of closures*	No. of workers affected
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	49	34,346	3	168
Assam	1	1,489	...	...
Bihar	16	12,938	7	11,461
Gujarat	18	6,621	35	31,230
Haryana	6	6,668	9	3,745
Himachal Pradesh	...	...	1	74
Jammu and Kashmir	...	...	....	....
Karnataka	1	150	1	52
Kerala	7	1,252	19	14,584
Madhya Pradesh	2	2,050	1	23
Maharashtra	39	18,163	37	1,344
Manipur	—	—	—	—
Meghalaya	...	....	....	....
Nagaland	....	....	....	....
Orissa	10	5,564	11	6,060
Punjab	—	—	4	145
Rajasthan	28	4,203	16	1,170
Sikkim	—	—	...	....
Tamil Nadu	23	11,848	24	1,258
Tripura	....	....	1	65
Uttar Pradesh	12	2,211	17	482
West Bengal	123	79,286	....	....
Andaman and Nicobar	—	—	—	—
Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	....	....
Chandigarh	....	....	....	....
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5
Delhi	2	4,242	1	9
Goa, Daman and Diu	5	570	—	—
Lakshdweep	....	....	....	....
Mizoram	....	....	....	....
Pondicherry	....	....	—	—
TOTAL	342	191,601	187	71,870

(P) = Provisional.

(—) = Nill.

(..) = Not Available.

(*) = Closures are due to reasons other than Industrial Disputes and include both permanent and temporary closures but exclude 'off season' closures.

Symposium on Environment and Industrial Safety

1011. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the proceedings of a Symposium on "Environment and Industrial Safety" held recently at New Delhi from 2nd to 5th February, 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government are studying the various important suggestions made at the symposium to tackle the problems of industrial safety and environmental preservation in the light of recent gas tragedy at Bhopal and other industrial accidents that took place in the country recently; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps being taken as suggested by the said symposium to avert such industrial accidents and pollution of environment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Seminar discussed various aspects concerning environmental safety, nuclear safety and radiological protection and contribution of trade union movement in tackling the industrial environment and accident problems. The recommendations of the Symposium are being finalised.

National Seminar on Metropolitan Transport

1012. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE :
SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH :

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

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the speech made by the Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning (Shri K. R. Narayanan), while inaugurating the National Seminar on Metropolitan Transportation in Delhi on 1 March, 1985, wherein he stressed the need for priority to the public transport system particularly an efficient bus service to meet the needs of the vast majority of the commuters; and

(b) if so, the conclusions reached at the Seminar and Government's reaction to the suggestions made at the Seminar ?

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

(b) The proceedings of the Seminar and the summary of recommendations made therein, have, however, not been received from the organisers.

CLUSA Oilseeds Project

1013. SHRI SRIHARI RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND

RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the dismal picture in oilseeds production leading to imports touching Rs. 1200 crores in 1983-84 which are expected to touch Rs. 3000-4000 crores by 1990 as per World Bank estimates;

(b) whether Rs. 116 crore CLUSA oilseeds project started in 1979 has been successful in achieving its targets and if so, details thereof;

(c) whether any independent evaluation has been made of this project and the reports provided to the Parliament and if not reasons thereof; and

(d) whether the ICAR and other institutions have made claims of new varieties which are not true and if so, corrective steps taken ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The oilseeds production has made a significant increase in Sixth Plan. The production has increased from a level of 87.4 lakh tonnes in 1979-80 to 128.1 lakh tonnes in 1983-84. The Sixth Plan oilseeds production target of 130 lakh tonnes is likely to be achieved. However, the imports of edible oils the past have been made to meet the increasing demand mainly due to rise in population. Further, it is too early to say regarding value of imports of edible oils in 1990. The quantum of edible oils to be imported in each year is decided by the Government taking into consideration the demand and production of indigenous oils in the country, foreign exchange availability and international prices etc.

(b) The National Dairy Development Boards Oilseeds Project of Rs. 150 crores initiated in 1979, has achieved its objectives in as much as seven oilseeds growers cooperative federations have been registered in seven oilseeds growing States for assisting in production, procurement, processing and marketing of oilseeds and vegetable oils.

(c) The last evaluation of the National Dairy Development Board's Oilseeds Project was carried out by a joint team in

1983. The broad recommendations made by the team were furnished to the Lok Sabha in reply to Unstarred Question No. 2369 on 12-3-1984. These are as under :

1. Procedure for licensing of processing facilities may be streamlined.
2. Centralised market analysis and forecasting functions may be developed.
3. The project strategy may be to stabilise year to year yield at a moderate level in rainfed areas rather than trying to substantially increase annual yields.
4. Society Secretaries should be given adequate training to perform their functions.
5. Where it is necessary to staff agricultural positions with non-agricultural candidates, intensive and formal training in agricultural subjects should be arranged for them.
6. There must be a firm commitment on the part of the State Governments and the NDDB to place well qualified people in the upper level management positions of the federations and to keep these people to their positions at least three to four years.
7. State federations should be divided into geographical regions and the processing plants Manager should be given semi-autonomous jurisdiction within their area.
8. The movement of raw material or finished products across region should be decided at federation headquarters.
9. Larger plants may be appropriate in irrigated areas where production, procurement and optimal capacity utilisation are more certain.
10. The State federations should gradually reduce the use of NDDB procurement support and begin utilising to the extent possible the commercial vehicles for procurement.

11. Procurement be conducted round the year.

(d) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other institutions have evolved the following improved varieties of different oilseeds crops :

Crop	Improved varieties
Groundnut	JL-24, Kadri-3, MA-10, C-355, RS-138, G-201, G2
Rapessed-mustard	RH-30, Sita, Kranti, RW-351, RLM-198, RLM-514.
Safflower	Tara, Bhima
Linseed	Neelam, SPS-77/23-10, Himalini, LHCK-39, LHCK-131, LHCK-21.
Sunflower	Surya, Morden, BSH-1, CO-1.
Niger	Phule-1, IGP-39, RCR-18.
Soyabean	Gaurav, Durga, Monetta

All these varieties with suitable production techniques have potential of increasing the yield level of these oilseeds crops.

Lack of Adequate Safety Measures at Shri Ram and DCM Chemical Mills Complex Motinagar, Delhi

1014. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Shri Ram DCM Chemical Mills complex near Motinagar, Delhi lacks adequate safety measures and that its location in the densely inhabited area is positively dangerous;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to enquire into the matter;

(d) whether Government propose to take any action against the management of the said factory;

(e) if so, when and the nature of action to be taken; and

(f) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. According to the Delhi Administration, M/s. Shriram Food and Fertilizers Ltd. located at Najafgarh Road, New Delhi, around which the area is densely populated poses a danger.

It is reported that recent inspection has revealed the inadequacies in the safety requirements, particularly in the event of :

—leakage in any of the liquid chlorine storage tanks;

—leakage from the transfer of liquid chlorine from one tank to another;

—absence of arrangements for neutralising the toxic gas before releasing it in the atmosphere;

—absence of automatic gas detection system with alarm for adequate warning; and

—lack of training to the workers in the use of protective equipment.

(c) to (f). The Delhi Administration is contemplating drastic action against the management for failure to lay down effective safety system to prevent a major disaster to the workers and the community.

Provision of Basic Facilities in Laxmi Nagar, Trans Yamuna Area

1015. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Delhi Development Authority is not paying any attention to the provision of basic facilities like surfaced roads and drainage in Laxmi Nagar, Trans-Yamuna area;

(b) if so, the reasons why the work of tarring the roads on which gravel layer was put some two years ago has not been started as yet;

(c) by what time the roads would be metalled with tar and drainage facilities will be provided; and

(d) the action taken in this regard during the last two months in this colony ?

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

(a) This is not a fact.

(b) The DDA work of providing surfaced roads, including metalling and black topping and drainage is going on in all earnestness.

(c) It is likely to be completed by December, 1985, even though the beneficiaries have not so far deposited the development charges as required.

(d) The DDA have completed about 20% of the work during the last two months.

Divergent views on the Achievements of Sixth Plan Targets of Crops

1016. **SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state.

(a) whether during the 24th Convocation address at Indian Agricultural Research Institute on 2 February, 1985, he *inter-alia* observed that Sixth Plan targets for few agricultural crops such as pulses, sugarcane, cotton, jute and mesta may not be achieved in full;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-fulfilment of fixed targets;

(c) whether R.B.I. in their report for 1983-84 had attributed sound economic growth mainly the achievements made in agriculture sector; and

(d) if so, the precise reasons for divergent views expressed in relation to agriculture sector ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The main reason for non-fulfilment of Sixth Plan Targets in respect of a few crops is attributed to inadequate rainfall and prolonged dry spells experienced in some parts of the country during 1984 monsoon season (June to September) and subsequent failure of past-monsoon and winter rains.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no divergence between the statement made at the 24th Convocation address at Indian Agricultural Research Institute on 2 February, 1985 and the views expressed in the R.B.I. Annual Report, 1983-84. Notwithstanding some marginal shortfalls anticipated in the achievement of Sixth Plan targets of a few agricultural crops, the fact remains that the country had harvested record foodgrains and oilseeds production in 1983-84, as a result of which the all-India index of agricultural production had registered a growth rate of 13.6% over the year 1982-83.

Agricultural Price Commission

1017. **SHRI N. V. RATNAM:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the basis on which the Agricultural Prices Commission was established and details of its composition;

(b) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh had written to the Centre on 26 June, 1984 to fix the support price for paddy etc. more than the present price fixed by the Commission;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) the reasons for not making Government of Andhra Pradesh a member of the Commission through Andhra Pradesh is mainly an agricultural State ?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : (a) The Agricultural Prices Commission, now re-named as Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices, was set up in 1965 on the recommendation of Jha Committee of foodgrain prices to provide advice on a continuing basis on agricultural price policy. The present composition provides for a Chairman, two Members and one Member Secretary. One Member of the Commission is a non-official with understanding of agricultural production and consumer problems.

(b) The Commission is only a recommendatory body. However, Government

of Andhra Pradesh had suggested to the Central Government that support prices be fixed at levels higher than those recommended by the Commission for kharif crops of 1984-85.

(c) After a careful consideration of all the relevant factors including the views of Government of Andhra Pradesh and other State Governments, the Government of India had fixed the following support prices for 1984-85 kharif crops:

Commodity	Support Prices fixed for 1984-85 season (Rs. per quintal)
Paddy (Common)	137
Jowar, Bajra, Maize	130
Urad	275
Moong	275
Tur (Arhar)	275
Groundnut	340
Cotton (H-4)	535

(d) The present composition of the Commission which consists of experts has been devised on scientific lines to examine all aspects of price policy. However, the Commission consults the State Governments before formulating its views on the price policy.

[*Translation*]

Increase of Capacity of Sugar Factory by Shri Madhivibhag Khand Udyog Sekhari Mandali Ltd., Gujarat

1018. SHRI C. D. GAMIT : Will the Minister of FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Madhivibhag Khand Udyog Sekhari Mandali Ltd., Madhi, district Surat, Gujarat has increased the capacity of its sugar factory from 2500 T.C.D. to 3500 T.C.D. without obtaining permission from Government of India, Ministries of Food and Civil Supplies and Industry

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government of India have taken any action against this concern for violating the licensing laws; if so, the

details of the action taken or proposed to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : (a) to (c). the Government are aware of the matter regarding the expansion undertaken by Shri Madhi Vibhag Khand Udyog Sahakari Mandi Ltd. Mandi, Dist. Surat raising their factory's capacity from 2500 T.C.D. to 3500 T.C.D. The legal ramifications of the entire matter are under active examination of the Government.

12.00 hrs.

[*English*]

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Rose
[*Interruptions*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already told the House in the beginning itself that if all of you stand up and speak at the same time, I cannot hear you. All of you please sit down. Then only I can call you. (*Interruptions*)* If all of you are speaking like that, I cannot hear you. Nothing is going on record. All of you sit down first; you can raise your hand and I will call you. But not like this. (*Interruptions*)*

I would request the hon. Members to please sit down. Nothing is being recorded. I am very strict in this regard. When I am standing, you please sit down. (*Interruptions*)* Nothing will go on record. I am very Particular about it. I am asking everyone to sit down. Then only I will allow. Otherwise, you are all taking the time of the House.* (*Interruptions*)*

Everything is important. But I will not allow in this way. I am repeatedly telling you to raise your hand, not to stand up and shout, and I will call you. Otherwise, how can I hear you ? This is not an orderly way. I am repeatedly requesting you not to go on speaking and shouting like that. All of you please sit down first. I will call you.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Shall I make a submission ?

On 23rd March, the Lok Sabha was already in session. When the Lok Sabha was in session, the Prime Minister made a policy announcement about Punjab outside the House . . . (*Interruptions*) There are Precedents. I want to quote three Precedents, the rulings given by the Speaker. During the Fifth Lok Sabha, when the Union Labour Minister announced the bonus policy outside the House, he was told that he could not do it outside . . . (*Interruptions*).

I have moved a privilege motion about the Prime Minister, making a policy announcement about Punjab outside the House when the House was in session on 23rd March. I have sought your consent to the motion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have received your notice regarding this matter. There is no question of privilege involved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Have you received three precedents that I have ? There are precedents about the Union Labour Minister, Mr. Khadilkar and the Railway Minister who made policy announcements outside the House. The speaker said, "You cannot do it outside the House. You can do it only in the House."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please sit down.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Are you keeping it under your consideration ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No consideration.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What about my Privilege motion ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no question of privilege in that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it your ruling that there is no Privilege involved in it ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no privilege involved.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I will resume my seat. But I want to tell you that I shall substantiate my notice with the precedents in the past during the Fifth Lok Sabha, the Sixth Lok Sabha

and the Seventh Lok Sabha.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : It is totally irrelevant. There is nothing in that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I simply said that we received his notice. There is no privilege in that. There is nothing.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI (Srinagar) : Elections were scheduled to be held in Ladakh in the month of June. But the Election Commission has changed the date of elections in Ladakh to April this year. This change of the time of the elections in Ladakh will create a number of problems to the people of Ladakh and therefore the date of the elections in Ladakh should not be changed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Election Commission is an independent Body. We cannot do anything about the change of the date of elections in Ladakh. I had told this to you in my chamber itself. We cannot interfere in the matter.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : The Soviet official has been murdered in Delhi. We have given notices for a discussion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We have already discussed this matter when you came to my Chamber. I have already told you regarding this matter. The hon. Minister is going to make a statement in the afternoon. I have already consulted him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : I have given you a very urgent notice. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting has suddenly issued orders closing down the Eastern and Southern Regional Production Centres of the Films Division.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The hon. Minister has already answered this when

a supplementary question was put to him.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : The Home Minister must convince us as to why the elections in Ladakh are postponed

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We cannot do anything. I have already told you that the Election Commission is an independent body.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA (Bankura) : Kindly allow me also
(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All the hon. Members may please sit down. We are considering all the notices. I have already told you this. We shall consider them in the Business Advisory Committee.

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under Delhi Development Act and a Statement *re* Requisition and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amend.) Ordinance

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI ABDUL GHAFOOR) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 :

(i) The Delhi Development Authority-Deputy Director (Planning) (Recruitment) Regulations, 1985, published in Notification No. Secy/V and C/682/79-Part I in Gazette of India dated the 1st March, 1985.

(ii) The Delhi Development Authority-Director (Horticulture) and Deputy Director (Horticulture) Recruitment (Amendment) Regulations, 1985 published in Notification No. F. 7 (11)/ PB-1/43 in Gazette of India dated the 13th March, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-563/85]

(2) An explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for

immediate legislation by the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property (Amendment) Ordinance, 1985.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-564/85]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, Review on and Annual Report of West Bengal Agro Industries Corporation Ltd. Calcutta for 1980-81 etc.,

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy of Notification No. GSR 93 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 18th February, 1985 containing the Order regarding supplies of fertilizers to be made by domestic manufacturers of fertilizers to various States/Union Territories/Commodity Boards/during the period from 1st October, 1984 to 31st March, 1985, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-565/85]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :

(a) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81.

(ii) Annual Report of the West Bengal Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-566/85]

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80.

(ii) Annual Report of the Punjab Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1979-80 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller

and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-567/85]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1980-81.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Trivandrum, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-568/85]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Karnataka Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 alongwith Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-569/85]

(3) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) to (d) of item (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-569/85]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks, Federation, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the

Government on the working of the National Cooperative Land Development Banks' Federation, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-570/85]

Notifications under Food Corporations Act

THE MINISTER OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (RAO BIRENDRA SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Food Corporations (Amendment) Rules, 1985, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 146 (E) in Gazette of India extraordinary dated the 12th March, 1985 under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Food Corporations Act, 1964.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-571/85]

Annual Report of and Review on National Safety Council, Bombay for 1983-84 and a Statement *re* Delay in laying these Papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI T. ANJIAH) : I beg to lay on the Table :

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Safety Council, Bombay, for the year 1983-84.

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-572/85]

12.08 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

the 22nd March, 1985, has passed the enclosed motion referring the Mental Health Bill, 1981, to a Joint Committee of the Houses and the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha in the said motion and the names of the Members of the Lok Sabha to be appointed to the said Joint Committee may be communicated to this House."

Motion

"Whereas this House at its sitting held on the 27th July, 1982, adopted a motion, that the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to the treatment and care of mentally ill persons, to make better provision with respect to their property and affairs and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 10 members from this House and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

And whereas this House appointed 10 members from this House to the said Joint Committee;

And whereas this House recommended that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee;

And whereas a message was thereafter transmitted to the Lok Sabha on the 28th July, 1982, communicating to the Lok Sabha the adoption of the said motion by this House;

And whereas the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 1982, adopted a motion concurring in the said recommendation of this House and nominating 20 members from the Lok Sabha to serve on the said Joint Committee;

And whereas the Lok Sabha was dissolved on the 31st December, 1984, before the Joint Committee could conclude its deliberations and a new Lok Sabha was thereafter constituted on the same day;

Now therefore this House do resolve that the aforesaid Bill be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of 30 members, 10 members from this

House, namely :—

1. Shri Bhuvnesh Chaturvedi
 2. Shri Sukhdev Prasad
 3. Shri Kishor Mehta
 4. Shri Natha Singh
 6. Shrimati Amarjit Kaur
 6. Shrimati Ila Bhattacharya
 7. Shri Era Sambasivam
 8. Dr. Bapu Kaldate
 9. Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav
 10. Shri Leonard Solomon Saring
- and 20 members from the Lok Sabha;

That in order to constitute a meeting of the Joint Committee the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Select Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Chairman may make;

That the Committee shall make a report to this House by the 31st October, 1985; and

That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and Communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Lok Sabha to the Joint Committee."

12.10 Hrs.

GOVERNMENT OF UNION TERRITORIES (AMENDMENT) BILL*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Union Territories Act, 1963."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[Translation]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Demand for allocation of sufficient funds for systematic development of Chilka lake

*SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK (Cuttack): Sir, the Chilka lake, which is one of the most beautiful lakes in India and is a place of national tourist importance, is losing its beauty as sufficient interest has not been shown for its development. This biggest lake of the country is silting up very fast.

Different kinds of birds in large groups, including swans, migrate to this lake every year. They are the main attraction for the tourists. It is rightly said that Chilka lake is the home of swans. But it is a matter of great concern that their number is dwindling every year.

The lake water sometimes gets contaminated and takes heavy toll of birds due to spraying of pesticides by cultivators on the land around it. Unless necessary measures are taken to develop the lake to attract the birds, their migration will come to an end.

Though the proposal to open a bird observatory centre at Chilka was mooted many years back, it has not been implemented so far mainly due to lack of resources. It is necessary to prepare a scheme for the systematic development of Chilka lake. Measures like desilting the lake, keeping the lake free from pollution, plantation of dense forest around the lake to attract the birds and creation of a bird observatory centre should be included in the above scheme.

I urge upon the Prime Minister to allocate sufficient funds to implement the above scheme for the all-round development of Chilka lake.

(ii) Demand for reviving the licence of the Kisan Sahkari Cheeni Mills of Akbarpur (Faizabad) U. P.

SHRI R. P. SUMAN (Akbarpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under Rule 377, I would like to submit that approval was accorded by the Central Government for setting up of a sugar mill named 'The Kisan Sahkari Cheeni Mills Ltd.' Akbarpur district Faizabad which is the most backward area of eastern Uttar Pradesh in the year 1975-76. An office was opened in Akbarpur therefor and it functioned for more than a year and encouraged the sugarcane-growers in Akbarpur and Tanda tehsils resulting in more sugarcane production. A sum of Rs. 20 lakhs collected from the farmers as share-capital is still lying in the Government treasury. The site has also been selected. Sir, the licence of the said mill was cancelled during the Janata Party rule due to which there is a lot of resentment among the farmers and the amount of share-capital is lying unused. On the request made by the then local MLA and myself, the hon. Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh has written to the Central Government to revive the licence of the said proposed sugar mill. Akbarpur Lok Sabha Constituency is very backward. Thousands of areas of wasteland are lying without being put to any use in that area. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to revive the licence of "the Kisan Sahkari Cheeni Mills" of Akbarpur in view of the above facts, to provide funds in the Seventh Five Year Plan and also ensure that this Mill is set up.

[English]

(iii) Need to Start a 'Vayudoot Air Service' to various parts of Jammu and Kashmir

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): Sir, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation a serious problem which the people of various parts of J and K State, namely, Poonch, Rajouri, Kishtwar, Bhadarwah, Bani and Kargil, are facing as there are no adequate means of transport to reach the district, tehsil or block headquarters. Moreover, the hon. Minister has already promised to consider

starting of 'Vayudoot' Air Service in these areas to provide transport facilities to the people of these areas.

I would like to request the hon. Minister of Tourism and Civil Aviation to start the Vayudoot Air Service in these areas at the earliest keeping in view the difficulties faced by the inhabitants of these areas.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Demand for making provision in the Seventh Plan for irrigation facilities to Barmer and Jalore Districts of Rajasthan from the Narmada river

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : The Narmada Water Dispute Tribunal in its award has allotted 0.50 million acre-feet of water of the Narmada river for irrigation in Barmer and Jalore districts of Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Government propose to irrigate 99,035 hectares of agricultural land in these districts but the project report has not been submitted so far. The Central Government should, therefore, impress upon the State Government to immediately prepare the project report and submit the same.

According to the construction work going on at present, the main canal in Gujarat is likely to be completed by 1995-96 upto Rajasthan border. The Rajasthan Government has emphasized the need for its completion by June 1991.

Being the representative of that area, it is my submission that in the desert and border districts of Barmer and Jalore, where there is acute Scarcity of drinking water, the waters of the Narmada may be made available by 1991 so that the land lying dry for thousands of years could be irrigated.

The Central Government should provide special assistance to the State Government keeping in view the backwardness of these districts, so that the work is undertaken on a war-footing and completed by 1991 in order to make the Narmada waters available to Barmer and Jalore districts for irrigation, thereby converting the desert area into fertile land.

[*English*]

(v) Need for Central Government's allotting Sufficient Funds for meeting the acute drinking water shortage in Anantpur district of A. P.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Anantpur district in Andhra Pradesh is a chronic famine-affected area. This district has got the second lowest rainfall in the country. Continuous drought has created a very acute water problem in the talukas, namely, Kadiri, Satya-Sai, Penukonda, Dharmavaram, G.K. Palli, Hindupur and Madakasira. People in these Talukas are facing acute shortage of drinking water. All the drinking water sources are dried up. Drinking water bores have gone dry as water level is receding below. People are forced to go a few miles to fetch a pail of water. To save the people of this area from water famine Central Government is requested to allot sufficient funds and deploy deep drilling rigs to drill drinking water bores to a depth of 300 ft and save the people from thirst and also provide sufficient funds for single point distribution water system to all villages.

(vi) Demand for unconditional release of Swami Agnivesh and his Colleagues before the Tripartite meeting to settle quarry worker's dispute

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : While replying to my call attention notice on 20th March, 1985 on the stone quarry workers' agitation at Faridabad for the implementation of the Supreme Court's judgment regarding the workers and killing of a Harijan worker, the Union Labour Minister had announced on the floor of the House that a sympathetic view would be taken about the demands of the quarry workers and a tripartite meeting would be held to settle the dispute. Violating the spirit of this assurance, Swamy Agnivesh, the leader of the Bhanduao Mukti Morcha has been arrested along with his colleagues. I urge the Labour Minister to ensure unconditional release of Swamy Agnivesh and his colleagues prior to the tripartite meeting to settle the quarry workers' dispute.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : We support this,

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sometimes when we raise matters under Rule 377, the Speaker is pleased to direct the concerned Minister to make a statement. This is a very important matter. ...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If the Minister wants, he can reply. But I cannot compel.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Why not, Sir ? I would like you to use your good offices.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur) : He may send it to the Minister concerned.

(vii) Demand for appointing a full time executive instead of the present part time one in the Bharat Brakes and values Calcutta

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : There has been a move by some interested quarters to ruin a nationalised company, viz., Bharat Brakes and Values, Calcutta. This public sector unit made profit before tax in the year 1980-81 and production rose from 17 lakhs to 80 lakhs. The production and growth of this unit reached a record level and the joint production committee worked well till March, 1984. Deputationists from Burn Standard and some officers of this unit are now involved in fighting amongst themselves. Such is the situation now that all sections of employees have become frustrated including a good section of young engineers. Factory production has got retarded. There is no plan and initiative to bring the new products in production line. *Ad hocism* has become the order of the day. Demand for workers' participation in the management for growth and welfare of the workers including implementation of old settlements are denied. Even Government's directives are being disregarded.

A new diversified item viz., LPG cylinder is virtually closed as this is being imported from Brazil. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to appoint a full-time executive instead of the present part-time Chief Executive and remove the high-salaried deputationists from the Company. The Company should initiate a proper enquiry into the affairs and bring back this public sector unit in proper gear

as the workmen are ready to extend their full co-operation.

(viii) Demand for setting up of an industrial unit in Purnea district of Bihar in order to provide employment opportunities to the people of that area

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to an important matter of public interest.

District Purnea is very backward industrially. Although raw material such as jute, rice, paddy-straw, paddy-husk and other agricultural produce is available there in abundance yet in this area, especially in Araria Constituency, no industrial unit has been established so far which could provide means of livelihood in this labour-predominant area. A jute mill that was set up there is not functioning and is in the same condition as it was ten or eleven years ago. As a result, a number of local labourers are leaving the villages for other places in search of livelihood. The village is wearing a deserted look.

I would, therefore, request the Government to set up an industrial unit in this backward area soon so that the local people could be provided with employment.

12.20 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1985-86—
GENERAL DISCUSSION
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (GENERAL), 1984-85
---Contd.

[English]

DR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the House will take up items No. 7 and 8 together. Already we have taken more than the allotted time but still many Members are interested in participating.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTERS OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD) : Sir, I propose that time be extended by another two hours and the Finance Minister may reply to the debate at 2.15 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All right. But as there are still many members who want to participate I request the Members to be very brief. Each member will be given four minutes. At the end of three minutes I will ring the bell and if the members exceeds four minutes it will not go on record.

SHRI LALITESHWAR SHAHI (Muzaffarpur) : Sir, I rise to speak in support of the budget proposals but at the same time I would like to make some observations. It is true that the present budget is indicative of a practical approach towards the budget proposals and whatever may be said it is certainly a non-conventional budget that has been placed before us. It has given relief to 10 lakh workers who come within the Rs. 15,000-18,000 slab. It is also a welcome approach that CDS has been discontinued but there is one implication to this. The implication is that not only the withdrawals have not been allowed this year but also they will have to deposit CDS amount this year. The facility of withdrawing one-fifth of the earlier deposits is not available this year. This has created lot of hardship to the salaried class.

At the same time I would like to point out that while it has given relief to limited sections of persons it has touched many pockets by increasing the price of diesel, kerosene oil, vegetable oil, and soap. Tax soap is supposed to be a tax on cleanliness. I realise that scope of manoeuvrability before the Finance Minister is not much because he has to defray a huge amount on the defence expenditure, that is, about Rs. 7686 crores, repayment of interest charges to the tune of Rs. 7075 crores, fertiliser subsidy to the extent of Rs. 1800 crores and then to the extent of Rs. 1100 crores towards subsidy to the Food Corporation of India. All this along with the non-plan expenditure of about Rs. 32,000 crores will make a total of Rs. 50,000 and odd. Some amount would also go towards the Post and Telegraph subsidy. All this expenditure might discourage developmental expenditure. The scope for manoeuvrability is also limited. There is going to be price rise because of the rise in diesel, coal and transport charges. When the transport charges go up, we may expect consequential rise in price in

all other basic commodities, like foodgrains, vegetables, fruits, etc. Then, there will be higher cost of power rates, that is, electricity. Therefore, rise in prices in the basic items which are very necessary for the common man cannot be ruled out. But the question is : what is the option left to meet the situation? The only option left to meet the situation is that we need to increase production in agriculture and industrial fields. There had been certain liberalisation in the licensing policy. But the question arises as to whether this liberalisation is going to bring the desired result within the period of one year for which this budget has been presented. The official machinery has been accustomed to a long procedural process in which there are delays here and there. I do not know whether the action on one item of liberalisation of licensing would be able to quicken the pace and bring in the required speed in the economic development. If that is not done, then certain mid-way will have to be made in the agriculture production in the country. There is a major scope for rise in agricultural production if underground water potential is harnessed. The underground water potential assessment was made a few years back and according to them underground water potential exists in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, part of Madhya Pradesh and Bengal where the difference between the agricultural potential and the actual production is high. If that is done, it will go a long way to check the price rise. Thank you.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am a greatful for your indulgence. Sir, I am sure you will agree with me that every budget of this Government is framed in a particular milieu, external milieu, consisting of the factors dominating the world economy and our own interactions with international political and economic forces. It has also to reflect the concerns of the government and the party in power, and I presume the interests of 700 million people, majority of whom are still steeped in abject poverty, filth, misery and squallor. Therefore, it has to concern not merely with 4 million taxpayers and their needs but it must have a social philosophy and perspective. I have been looking at this Budget from this

angle, a Budget which has been welcomed by luminaries of the corporate world and particularly my esteemed friend, Shri Nani Palkhiwala, for whom I have great respect, but to those, as it used to be said in the United States 'What is good for General Motors is good for the U. S.' and so what is good for Tatas and Birlas is good for India.

So, I concede the right of Mr. Rajiv Gandhi, the new Prime Minister and his party, to strike his own path in the context of a massive mandate.

But the question I want to pose in all sincerity seriousness and humilits to Members of the Congress benches on the other side is whether this is their policy and perspective and this is the direction that Congress had charter for itself under Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru and even Indira Gandhi.

The Finance Minister has talked of 'new responses to the objective conditions.' A very good phrase indeed. But what are the objective conditions? Objective conditions of the society whice we wanted to drastically change and orient to an egalitarian social order or objective conditions of business and business environments. There was a party called Swatantra Party in India, which, I am sure you remember, has disappeared in the limbo of history and which Jawaharlal Nehru used to say is a fossilised growth. Swatantra Party is dead and gone, but I regret to say its ghost has resurrected itself in my esteemed and dear friend Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh's budget, and the philosophy of Swatantra Party has been revived unfortunately by Shri Rajiv Gandhi's Government and his Finence Minister.

Budgeting is essentially, as they say, a book-keeping exercise, but whose books do you keep? If you look at the books of Tatas, Birlas etc., this is exactly the kind of budget you would have.

From the days of the National Planning Committee in 1938 to the Congress Economic Committee of 1948 and adoption of your Constitution with Directive Principle of policy of charging the State with the responsibility of creating an egalitarian social order to Industrial Policy Resolution 1948, process of plan-

ning which began in 1950 and adoption of Avadi Resolution of socialistic pattern of society, with the Industrial Policy Resolution of 1956 and adoption of socialism as its goal in 1964 at Bhubaneswar session of the Congress and even the inclusion of the word 'socialism' in the Preamble of the Constitution itself in 1976, there was a continuity in perspective and approach. Socialism may have become an obsence word for some and many in the ruling party, and particularly those who control its destiny, but I want to point out that it is this perspective and approach which is sought to be destroyed today through this Budget. Therefore, whether on land ceiling or nationalisation of certain essential industries or assigning the commanding heights of economy to public sector or in the fiscal policy instruments like wealth tax which could not be collected, or the estate duty, there was a design and purpose. It was to emphasis on certain distributive aspects of economy and forge appropriate policy tools. That is how we built up planning process and a regulatory framework of economy and a legal framework for planned democratic solialism. It is this very object which has been given a go-by in this Budget.

The underlying potulates and motivations of a pattern of society we had in our mind are in a shambles today. According to Dr. Brahamnanda who is by no means a socialist economist but one who shares the prospective of the national struggle, at least Rs. 1000 crores have been given away to relatively affluent sections, abdicating the national goals. It is a total retreat from the path of an egalitarian society and self-reliance based on a faulty premise that development of corporate sector holds the key to the solution of the problems of poverty, unemployment, disease and ignoranse. It is towards privatisation—I repeat—of initiatives in the economy at the expence of the poor and it is even in defiance of what is reflected in the Approach Paper to the 7th Plan framework. One has only to go through the amount proposed to the spent on certain vital areas. What has this Budget done? Under NREP, from Rs. 236 crores in 1984-85, the allocation has been brought from to Rs. 230 crores.

Allocation for drought-prone areas programme has been brought down from Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 8 crores. Allocation for agricultural financial institutions which are playing a vital role has been brought down almost by 142 crores, from Rs. 297 crores to Rs. 155 crores. Cottage and village industries which is used with a certain approach on the technological instruments, whatever may be one's differences, has been brought down by Rs. 19 crores. Allocation for self employment schemes for educated unemployed has been brought down from Rs. 149 crores to Rs. 69 crores, by 80 crores of rupees.

Sir, housing, which is another vital sector has been brought down from Rs. 84 crores to Rs. 39 crores. Allocation for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which I thought would be a prime concern, has been brought down from Rs. 71 crores to Rs. 42 crores. Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and the Drought-prone Areas Programme remain stagnant. This explains the pattern as also a design and purpose.

Sir, now the argument may be that the State Governments are supposed to pick up and create revenue base, which is non-existent, for pursuing some of these goals and programmes. Now, can the Finance Minister tell this House honestly that the State Governments (considering the context of the approach that they have towards the State Governments, whether their own party or other parties) with the existing huge budgetary deficits, huge overdrafts and a shrinking and narrow revenue base, can ever pick up even the threads of what has been left behind for them?

Therefore, the rural and urban poor, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the small farmers, and even the better of farmers, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and all the other under privileged sections of the society and all those who struggle to eke out an existence, just existence, have been sacrificed in the interest of a few corporate giants and multinationals. This is a systematic approach and there is a clear design and purpose.

I shall concede this to the new Prime Minister and the Finance Minister. They

have been taken for a 'go', they have been taken for a ride by certain people. Therefore, this budget will encourage widening of disparities and inequalities, against which the nation has long ago decided, in the distribution of income and wealth. There could be an inflow of funds to share market. With what Pundits like Nani Palkhivala and other numerous tax experts and those who manage the share markets, praising the Finance Minister and the budget, the private sector will undoubtedly corner the resources which the Finance Minister has refused to pick up and mobilise. He has shifted away from resource mobilisation of the kind that was necessary to have a large plan frame and expenditure on public sector or expenditure on the total framework of the Seventh Plan.

Sir, in addition, this budget has certain inherent factors. I do not want to go into all the details because the time at my disposal is limited. It will only build a higher rate of inflation. Keeping the existing distribution of income in our society in view, I am sure, you know whom it hits hard. It will hit hard the bottom 30 per cent. If you care to read the National Sample Survey reports. You will find that, unfortunately there are more destitutes today in 1985, than in 1950, 1960, 1970 or 1980. This unfortunately being the condition today in our society, the Finance Minister has chosen willingly—I do not know whether unwillingly—a path to cut at the very hands, not merely the hands but the very existence of the rural and urban poor. Sir, there is a story in our parts, I do not know whether it is there in Tamil also. It is like sending a neighbour's child down in a disused well to gauge its depth. If he came out alive, you knew the depth. If he died, after all, he was not yours. That seems to be the approach of the Minister.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : The story is borrowed from Marathi Sir.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir; I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Only five minutes.

SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI : You are already limiting my time, even before I start. Let me thank you for allowing me to express my views on the Budget.

I heartily welcome the Budget, and support it completely. This Budget, presented by our hon. Finance Minister totally justifies the promises made to the nation by our young, dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. What our Opposition Members have been saying is rather pathetic. Just because they are in the Opposition benches, they believe they can criticize, just for the sake of criticism, a Budget which has made a new landmark for its sheer concept and youthful thinking, a Budget which has given a new direction, and a Budget which will benefit greatly the economy and the progress of our country.

I would like to say about the Opposition : *Hain Aadat se majboor; isliye bolenge zaroor* : I would like to say that no less a son than Shri Palkhivala who is one of the most leading economists in the country, a severe critic of the Government is to-day all praise for the Budget. He surely knows what he is talking about. He has said that this is the finest Budget in the last four decades. He is an authority to-day, or he is an acknowledged authority on income tax and Company laws. The Opposition Members are ill informed... (Interruptions) They can take time to laugh, later.

The Opposition Members choose to attack the Government, because they call it a rich man's Budget. I would say that this is the best *garibi hatao* Budget. Our beloved leader Shrimati Indira Gandhi had given the slogan *Garibi hatao*, and it is going to become a reality, because this Budget is aimed at *garibi hatao*, by *amiri badhao*. How can darkness be dispelled? Only by bringing in light. How can poverty be removed? Only by increasing the wealth of the country. And by doing this, I am sure, the economy of this country is going to make good progress.

This Budget is going to encourage many people to pay their income tax more

honestly and willingly. With this relief in income tax and so much relief in the Corporate taxes on companies, this Budget is going to make people pay their taxes without murmur or grumbling. The Centre will be able to distribute more financial help not only to various States, but be able to plough substantially finances for rural development and public welfare schemes and projects.

I assure you that as a tax-payer, I feel that by abolishing Estate Duty and Compulsory Deposit Schemes, our dynamic Prime Minister's policy has proved beyond doubt that heavy taxation is definitely detrimental to the progress of our economy. This Budget is definitely going to be a great boon to our economy, by the middle and the poor classes being thoroughly protected. They will be more than compensated by the galloping improvement in our growth rate in all sectors, whether public or private.

While speaking on this bold and progressive Budget, I would like to make an appeal to our dynamic young Prime Minister and his Government on a very vital issue, namely the scarcity of water throughout the country. With regard to the problem of water scarcity, I would like to appeal to the Centre to bring the Himalayan waters to the length and breadth of the country by joining the rivers from the north to the rest of India. This can only be possible by linking the rivers and letting their waters through canals to all the States of the country. I feel that this will serve five major purposes. (1) The floods and droughts which cause immense damage every year—in loss of life and property—in loss of crops and cattle worth crores—will disappear. (2) It will bring about national integration—and once the rivers are nationalised, the constant disputes and friction between the States over river waters will be settled once, for all. (3) The water supply from the mighty Himalayas will bring prosperity to 95 per cent of our population living in villages who will have wet land. (4) The modern technology will give us ample scope to put up innumerable fertilizer plants. Abundance of water supply and fertilizers will bring in the greatest agricultural revolution in the

country. India can soon be the granery of the world. (5) The unemployed millions living below the poverty line will get employment in this stupendous task.

When the super powers are busy stock-piling deadly and destructive atomic weapons and arms, they will have to buy food to live because their polluted atmosphere will stop yielding them any edible crops. Gandhiji's prophecy will come true—that India does not have to produce anything-except food, to get rid of poverty. I know it will not be an ordinary or easy task—Herculean task—but the youth always likes the challenge. In this year of 1985 which is marked as the year of the youth, I would like to request our Young Prime Minister and call upon the Youth of the country to take up this challenge and make India a dreamland of the world, green luscious and rich, prosperous, strong and united. National integration and unity of the country is of paramount importance to every nationalist Indian today. A great unifying force and fool-proof method to bring about this integration is through the system of education. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for providing sufficient funds in the Budget to modernise our educational system. I would appeal that education throughout the country should have or follow a uniform system so that children from different States can be admitted to any school in any part of the country. That can only be possible if the standard of education and the text-books are the same throughout the country. Even if it comes to nationalizing education, it will be a step in the right direction and put a stop to all mushroom schools that give substandard education and demand donations for one reason or the other. In many cases there are unqualified and untrained teachers handling the future citizens of India.

This is really a matter of grave concern to all, rich or poor alike. I am sure that in this budget, maximum attention will be paid to revolutionize the system of education as assured by our dynamic Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. With these words, I welcome and support this bold and progressive budget.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):

It is with deep humility that I rise to speak on the Central Budget for the year 1985-86. I sat here for three days listening to the members of the opposition; they have opposed it lock-stock and barrel. What had amazed me was not that they had opposed the budget of this government, but they should have paid posthumous tribute to the budget presented by the late Shrimati Indira Gandhi's government.

Just out of curiosity, I went to the Library and looked up the debates of last year. I found, not to my surprise, that even last year and the year before that, they opposed the budget with the same vehemence. So, one has to conclude that the opposition oppose this budget generally, but will not dare stand up and say, which concession is bad and which relief is bad.

I have just heard my hon. friend Mr. Unnikrishnan. Let me ask him. Or, when hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta went to the Finance Minister and asked him to abolish Compulsory Deposit, did he not then know that the abolition of the Compulsory Deposit will benefit only 75 million tax payers and not the 715 million non-tax payers? When my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta went to the Finance Minister and said, "Raise the Income Tax limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000" did he not then know that any tax concession benefits only the tax payer? I thought it was elementary, as Sherlock Holmes said.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That was not my only suggestion. I made other suggestions also.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM : It is my maiden speech. Please do not disturb me.

As Sherlock Holmes used to say, "It is elementary, my dear Watson", I think I should tell Mr. Gupta, "It is elementary, my dear Mr. Gupta."

If tax concessions are granted, whether it be by this Government, or the Janata Government or any Government including the Government of West Bengal, the tax concession will obviously benefit only the tax payer. But is this Budget all about tax concessions? I ask my friends, particularly

Mr. Unnikrishnan, who spoke just earlier? What is he opposing? Is he opposing the increase in the national basis for calculating bonus from 750 to 1,600? Is he opposing raising the exemption limit for retrenchment compensation from 20,000 to 50,000? Is he opposing the working debts being treated *pari passu* with secured debt? Is he opposing perquisites on interest free loans not to be taxed with salary? Is he opposing the consideration received by scientists to be spread over by three years? Is he opposing 25 per cent reduction in income-tax to authors of text books? What is he opposing? Is he opposing crop insurance? Is he opposing social security? Without standing up and daring to oppose each and every proposal what is the point in opposing the Budget lock, stock and barrel, when what is in the barrel is something which has been widely welcomed—not because it is a private tax concession to the rich, but because it is inherently good, it will stimulate growth, it will reward enterprise, and it will motivate better compliance?

Now, having said that I must express some misgivings, the misgivings of a young man, the misgivings of a new Member of Parliament and I think a debate on these misgivings will help us. I sincerely hope that the hon. Finance Minister in his reply will clarify some of these misgivings, will dispel some of these misgivings. I shall enumerate them very quickly.

Firstly, let us take wealth tax. I can understand raising the exemption limit to two and a half lakhs. I can even understand specified assets or specified limits being exempted for consolidation of the aggregation. But I cannot understand—it will be very difficult to explain to the people—why a man who has accumulated Rs. 20 lakhs of wealth should be taxed only at two per cent and not at five per cent. I think it goes against the grain of our philosophy and I hope that the Finance Minister will take a second look at this, because I find that the reliefs that have been granted range from 63.8 per cent to 74.42 per cent and quantitatively the relief will be as much as 1,30,000 to the man of the highest slab.

My second misgiving is about Plan

investment. The Central Plan outlay for the current year, that is for the year to begin has been stepped up from Rs. 17,495 crores to Rs. 18,500 crores, which was a modest increase of 5.7 per cent. I humbly urge the Finance Minister to assure us that this will not mean that the total Plan outlay of Rs.180,000 crores in Seventh Plan will be scaled down. Already there is a talk that this 180,000 crores will be scaled down. But I humbly urge the Finance Minister to assure the House that the increase in the annual Plan outlay will not mean that the total Plan outlay will be scaled down.

My third misgiving is about the anti-poverty programmes. I agree to some extent—but not with the tenor of the criticism of the misgivings expressed by the Opposition. We find that the provision under the NREP, RLEGP, IRDF, the Desert Area Development Plan, the Drought-Prone Area Development, Self-Employment for Educated Youth, has been kept at the same level. In some cases there is a marginal reduction. I take comfort in one sentence of the Finance Minister's speech where he says that Government is committed to further strengthen and improve the performance of these programmes and the allotments will be enhanced, if required. I urge the Finance Minister that anti-poverty programmes are the backbone of the 20-Point Programme. And the fact that the outlays for the new year have been kept more or less at same level as the outlays for the current year, should not give rise to the impression that these outlays will not be increased or there is a back sliding from our commitment to these anti-poverty programmes. I would urge him to enhance the allotments under these programmes, because these are vital for ensuring social justice.

My other misgiving is in the area of prices. Everybody has spoken that prices are bound to increase after this Budget. The hon. Finance Minister has increased the levies on vegetable products, cement, earated water, writing and printing paper, bidis and soap and introduced for items in the excise tariff. The price rise in 1983-84 was 13.7 per cent and in 1984-85, according to his speech, it was 4.4 per cent. Is it necessary that we should impose these levies on commodities which are of house-

hold consumption? Any price rise occurs in 1985-86 will be on top of 4.4 per cent which was on top of 13.7 per cent. I would urge the Finance Minister to kindly re-consider these levies, particularly levies on aerated water, printing and writing paper, bidis soap and travel goods. The total of this comes to about Rs. 60 crores. If these levies are not imposed, I do not think the total deficit will increase so enormously that one has to make up the deficit by imposing these levies.

My other misgiving is on Tariff Item 68. Let me congratulate the Finance Minister that he is the first Finance Minister, who has stood up to the mechanised match industry's lobby. He has now rationalised it. But, I think, his Department has let him down in Tariff Item 68. Tariff Item 68 is the new Kamdhenu. When it was introduced by Shri C. Subramaniam, we knew that it would be stirring the hornets' nest. From 1 per cent it was increased to 10 per cent and now it is increased to 12 per cent excise at the specific levy whereas Tariff Item 68 is the residual basket. It is a mindless levy without knowing exactly what will come in Item 68. Mostly the industries are small scale industries. And it will give rise to an all round price increase. The ancillaries etc. will be affected. I would urge the Finance Minister to do away with Tariff Item 68 and introduce specific commodities as he has done in the case of four commodities, in the Schedule and let us not have this residual basket and have a blanket levy of 10 or 12 per cent.

There is one other thing about Tariff Item 68. Until this year there was a full exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs. In 1977 there was a sliding back and we reduced it to Rs. 15 lakhs. But this year, I find that the Finance Minister has taken away full exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs. There is a levy at Rs. 20 lakhs and at Rs. 25 lakhs. This is not good for the small scale industry and the ancillary industry. The Finance Minister should restore the full exemption upto Rs. 30 lakhs for Tariff Item 68.

Finally, about Estate Duty. I welcome abolition of Estate Duty. But I cannot understand why it is to take effect from 16 March, 1985. Nobody can plan ahead.

Under the Act there is a six months period for accountability. The accountable person has to file a return after a death. Logically this benefit should be given effect to from 16-9-84 so that all accounts which are pending and where the accountable person has not yet filed the return, should be relieved of the burden of filing of the returns in respect of a death which occurred after 16-9-84.

With these misgivings, which, I hope, stir a debate and the hon. Finance Minister will be pleased to clear in his reply, I think, by and large, this Budget fulfils the promises for growth and social justice and it will fulfil the promises that we are going to emphasise on food, work and productivity. I do sincerely hope that the hon. Finance Minister will take note of the sentiments expressed in this House and in his reply will give us some clarifications to the misgivings which I have expressed.

SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was really feeling happy when the new Government was formed at the Centre and our young Prime Minister said that this year's Budget will be a departure from the past. I have gone through the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister. Of course, it has been a departure in the sense that the deficit has been so huge as Rs. 3,394 crores. It is unprecedented. Never in the history of the Central Budget has there been such a fantastic figure of deficit as this. Just now one of the hon. lady Members from Madras said this is a '*garibi hatao*' Budget. Looking at the Budget from this point of view, I would like to ask how is the poorest of the poor, the man below this poverty line, going to be benefited by the Budget. Just now I have heard a very interesting speech from the hon. Member Shri Chidambaram. He made a very good speech indeed. I want to ask whether it will really help the poor. Except one silver lining in the Budget, that is crop insurance and social security, in which other aspect the Budget has helped the poorest of the poor? The other things like NREP, IROP, etc. are routine things going on for the past several years. In spite of these programmes if you see the number of persons who are below the poverty line, you will find that their num-

ber has remained constant.

13.01 hrs.

[Shri Vakkom Purushothaman in the Chair]

I do welcome certain reliefs given but those will not help the poorest of the poor. In the case of income-tax, the hon. Finance Minister has raised the limit from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 and has also reduced the slabs. He has also done away with the surcharge on income-tax. Of course, this will help to the extent that the irritation is removed, but whatever relief he has given from one hand, he has taken away from the other. During the last two-three days I have done a little home work. I was shocked to learn from the middle-class people, even from those who are income-tax assesseees, that the monthly expenditure of a middle-class family in Bangalore City will increase by Re. 100 because of the taxes levied by way of the two Budgets presented by the Finance Minister and the Railway Minister. Of course, I cannot say about those who are below the poverty line because they have no income at all. Their living is going to become more miserable. The middle-class people have told me that though otherwise they would have had to pay a tax of Rs. 225 to Rs. 500 but now they will have to pay nearly Rs. 1,200 because of the new levies. Particularly because of the increase in the excise duty on petrol which has been enhanced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300 per metric tonne, the petrol dealers in Bangalore City have increased the price of petrol by Rs. 1.05. The petrol dealers have their lobby and if you increase the price by eighty paise, they will add another twenty paise of their own. I have also made calculations in respect of kerosene and other articles of daily use like cosmetics, soap, etc. I visited about three-four families of various income groups between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,500. All of them feel that their cost of living will really go up and it will be impossible for them to bear this burden. So, I urge upon the Finance Minister to withdraw these levies. If these levies are meant to give relief to the persons in the matter of income-tax, then I do not oppose these, but you have not given relief to any person. Of course, you have been able to remove irritation but no relief has been given.

There are two or three projects in Karnataka which have been ignored. We have been urging in this House and in the other House that the Vijayanagar steel plant must be taken up and executed.

We are surprised and we are shocked to find that during the current year only Rs. 1.5 crores have been provided, as against Rs. 2 crores last year. Government should come forward and say whether they are going to take it up or not. I want a categorical reply from the Government of India whether the Vijayanagar steel plant is going to be taken up or whether you are going to shelve it. This is a very important matter, so far as Karnataka is concerned. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to state the position categorically.

Another disappointment to the people of Karnataka is that, though the Government of India promised that the Electronic Telephone Exchange Factory will be set up in Bangalore, not a single paisa has been earmarked for that purpose.

Thirdly, so far as the Kudremukh project in Karnataka is concerned, while last year you provided a sum of Rs. 17.93 crores, this year the allotment has been reduced to Rs. 11.5 crores, yet another instance of Karnataka not getting its legitimate due.

Finally, I come to my constituency, Bangalore City, where the water problem has become a matter of grave concern. Only today morning, I had a question in my name on this subject. Unfortunately, it was not reached. We have submitted a scheme for taking up Cauvery Third Stage. In the proposed reply of the Minister to the question it is stated that the Karnataka State should get the concurrence of the basin State before it is taken up. So far as drinking water is concerned, what is the necessity for the Government of Karnataka to get the concurrence of the basin State? It is not at all necessary. It is a matter of life and death for 35 lakhs of people in Bangalore City. So, I would request the Government of India to give immediate clearance for the taking up of the Cauvery Third Stage scheme in the Seventh Plan. They should give not only clearance, but also financial aid, especially when Bangalore has many Central Govern-

ment industries and defence establishments.

I oppose the levies suggested by the Finance Minister. But I do welcome the one or two social security measures and the introduction of the crop insurance and abolition of CDS.

SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ (Moradabad) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am obliged to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget presented by Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh. The proposals included in the Budget are important for our country. Similarly, the concessions given to industrialists would accelerate the pace of progress and solve the problem of unemployment. Along with this, it has encouraged our taxpayers to reveal their income correctly in their returns. I congratulate the Finance Minister for presenting a good Budget. All sections of our society will be benefited by it. There are many industrial units manufacturing utensils in Moradabad. These utensils are exported. As compared to 1980, the export has gone down. I would request the hon. Minister to formulate an export policy which may promote the utensil industry and check unemployment among artisans and craftsman. Until means of transport are available, no industry can flourish. There is no train to Allahabad, Bombay and Agra from Moradabad and, therefore, we have to face a lot of difficulty in the export of utensils.

As far as this Budget is concerned, there are no two opinions that it has given us a new direction. It seems that we would be able to remove unemployment. The funds allocated for NREP are too inadequate. Similarly, the amount allocated for the weaker sections is also meagre. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, deserves congratulations for saying a word of encouragement to the poor and the backward people in Ahmedabad. Hon. Members are aware that the situation had deteriorated there. I would like that steps should be taken to prevent communal classes. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister and with these words conclude.

[English]

✓ SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT (Kannauj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Government's Budget for 1985-86. The first Budget of the Government deserves congratulations and acclaim as it promises to give a new direction to the financial resources of our country to face the requirements of a modern India moving to meet the challenges of the 21st century. There is, as has been erroneously purported by some hon. Members in the Opposition, no break from the past; nor a deviation from our country's commitment to bring development with social justice to all.

The comprehensive scheme of crop insurance is a major measure of security and incentive to the farmer for greater investment and consequently more production. It is a laudatory and a welcome scheme. I would, however, whenever the Government announces the details of the crop insurance scheme, plead for its extension to the growers of potatoes and onions as I would plead for the extension of effective price support operations by the Government to the potato and onion growing farmers.

The resolve of the Government to restore donations by companies to political parties is a step in the right direction. It not only recognises the responsibility of industry towards the political process, but also goes a step ahead to further the commitment made by the Prime Minister to cleanse public life.

Reduction in the rates of income-tax, including reduction in the rate of corporate taxation, the withdrawal of the dreaded C.D.S., the enhancement of the rate of gratuity and increase in pensions will bring much needed relief and confidence to that section of the people, who had come to believe that they alone were being singled out for taxation. It is also a step that would encourage and induce wage earners to pay taxes and contribute their mite willingly to the task of funding the nation's growth.

In indirect taxation, however, we must strive towards a system of progressive

levels and discrimination in favour of essential commodities and manufactures constituting the predominant spending of the economically weaker sections of society.

Introduction of the social security scheme covering risk of death by accidents of landless farmers, craftsmen and other unorganised labour is commendable and welcome.

The Finance Minister also deserves congratulations on the proposed legislation to ensure payment of legitimate workers' dues at par with secured creditors in the event of closure of a company.

The proposal to raise the present rate of Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 as loan to educated unemployed is realistic and will ensure better utilisation of sanctions.

Energy and power are of critical importance. On generation of power depends both out industrial and agricultural growth. This is beyond dispute. Generation of power has increased by nearly 50% in the 6th Plan Period. During April-December, 1984, it increased by over 13% over the corresponding period in 1983. But it may be noted that even this impressive growth is not adequate to meet the acute actual shortage which still persists. Existing capacities should be utilised efficiently and to the fullest extent. Greater encouragement and fiscal inducements could be given to the private entrepreneurs to invest in this vital sector.

It is with great pleasure that we note that during the 6th Plan, 2 lakh problem villages were covered under the accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme. I would like to congratulate the Government on this achievement. I am using this occasion to plead with the hon. Finance Minister that we must make a commitment and pledge to provide all villages with hygienic drinking water at the very earliest and with the topmost priority.

SHRI LAL DUHOMA (Mizoram) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support a commendably pragmatic Budget any exercise which is sure to stimulate growth, improve efficiency and provide relief where needed and invigorate the economy as never before. It is a sound fiscal

policy which reduces taxes and yet ensures better tax compliance resulting in higher revenue for the Government.

Some critics have said that the high deficit in the Budget will lead to inflation. I do not agree with this argument. If one really cares to study the recent behaviour if the industrial and even agricultural growth, it will be seen that the growth has been affected by the shortage of demand. In other words, the demand was not increasing as fast as production could be raised. In the type of situation, pumping more money in the economy is more likely to will rather serve as a tonic to the growth that as a stimulus to price increase. However, I concede that sometimes one has to accept the hard facts of life. This Budget too may not be totally free from such hard-decisions taken. We have to understand and accept such measures them if any as necessary evils. They are much more necessary and less of an evil than many of my hon. friends sitting on the otherside generally tend to believe so as a matter of habit.

Mr. Chairman, Sir I do not want to waste my limited time in going on these beaten tracks. Let me give some concrete suggestions on this Budget, so far as it relates to the fate of the poorest of the poor, the downtrodden and the under-feds of our country. To me, the nation marching towards progress is like running or relay-race in which everybody, weak or strong, has a role to play. As the chain is as strong as its weakest link, so is the nations economy. It is, therefore, very necessary. to remove regional imbalances in order to have healthy growth of national economy. For that purpose, I may give my own constituency Mizoram as an example, not because that I am concerned only with my constituency alone but because Mizoram has a number of difficulties, similar to the other backward areas of our country. Now, in the case of Mizoram, it was only in 1972, that for the first time, the Fifth Five Year Plan was introduced in a meaningful manner. Since independence all the other States of the country have been marching towards progress along with the introduction of the Five Year Plan. What I mean to say here is that the Fifth Five Year Plan for the rest of the country happened to be only the first Five Year

Plan in the case of Mizoram.

We are now approaching the Seventh Plan which is going to be only the third Plan in the case of Mizoram. What I would like to point out is that there are some areas and regions in our country which are late starters, lagging and staggering along behind the rest of the country, where we have not made any meaningful asset or any infrastructure or any financial institution.

There is a Peculiar problem faced by Mizoram. That is fortunately or unfortunately, the literacy percentage is very high there. It is the second highest in the country. But, at the same time, we cannot provide any means of livelihood to our educated young people. Hence they get agitated and frustrated to the extent of saying, "We are not Indians". That is why they have demanded complete independence. In a situation where insurgency is there, the Government has to take a firm action which is bound to be followed by various sufferings.

May I tell you, from my own experience, that one fine morning myself, along with all the villagers were driven out of the village by the army like a flock of cattle driven towards a Crouching Centre due to security reasons only. This happened to about 411 villages in Mizoram during 1966-70. We left all our belongings and everything in the villages which were burnt to ashes by the Army. The world does not know it. The hon. members of this House do not know the depth of the wounds inflicted on the innocent people there. The Tribal traditional Ceremony was, thus, made upside down.

I am happy to point out that this Budget is going to serve two purposes. One is healing the wounds of the people to bring them into the mainstream the national life and the other is economic progress as such. There are many untold sufferings there which I have no time to narrate.

What is more relevant now is what we are going to do for the people who have been beaten up and even killed, I do not use the legal word murder because they were hardly murdered, not amounting to even a culpable homicide. This was the fate of

the people there in those dark days. I am happy to see many measures introduced in this Budget which will win over the hearts of the people. The first thing necessary is to put an end to the shifting cultivation, that is the traditional method of cultivation which is most destructive and unproductive. It is very harmful for the ecological balance, environment and wild life, etc. To stop the shifting cultivation, we have to commercialise the cash crops and forest produce.

I suggest that the crop insurance scheme may also be extended to cash crops like ginger, potato, etc. Social service scheme, Market Intervention Operation and the price support schemes are going to be answers to these problems provided by this Budget. To sell those items in Calcutta market, opening of the closed Railway service from Calcutta through Bangladesh may be taken up with the Bangladesh Government.

The assistance for animal husbandry, IRDP and NREP may be given in some cases in cash because, for example, the cows given to the beneficiaries are not suitable to the local conditions in the Hills. They used to die very soon. If it is given in cash, they can purchase the cows of their own choice. When it is given in kind, the contractor manipulates and tries to take his own share, thereby reducing the real value of assistance actually given to the beneficiaries.

Regarding water supply and sanitation, I want to mention that one bucket of water is sold at Rs. 3 at Aizwal in Mizoram. The water scarcity is very acute and chronic. Hence the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF assisted programme may kindly be extended therefore which we have Rs. 300 crores in the Budget.

Regarding civil aviation, we used to have Vayudoot service direct from Calcutta to Mizoram which was cheaper and shorter than flying via Silchar. The service has been discontinued for several months now due to the ground repair. I would request the Government that there should not be any delay in starting the service due to paucity of funds since Rs. 59.96 crores are being earmarked for this purpose. Besides one full-fledged airport may kindly be constructed in Mizoram as soon as possible.

[Translation]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Mr. Chairman Sir, I have been given very little time. On seeing the entire Budget, it seems that the concessions given to industrialists and capitalists far exceed those given during the last thirty years of Pt. Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi's rule. The new Congress Government want to run the economy on new lines.

Much concession has been given in income-tax. According to MRTP, if the capital investment increases from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 100 crores, the employers and the big industrialists enjoy more concessions. The Estate Duty has been abolished. The Government should ensure that the concessions allowed to the industrialists and the employers do not only benefit them but also benefit the poor, the needy and the unemployed. I would like to know whether the concessions given in the present Budget would benefit the poor and the unemployed.

Alongwith this, I would like to draw your attention to the sick textile mills and other sick mills. The number of sick mills is increasing. Do the Government have any control over these mills where public funds have been invested? Did you take any remedial action to reduce the number of these sick units? The textile mills in Bombay, Gujarat, Kanpur, and Delhi have closed down and about 3 lakh workers have been rendered unemployed and Shri Rajiv Gandhi had given assurance to them during the elections. Assurance was given during Presidents' rule also and the same is reflected in this Budget, *i.e.*, the Government would soon announce a new textile policy. You are giving concessions to the power-loom and hand-loom industry. We have never protested against it. You are going to put an end the textile industry, but have you ever thought of the workers engaged there? You talk of rural employment and try to make political capital out of it but what have you thought about these workers? If the Government do not take a decision on the textile policy soon and undo the injustice being meted out to these three lakh workers, it would further increase resentment and discontentment among the workers.

What concessions have been given to the workers? It is correct that the limit of salary for the payment of bonus has been increased from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600. Even the organised workers are not benefited by the Bonus Act because the mill-owners do not show any allocable surplus as the money is shown to have been used against depreciation fund or as investment allowance and other expenses in mill-owners account. The workers are subtly rut off on the above pleas. Workers in some cities shali, of course, benefit but Central Government is not implementing the Wage Board award and other schemes for workers and only talk of pension scheme as also of the Railway employees.

You have made a provision of paying Rs. 3,000 as compensation in the event of an accident. I would like to submit that there is more propaganda on the radio, television etc. regarding the concessions to be given to the warkers. The number of anorganised labour in our country is more. Half of the workers are temporary. There is casual labour and contract labour and there are eight or nine per cent agricultural labourers. There are people living below the poverty line. Yeu are doing nothing for them. Today, there is much profit in tea, coffee and sugarcane. What are the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard? You have given some concessions to the organised labour.

You are promoting agriculture in the country. You give concessions to the agriculturists, provide seeds, fertilizers and analise other inpute. Maximum amount from the national exchequer is being spent on the agriculture. Although about forty years have elapsed, yet it has not been examined whether tax should be levied on agricultural income or not. For example, in Maharashtra, sugarcane worth Rs. 1,200 crores is sold. Government may exempt the small farmers but should levy income-tax on these big farmers earning lakhs of rupees of profit from coffee, tea and sugarcane. You want that the production should increase. But what immediate relief is being provided in the Budget for 44 per cent people of this country living below the poverty line? The prices will naturally increase when the taxes go up. You have increased the import on petrolcum products by 15 per cent and import on

other items also has been increased. People having average income will have to pay the increased price now. What immediate steps do Government propose to take to solve this problem ?

You are encouraging big industrialists. These big industrialists and capitalists are miserly people. They would not like to part with a single paisa. They will not pay anything either to the Government or to the workers. You may be going in for free economy. You will find in the industrial estate of Faridabad that there are 75 per cent contract labourers. These concessions ultimately would be usurped by the capitalists. The Sixth Five Year Plan is coming to a close. According to the Planning Commission report out of the target fixed for providing employment in the Sixth Five Year Plan, employment for 3.10 crores only has been provided. Unemployment is increasing on the whole. This fact has been mentioned in the Palkhiwala report and in your report as well. The Seventh Five Year Plan is going to start and the problem of 5 crore unemployed youth is before you. What steps are you going to take to solve their unemployment problems. You are providing funds to the industrialists for introducing automation but what are you going to do in regard to the increasing unemployment ?

I will conclude after saying a few words about the employees. You have raised the income-tax limit from Rs. 15,000 to 18,000. You had given many assurances but they have remained unfulfilled. The previous limit of Rs. 15,000 actually comes to Rs. 20,700 due to increase in prices. So this concession is meaningless. If you raise this limit to Rs. 25,000, only then some benefit may accrue to the employees.

Keeping in view the rising political stature of Shri Sharad Pawar in Maharashtra, the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi had told the farmers that remunerative Prices would be fixed for agricultural produce but the Budget does not reflect anything to this effect. Similarly, nothing has been done in this Budget for the poor. Government should do something for them too.

[English]

SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE (Chandrapur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for his bold, imaginative and dynamic Budget. He has very rightly remembered late Shrimati Indira Gandhi while presenting this Budget. He has said :

“No section of our vast and diverse population should feel forgotten. Their neglect is our collective loss.”

This is how he has remembered Shrimati Indira Gandhi while presenting this Budget.

I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister specially for laying more stress on family planning. The annual addition to our population is 15 million people and that requires us to have 1.4 million tonnes of foodgrains. This is equal to starting 7,900 new houses per day and 40 new schools per day. So, this is the great task which our Finance Minister is having before him.

I really want to congratulate the Finance Minister for this outlay for environment of Rs. 36 crores. The environment aspect had been neglected earlier. He has kept Rs. 10 crores for prevention of pollution of the Ganga river,

In the 20-point Programme, there is much stress on afforestation. The recent Lok Sabha election have given a big mandate, a big majority, to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. About gains in planning, Shrimati Indira Gandhi had said that our gains in planning should not result in losses in our environment. The other day in this House many Members have said that a lot of our forests are being destroyed, the percentage of forests is decreasing.

Therefore, much stress is to be laid on afforestation. I must point out about two multi-State projects going on. One is the Inchampalli project between Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. The second one is the Bhopalpatnam project between Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. A lot of forest land is coming under projects. Around 1 lakh of tribal people are being affected and looking to the loss of forest cover it now needs that it should be given a rethinking because

the environmental aspects should be given due consideration.

I congratulate the Finance Minister for abolishing the licence fee on TV and radio. TV and radio are means of education and they are a means of mass communication. They educate and entertain and now TV and radio are no more luxuries and they have become essential for middle class people.

In this budget relief for the common man has been given. In regard to income tax 40 lakhs tax-payers have been given a great relief. As Madam Gandhi has said and which has been quoted by our Finance Minister in his speech we have got faith in new India and the new India shall march ahead. That is the message of this budget and I support the budget.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Now it is a settled thing that this Budget is a budget which no sane man can criticise. Earlier I have seen that criticism used to come from several quarters but there never used to be any constructive criticism. For instance, now when the petrol prices have been raised, no Member of the Opposition Parties has said how this gap can be filled. If they have suggested any particular mode by which this gap of hundreds of crores can be filled, then it can be said that there is a proper and constructive criticism. But this was not done and on any aspect has there been any constructive criticism.

To-day Palkhiwala has come out with a clear-cut statement that this is a good budget. Not that the past budgets were bad budgets. But, then with due respect to Mr Palkhiwala, often Mr Palkhiwala used to oppose the budget for opposition sake. Because for the last 30-35 years the country has been progressing and every year Palkhiwala has been saying that the budget is a bad one and it is inflationary and all that. But we have been seeing that the country is progressing. Then how is it? That means that he has been proved wrong. Otherwise the country could not have progressed so much.

With respect to my territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, I would like to take some suggestions and I would request the Finance Minister to take note of certain things. There are 9 Union Territories and

22 States in this country. The budgets of all the 9 Union Territories are made directly by the Central Government. The Central Government finances us directly. To-day a territory like Goa, Daman and Diu is financially sound and it can stand on its own feet because of the budgetary assistance given by the Central Government for the last so many years. Now the time has come that this Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu can be granted the status of a full-fledged Statehood. I would like this to be considered, because if our territory is financially sound and it can stand on its own feet, then the Central Government can consider whether we can be granted statehood or not; otherwise the status of a Union Territory is very pitiable. I might say that just now, a short while ago the Minister for Home Affairs introduced a Bill to amend the Union Territories Act.

A few days back we had introduced here a Bill on anti-defection and this law which has amended the constitution of this country does not apply to our territory because we are ruled by the Union Territories Act, 1969 whereas you are all governed by constitution. We would also like to be governed by the constitution of India in State. Therefore, I would request the Government of India that a chapter be added in the constitution for the purpose of Union territories also.

Further, if the Council of Ministers in a Union territory makes recommendation to the Administrator, namely, Lt. Governor it is not binding on him to accept it. He can reject it whereas the advice by the Council of Ministers in a State is binding on the Governor.

I would also like to submit that a place should not only be developed materially but also developed culturally. When Goa became liberated the Constitution of India was already there. We were taken into its fold and rightly so but our language—Konkani—has not been put in the Eighth Schedule. This should be done.

Lastly, we have a TV centre at Goa with 10 KW capacity, However, only 1 KW capacity is used as the tower is not of sufficient height. I would request that since Goa is a centre of art and culture, ENG equipments be provided for it to

produce small TV programmes.

At the end I would say that the legal aid work has been going on satisfactorily. However, I would suggest setting up of a Directorate of Legal Aid to look after the implementation of the legal aid programme.

[*Translation*]

***SHRI P. SHANMUGAM(Pondicherry):**
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the Debate on General Budget for 1985-86. I am happy to say that this epoch-making Budget presented to this House under the leadership of young and dynamic Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has received universal support. Though this is the maiden budget of the new Government, yet it has been acclaimed by the people of our country. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, our Finance Minister deserves whole-hearted commendation of the entire House for this unprecedented Budget. In 1983-84 the foodgrains production rose 151.5 million tonnes from 130 million tonnes in 1982-83. The power generation increased from 7.6% to 13.5%. the coal production went up by 6.9%. The spiralling inflation has been controlled. The export earnings rose by 23%. In 1984 our Government did not avail of the balance loan from IMF because the resources positions proved to be sound. The countries which feel jealous about the stable Indian economy are instigating communal violence within the country and are also supporting the neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka in their anti-Indian activities. You know, Sir, how the Tamils of Sri Lanka are being subjected to all kinds of atrocities. Our Opposition Parties, like the jaundiced man whose eyes everything yellow, are prone to oppose everything done by the Government. Unless they behave reasonably, and responsibly, democracy will not take deep roots in the country.

In the textile industry, there are 125 sick units. They have been incurring losses year after year. According to the statistics furnished to the House by the Minister of State for Commerce, the loss of NTC is of the order of Rs. 590 crores, inspite of the

fact that a sum of Rs. 130 crores, has been invested in modernisation of machinery in these textile mills. It is inexplicable to me how the private sector textile mills are running profitably, while the NTC mills are suffering recurring losses. This is primarily due to encapacity and inefficiency of those in charge of National Textile Corporation. The NTC seems to have become a refuge for inefficient officials. I want that radical decisions should be taken to change the entire administrative set up from top to bottom in NTC. Then only we can expect NTC to deliver the goods.

I have been elected from Pondicherry Union Territory. In Pondicherry there is only one big textile mill by name Anglo-French Textile Mill. From June 1983 this has remained closed. 7500 workers are struggling between life and death. The Pondicherry Administration does not have money to take over this mill. It is the persistent demand of 7500 workers, their 40,000 dependents and the people of Pondicherry, that this Mill should be nationalised by the Central Government and then handed over to NTC. For the past 20 months the economy of Pondicherry has been in shambles. The other day in reply to a parliamentary question, the hon. Minister of Finance and Commerce stated that an inquiry has been instituted to find out the feasibility of nationalising this Mill. I want that this inquiry should be expedited and immediately after getting the report the mill must be re-opened. The hon. Minister of Finance should rescue 7500 workers and their dependents from the clutches of death.

I am compelled to say here that even the NTC Mills in South, which were making profit, have started incurring losses. This aspect has also to be gone into by the Hon. Minister of Finance. Adequate steps must be taken to make NTC a profitable institution.

Pondicherry is the capital of Union Territory having Central Government offices, nationalised banks, industries, JIPMER, the premier medical research institute in Asia, the internationally renowned Aurobindo Ashram which is visited

*The speech was originally delivered in Tamil.

by thousands of devotees from all parts of the world. There are thousands of retired Army Personnel of French Army, receiving fabulous pension amounts. This has contributed to continuous rise in prices of essential commodities. There is acute shortage of housing and the rents are very high. This has affected the living conditions of the employees of Pondicherry Administration. They have been demanding for long that Pondicherry be made into B-2 city, which will enable them to get higher rent allowance. I want the Hon. Finance Minister to look into this and do the needful. Similarly, Kuraikkal, Mahe, Enam should be given C status so that employees get higher benefits. Two years ago the former Minister of Civil Aviation laid the foundation-stone for Pondicherry Airport. Since then the people have been expecting that the IAC will start a service between Pondicherry and Madras. Unfortunately, after the laying of foundation-stone no work has been started so far. At least in the 7th Five Year Plan, Pondicherry Airport should be completed and Pondicherry should be linked by air with Madras and other metropolitan cities. Recently, the democratically elected Ministry has taken office in Pondicherry. I take this opportunity to demand that the elected representatives of Pondicherry Assembly should be enabled to vote in the Presidential election. Presently they have not got this right. All the Union Territories should be brought under the ambit of our Constitution. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA (Motihari) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Budget for 1985-86 presented by our dynamic Finance Minister and thank him for presenting such a good budget.

The Finance Minister has given a new direction to the Budget. This is an unprecedented and revolutionary Budget and will accelerate the pace of development in the country. Through this Budget, the country has been put on the path of progress.

I feel that for the first time the Central Government, instead of merely taking recourse to statistics, have given special attention in the Budget to development.

Secondly, equal treatment has been given to planned and non-planned expenditure. In this Budget, encouragement has been given to the Private Sector also.

The most important aspect of this Budget is that the Finance Minister has implemented the assurance of abolishing the compulsory Deposit Scheme and Estate Duty embodied in the election manifesto of the Congress. Similarly Government have embarked upon implementing other assurance given in the Congress manifesto.

This Budget provides relief to every section of the society. Many hon. Members including Shrimati Vyjayanthimala observed that this Budget would eradicate poverty and also benefit the rich. The middle-income group people as well as the pensioners will also be benefited. For the first time, incentives have been given to the industrialists. Now, they have to prove how far they can develop the industries benefiting the country at large. By giving encouragement to industries we shall be able to reduce inflation.

In this Budget, new taxes to the tune of Rs. 141 crores have been levied and a deficit of Rs. 3,349 crores has been shown. Deficit financing is not always undesirable. In some cases deficit financing culminates in stabilising the prices and containing the inflation. I am sure this Budget will prove helpful in containing the inflation.

The Seventh Five Year Plan will commence from first April. I congratulate the Government on the achievements made in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Our economy has become strong due to our remarkable success in agriculture. This has provided us with the requisite infrastructure for economic development and this will be conducive to further strengthening our economic condition during the Seventh Five Year Plan period.

Welcoming many commendable features of the Budget, I would like to urge upon the hon. Minister that the import on kerosene oil, which is used by the poor, should not be enhanced. It should rather be reduced.

I would also like to submit that a high powered television centre should be set up in Patna, the capital of Bihar.

SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA (Tonk) : I am thankful to the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a sound and balanced Budget. The Budget, prepared under the guidance of our young Prime Minister, will result in giving form and meaning to the hopes and aspirations of the youth of the country and will strengthen their resolve to march ahead on the path of progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Budgets are presented every year and we make some progress also. Our Finance Minister has presented a balanced Budget making provisions therein for every section of the society. An attempt has been made to provide relief to every section of the society especially to the industrialists and the Government employees who have been provided with relief in income tax and in many other taxes. Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to paucity of time, I shall not go in detail but draw your attention to some main points only.

The 20-Point Programme has changed the face of the country. The condition of the villages has been transformed. The need of the hour is to pay still more attention towards this. We had promised in the election that in the next budget more funds would be made available for rural reconstruction. Even today, the condition of our village is not satisfactory. Today, the people living in the villages have lost their patience. They are no longer prepared to wait any further for electricity, water, road, school and hospital facilities. I urge upon the hon. Minister to examine all these problems on priority basis. When we go to villages, the people there confront us with the complaints that we ask votes from them but electricity is made available to the cities. You have allocated Rs. 2,000 crores for electricity. This amount is not sufficient. Further allocation for it is required. In Rajasthan, the total electricity generated from all sources is 1,730 megawatts. Our main source of electricity is K.A.P.P. of Kota. You have stated in Paragraph 45 of the Budget speech that efforts would be made to consolidate the gains of the past. In this context, you should look into the problems of Kota Atomic Power Plant. When it closes down, our power capacity

is also reduced to half, Electricity is available some time for five to six hours and sometime for eight hours. Today, the farmer is not prepared to reconcile himself to the fact that electricity is made available to him only for five hours. He advances the argument why when in the cities electricity is available for 24 hours, it should not be made available for 24 hours in villages also. This needs more attention.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, many years have passed since the country attained independence, but the problem of drinking water has remained unsolved. So, attention should be paid towards it.

In the end, I come to my State. The Rajasthan Canal, which has been rechristened Indira Gandhi Canal, will be the longest Canal not in our State or country but in the whole world. Its work should be expedited. Similarly, work on the Bisalpur Dam should also be completed at the earliest. This will transform our district and drinking water will be made available to Ajmer. Irrigation facility will be made available to Sawai Madhopur, Bundi, Tonk and other places and consequently 66,000 hectares of land will be irrigated.

I welcome the Crop Insurance Scheme. This should be made applicable to other crops also and then it will be more beneficial. However, this is a good beginning. Sufficient amount of loan should be provided to the poor. For example, if loan is to be provided for purchasing bullockcart, the amount of loan should be sufficient to enable a person to purchase it.

I have done.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Will the hon. member kindly resume his seat? Nothing will go on record, if he continues to speak.

DR. K. G. ADIYODI (Calicut) : Respected Chairman, Sir, by presenting a progressive budget, the new government has justified the trust that the people had reposed in it. It has aimed at making the country's economy strong, viable and of

sustained growth. This is a budget with fundamental difference and departure as it has a perspective for growth during the whole Seventh Plan period, besides annual financial adjustments.

However, despite hopeful estimates, the economic targets may lag behind due to the lack of orientation among implementing officials and proper evaluation of goals and targets being achieved. For instance, a major share of the incomes of the business class and agricultural land owners is not taxed due to the absence of proper mechanism to assess their incomes and collect the taxes. Therefore, I feel that the present system of tax collection requires changes whereby tax evasion and suppression could be curbed effectively and promptly. Officials should be specially trained, re-oriented and motivated for the job. The well-performing officials should be rewarded promptly, and the corrupt and incompetent should be punished.

14.00 hrs.

There is no need for increasing the taxes or hiking the rates. A proper collection of present taxes could raise the revenue much. The orientation of the new Budget in this direction is commendable.

From our experience in Kerala, I would say that during my tenure as a humble Finance Minister, I could mobilize three times the revenue from sales tax and agriculture tax, by streamlining the law and plugging the loopholes. In 1973-74, our target was Rs. 40 crores from sales tax, but after a thorough study and without making the rate higher, we mobilized Rs. 120 crores the same year. So, this is the proper time. The need of the hour is that we should plug all loopholes, and the old laws should be re-structured. Dedicated officials could come to the forefront and help the country move forward.

The Finance Minister has stressed the need for industrial growth and social security schemes. The States which have already made big achievements in social security schemes are not able to make rapid progress in the industrial field. For instance, our own small but beautiful State of Kerala which has been hailed even

by the World Bank as a model for social development, is not in a position to invest more in productive activities. It is in the grip of a chronic deficit. This is largely because the State has been unable to go in for industrial development, with its huge bills in respect of social services. In our State, in each of the panchayats we are having a high school. Secondary education is free not only for girls, but also for boys. There is a dispensary in each panchayat.

Regarding communications, we are having roads everywhere, and *Pucca* bridges have been constructed. The public distribution system is *Pucca* in our State, compared to other States. Because we are much ahead of other States, we are penalized. Unless there is a drastic change in the terms of reference of the Finance Commission, as also of the Planning Commission, our country is not going to achieve the target in respect of industrial investment.

In view of all these, I plead that Government should consider these two aspects, especially in respect of the terms of reference of the Finance Commission. There is no change effected in them during the last so many years. So, this has to be taken into consideration. States should not be penalized.

I am not taking too much time of the House. I am not pleading, for the time being, for my constituency. I congratulate the Finance Minister, and I fully support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY (Gopalganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Budget for the year 1985-86 presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I support the Budget because a definite attempt has been made in it to uplift the poor. There is paucity of time, but I would like to say that Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh has had a very good reputation as Chief Minister of U.P. I belong to Bihar but still I would say that U.P. has a history of its own. Whosoever is in trouble goes to Varanasi to worship 'Vishwanath'. Here, I would like to submit a few points considering him to be Vishwanath. Whereas he has abolished T.V. licence, he has increased taxes on

gas, salt, kerosene oil etc. which are items of daily use particularly by the poor. In our country 55 per cent of the people live in villages and these are the people who cannot raise their voice in respect of their demands and are too poor to intimate their difficulties to you. Therefore, I request that certain concessions should be announced on those items of daily use, at least on bidi, salt, gas and kerosene oil. Our Prime Minister, during his visit to Bihar, had declared that decline in production capacity usually resulted a burden on the finances. You should see how production capacity can be increased. If you look at Bihar, you will find that Rohtas Industries, Hathua Sugar Industries and many factories in Champaran have been lying closed. In this Budget no provision has been made in respect of the closed mills of Bihar which ought to have been made. Since you are an experienced person, my submission is that you should make some provision in respect of the closed mills of Bihar. Along with it, you should also allot some funds for constructing school buildings for those schools wherein children are studying in the open.

In conclusion, I would submit three things—first, you should make arrangements to open all the closed mills in Bihar; secondly, you should withdraw the enhanced imposts on items of daily use like gas, salt, kerosene oil etc., and thirdly you should set up some industries in Gopalganj, which connects Nepal and Western Champaran. With these words I support this Budget.

[English]

SHRI A. K. PANJA (Calcutta North East) : Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the budget which has been presented to the Finance Minister. Since the presentation of the budget, you must have noticed that this is the first time a thought-provoking budget has been presented in this House. Discussion is not only going on in this House in the Lobby or in the Central Hall but all over India, Eminent and well-known economists and experts have started deliberating on this budget.

14.08 hrs.

[Shri Somnath Rathin the Chair]

I am sure that such deliberation will be

fruitful. By now, we have seen in the newspapers and also in various other books support and attack against this budget from various angles. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister, is not only taking notes of the speeches of the members but also making a complete analysis of the various aspects which have been highlighted, which have been explored by various people, by various economists and so on. Why has such a debate started? In my view, because of new approach. Whenever a new approach is made, there would be various debates on that. If you look at it, you will find that the emphasis has been on economic management. Some names of our great leaders have been taken in vain by the opposition alleging that the Finance Minister has given a go-by to the path of socialism which was established by Gandhiji, Nehruji and Indiraji. It is not correct. If we analysis the entire budget and look at it we will find that the Finance Minister has looked after the interest of the 700 million people. If we examine carefully we find that the whole budget, has been divided into various groups like the very poor, the poor, the low income group, middle income group and the richer section.

We have to look after the entire 700 million and in doing so the attempt has been quite balanced. If we look at our own household, I would say that our Finance Minister has behaved like a good mother. In the whole household there are various types of family members, of various income groups, having various types of propensities of earning, some doing business, some are without any education, some with better education, but little earning and so on. In my opinion this budget, shall infuse savings, encourage investment and increase the output.

The Opposition attacked the Budget by saying that those who have got more, they have been allowed to keep their extra money in their pockets. From savings aspect in my opinion this Budget has given a new light so far as the Indian economy is concerned. It is also bound to generate employment in the long run. Who is going to give employment? Are we going to employ all those unfortunate unemployed people only in Government undertakings or only in Government offices, whether in

the State or in the Centre? They have to be employed in agricultural field or in the private sector. Therefore, private sector has been encouraged so that there may be a little bit of saving and with that they will be bound to expand and generate employment.

One thing; through you, I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister for taking a special look at what is happening in West Bengal. As soon as the budget was presented by the Finance Minister on the floor of this House, the Government there, the entire Government machinery there, in inciting the people, against the Central Government encouraging the black-marketeers and hoarders and giving them complete protection for the purpose of taking the goods out of the market for creating artificial shortage and unnecessarily escalating the prices. Even the increase due to the Budget is small goods are allowed to be taken out of the market for hoarding and be sold at higher rates. Taxi-strike has been forced there, mini-bus strike has been forced and the petrol pumps have been closed. The State Government is not taking any action. In my opinion they are allowing the black marketeers in such a manner as to blame the Central Government. I want a special team to be sent to West Bengal to find out the actual effect of the budget. Therefore, a special experts' team should go there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Yes, yes.

SHRI A. K. PANJA : Mr. Indrajit Gupta while looking at this Budget, he analysed about 10 items and said that 'It has been minimised, it has been minimised' In our student days we used to invite Shri Indrajit Gupta for a reasoned argument. Shri Indrajit Gupta in his speech here has wrongly analysed and after mentioning saying "shortfall" of one, two, three, four items, did not mention anything about social security measures, or other beneficial measures. Mr. Indrajit Gupta is representing a party which claims to be a very good loud-speaker of the worker, did not even mention about the workers' security granted if there is a closure. Not only the workers who are retrenched but also the

pensioners should get the benefit, in my opinion.

Mr. Gupta also forgot about crop insurance. He did not say a single word in favour of it. This is the first time that it has been brought in. Like that 10 very good things have been provided for in the budget.

Many opposition Members are talking about inflation and saying that there will be a great danger. The financial net deficit is expected to be Rs. 3349 crores. Why do I say so? Because our total deficit is Rs. 3660 crores and if we reduce it by Rs. 311 crores which the Government is going to get by way of additional levies, the net deficit comes to Rs. 3349 crores. Last year, when the deficit was Rs. 3985 crores, the inflation was only 5 per cent. This year, because of the steps taken, in the long run, it is going to be a good Budget. It is no use decorating someone with ornaments as very rightly stated by the young Finance Minister, but to see that the entire 700 million people of various categories of income are taken together and given good food and shelter.

With these words, I support the Budget.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskantha) : Since there is not much time left, I shall bring to the notice of the Government two or three points.

One is that whenever we look at the economic review—not only of this year but of any year and whenever there is a reason given by the Finance Minister that the unbridged gap would not lead to inflation, then it is sought to be impressed that this would be possible when our agriculture would be in a good shape. This Budget has been received well by some sections. But with regard to agriculture, I would say that it has really put a heavy burden on the farmers because of the price like in petroleum products. Farmers are now using modern techniques. They are running tractors, diesel pumpsets, etc. So far as electricity is concerned, it is the cheapest mode of energy to the farmers besides canal irrigation. Now, it is high time that we look to the farmers' interest from the point of view of providing electricity to the agricultural sector on a

determined percentage. Uptil now out of the total generated electrical energy in the country for which thousands of crores of rupees have been invested, the consumption by the industrial sector is 58 per cent and share of the agricultural sector is just 17 per cent. We have to appreciate the fact that despite these difficulties the farmers of this country have been able to rescue the country from economic difficulties. Therefore, we boast today that our economy is sound because the farming community has come to the rescue of it. Therefore, I say that there must be a policy that out of the total electricity generated in the country, a minimum of 35 per cent should be earmarked for the agricultural sector exclusively. Otherwise, because of the input cost going high and the farming cost going to, the farmers' difficulties would go on increasing. We hear everyday that they are not getting remunerative prices, particularly the cash crop prices. Our balance of trade is adverse. It is stated that our foreign exchange reserves are comfortable. It is comfortable not only because of our trade but because of foreign remittances.

The persons who are employed outside the country, are sending the remittances, therefore, our foreign exchange position is better, but so far as trade is concerned, it is adverse. Therefore, I would request the Government that avenues are required to be found out for exporting at least the cash crops of the farmers, just for example castor. Last year it was fetching Rs. 100 for 20 Kgs., this year it is fetching only Rs. 60 to Rs. 65. *Isabgol* was fetching Rs. 150 for 20 Kgs. last year, this year it is not more than Rs. 100. Similarly, *jira* also was fetching Rs. 250 for 20 Kgs. last year, this time the price is much below. So, when the cash crop prices are going down...*(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now please wind up.

SHRI P. K. GADHVI : I know Sir, that the time is very limited and I am not in a position to do justice to the subject. But my only emphasis is that the Budget is industrially growth-oriented and a very good budget. I think he is the only Finance Minister who has, for the first

time, been highly congratulated by the persons belonging to the Forum of Free Enterprise. But I am not going into that aspect.

So far as the man in the street is concerned, the Finance Ministry said the other day that the prices are not going to rise, yesterday there was a notification that the prices would rise in a particular way, and today we hear that even in the Super Bazars the prices are going up. So, whether the hoarders or the blackmarketeers are manipulating or the prices are going up for any other reason, there must be some strict vigilance by the Government otherwise all the gains of the Budget would not come to the help of the common man and, therefore, I hope that the Government would take into consideration these two submissions which I have made.

SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS (Jaipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Budget of the Central Government for the year 1985-86, I would like to suggest some points which may be beneficial to the Finance Minister while formulating policies/programmes of the Government. First of all, I must congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing a social security scheme to cover the risk of death by accident in respect of earning members of poor families. I also congratulate the dynamic and young Prime Minister for introducing crop insurance scheme in the country this year. These will help the poor families in their time of utter financial hardships and our farmers will also be benefited because of these new schemes.

The foundation of the country very much depends upon the sound financial policy followed by the Government. Now the value of rupee has reached its lowest ebb *i.e.*, if we compare the present value of rupee with its value in 1947, it is only 13 paise now. When we think of giving any benefit to our people, it is counted in terms of money. Why so much inflation is there at present? To my mind, the money which is earmarked for a particular programme or scheme, is not being properly utilised for that scheme. The result is that production is hampered. In our country, we are operating numerous

schemes and programmes for the upliftment of poor people, such as, I. R. D. P., E. R. R. P., N. R. E. P., Draught-prone Area Programme, R. L. E. G. P., Scheduled Caste Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, etc. What I have studied is that all these schemes are not being implemented in their letter and spirit. The subsidy portion of the loan amount given by Government to poor beneficiaries, actually goes to bank people, bureaucrats and middlemen. Besides, the loan amount given to beneficiaries under these schemes is also not being utilised properly by the beneficiaries and is being spent on marriages, birth or death ceremonies, house construction, etc. without any return.

In fact, this amount of loan is being utilized as consumption loan. As such, I suggest that provision should be made to give consumption loans to the individuals by the banks, because now almost all the private money-landing business has been abolished. The subsidy portion of the loan should not be given and in its place interest free loan should be given for some years, so that the beneficiary may repay the hundred per cent loan amount. In fact, the interest should be borne by the Government. This will check the pilferage of the loan amount and inflation will also be kept in check. All the public sector undertakings should be asked to curtail their expenditure by at least ten per cent. At present, these public sector undertakings are maintaining their own guest houses, fleet of hired cars, guest houses on rent and they are spending lakhs of rupees on their maintenance. The Deputation Allowance admissible to a Government employee when he is asked to go to some other department should be abolished altogether. This will result in saving of crores of rupees annually.

To check inflation, the salary of Government employees should be fixed in such a way that no employee gets less than Rs. 1,000 and not more than Rs. 3,000 per mensem. The service period of 30-33 years of Government employees should be curtailed to only 20 years and after retirement the employees should be given advance pension for ten years. This will help them to invest their earnings and pension amount in future business or investment.

The Government should also encourage such entrepreneurs to enter new business and no fresh graduate etc. should be encouraged or helped by Government or financial institutions to enter business. This policy will create great avenues of employment for more people and more new families also have a chance to enter Government service. The fresh graduates, who are helped by Government financially, have no capital of their own, nor experience, and much of the loan amount is spent on pleasing or entertaining officers, while setting up new projects or industries. The result is that they also develop bad habits of drinking etc. This will also check inflation.

In conclusion, I thank our dynamic young Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance for the steps taken to unearth black money and I hope more vigorous steps would be taken to unearth black money.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shrimati Phulrenu Guha. Shrimati Phulrenu Guha (Contai) Sir, I rise to support the budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise a point of order. I want to know the rules and regulations under which the Members are called upon to speak in the House (*Interruptions*). On Saturday, I was told that I would be called upon to speak at two or three clock but till now I have not been given a chance to speak.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly hear me. Your name is there. You will be called in due course.

SHRIMATI PHULRENU GUHA : Sir, I congratulate the Finance Minister for his very bold budget. There are certain issues which fall within the scope of the budget discussion, which I would like to deal with. I welcome the change of nomenclature of the Ministry as Social and Women's Welfare. In this connection, I would like to remind the House that though in the Sixth Plan quite a good amount of money was allotted for the development of women, as far as we know,

there is no report and so nothing could be known as to how that money was spent and how many women were benefited by it. So, I would request the Government to have a cell in the Planning Commission to monitor the progress in regard to the allotment of money.

But I regret to say that in the border areas racketeering in women is very much rampant and is on the increase. We all know that the Government is aware of this menace and is trying to take possible measures to stop this. But, I would request the vigorous effective and early steps should be taken to stop this menace, especially the menace of racketeering in women. The crime against women are on the increase in the country. The procedure of getting justice should be simplified and culprits should be given deterrent punishment. If required, the existing laws should be revised.

I welcome the social security scheme. I know the opposition will say that is too meagre a measure. But they should note that if something is started, it can be expanded also. So I welcome this scheme whole-heartedly. In this connection, I would request the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal to include Midnapur as one among those first districts in the scheme. Perhaps you will remember that Tamluk subdivision of Midnapur was the place where first provincial Government was established in 1942. So, I would request that Midnapur should be included in this scheme. For the development of the area I would request that from Tamluk and Digha railways should be started. Digha is one of the sea-coasts in West Bengal. It should be developed to become not only an Indian sea-coast, but an international sea-coast also.

Since kerosene is used by all, even by the poorest of the poor, I would request the Finance Minister to consider not to consider not to increase its price at all. Similarly I would request him not to increase the price of diesel also.

Lastly, I would like to point out that the Estate Duty should not be abolished altogether. I feel very strongly that Estate

Duty should be imposed on the people who come within a certain bracket of income-taxation in our country.

There are so many other points on which I wanted to speak, but because of the paucity of time I will restrain myself to only this much by saying that I support the Budget whole-heartedly.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : If there is taxation on the length of the speech, you will have to pay no tax.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget for 1985-86 presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, I think by and large this Budget has been welcome by every section of the society in the country. I thank the hon. Finance Minister for presenting such a Budget. The hon. Finance Minister has provided many concessions which are being hailed everywhere. Today, there is to strengthen the economy of the country. It appears from this Budget that in future the economy of our country will definitely be strengthened under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi.

Since independence, our country has made much progress in the matter of industrialisation and today also if we are to eradicate poverty and unemployment, we shall have to encourage the setting up of industries. We want to thank the hon. Finance Minister for giving many concessions to the industries and we hope that with his policies, we shall be able to compete with the other countries of the world which are marching towards rapid industrialisation.

Sir, we have observed that if we do not supply power adequately to the industries set up by us at different places, our dream of industrialisation cannot be realised. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to talk to the State Governments and find out how difficulties regarding supply of power can be removed promptly so that the industrialisation of the country takes place swiftly.

India is predominantly an agricultural country. We should, therefore, look into the problems relating to agriculture. Our Finance Minister had been the Chief Minister of U.P. and the decisions he had taken in that capacity would always be remembered in the history of U.P. Today, our Government deserve congratulations as they have fixed the support price of wheat at Rs. 157 per quintal. But, on the other hand, we should ensure that the Crop Insurance Scheme announced at the time of the presentation of the Budget does not remain on paper only, because in many states crop insurance schemes are already there but they are not being implemented properly. Government should give wide and effective publicity to the Crop Insurance Scheme among the masses so that the people may come to know about the details of crop insurance and how the farmers would be benefited by this scheme.

Oilseeds and pulses are consumed mainly by the poor, but the prices of these commodities are skyrocketing. Therefore, Government should engage all the agriculture universities and agricultural scientists to produce such type of seeds of these commodities as may increase the production per hectare so that the prices come down and these commodities become available to the poor at cheaper rates.

NREP and LREGP are revolutionary schemes in our country for which we are thankful to the late Prime Minister Smt. Indira Gandhi. Taking personal interest, she implemented these schemes in the country. But at the moment I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister towards this aspect that though LREGP scheme is a very good scheme and the common man has welcomed it yet if the Government do not provide money for the maintenance of the projects executed under this scheme, crores of rupees being spent on it will go waste. The General Government should make provision for their maintenance also. The financial position of the State Government is bad and they are unable to provide adequate funds for maintenance. Whatever roads or other projects you may construct, they will become useless within two to three

years if funds are not provided for their maintenance.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I represent an area which is a dacoit-infested. One-third of the total land there is barren. Hon. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh is well acquainted with the area. It is an area where one cannot have peaceful sleep. Murders, dacoities are the order of the day there. I would request the Government of India to formulate a separate scheme for such districts so that there is integrated development of these districts resulting in eradication of poverty and unemployment. Setting up of big industries there should form part of the integrated development.

In the end, I support a very good and progressive Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

*SHRI SRIHARI RAO (Rajamundry) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a good budget. It is a nice budget and it is an unprecedented budget. But, for whom? Not only some people. Not to all people of this country. It is good, it is nice and an unprecedented budget for only those who earn money by exploiting the poor. How about others who struggle hard to find both ends meet. This is not good for all and certainly not for those who are below the poverty line and who constitute more than 55% of our total population. Sir, the basic needs of any man are food, shelter and cloth. It must be the endeavour of any Finance Minister to see that these basic requirements of the man are provided to the poorest of the poor. One needs some food for his survival, some roof to get some protection and a piece of cloth to cover his body. It seems that the hon. Finance Minister has forgotten this basic and simple fact. The Finance Minister has provided no relief at all to these unfortunate brethren of ours. These poor people, Sir, have voted Congress party to power expecting many things from that party. The gift that they received from the hon. Finance Minister for returning the party to power is that he rejected them into. Never before the poor have been neglected so badly. But I want to tell the hon. Finance

Minister that the poor can also afford to forget the Congress party if the party forgets the poor. Forget they will, but only after teaching the party a good lesson. So please don't underestimate the poor.

Sir, since the time at my disposal is very short, I will make a few suggestions. If implemented these suggestions can turn the budget into one which is acceptable to one and all.

Sir, the hike in diesel oil is unpardonable. If you increase one paisa here, by the time it reaches the common man it will become an increase of ten rupees. Everyone in the society will be hit by this hike. Hence the proposed hike on diesel, which is considerable should be withdrawn.

The prices of kerosene and cooking gas have also been increased. What a wonderful gift, presented to the women, for voting Congress party to power. The cooking gas costs 5 rupees more now per cylinder. The hon. Finance Minister should not harass a common housewife and hence withdraw the hike.

Sir, the value of the rupees has been eroding very fast. Now its value is 6 times less than what it was some time ago. For Gift tax, the exemption limit of Rs. 5000 is very inadequate. If a grand father wants to gift something valuable to his grandson, how he do it with the small amount of Rs. 5000. Unfortunately it has not been taken note of all these years. Hence I suggest that the exemption limit to be raised at least to Rs. 30,000.

I also suggest that the exemption for income tax be raised to Rs. 25,000.

The industries which are involved in production are facing one serious problem now. As it is there are not many who are prepared to invest their money in industries. Their investment means increased production and employment for many jobless persons. But before investment the new entrepreneurs are being harassed by the officials to disclose the source of their capital and income. No amount of explanation seems to satisfy them. So there is

every need to relax these rules. I request the hon. Finance Minister to relax these rules immediately. This is very much necessary. If concerned rules are relaxed, many more persons will come forward and invest their money in industries. It will boost our production. Nation becomes rich. It will also solve the unemployment problem to a considerable extent. The wheels of progress will move on and prosperity will dawn on the horizon of our country.

Sir, the suggestions that I have made are quite reasonable. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will not hesitate to accept the suggestions I made and will make necessary changes in the budget. If these suggestions are incorporated in this budget, it will really become a good, nice and unprecedented budget and will be acceptable to all. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI RAMDEO RAI (Samastipur):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the Budget presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1985-86 and would like to submit a few points in this regard.

The Central Budget presents the picture of our country before the people who expect the Government to ameliorate their lot by removing the difficulties being faced by them. The hon. Finance Minister has tried to meet their expectations. The hon. Finance Minister has taken a fresh initiatives in the field of agriculture, education, industries and power. This Budget has not only increased the possibility of fulfilling our hopes but has also boosted our morale. Consequent we shall be able to achieve success in other fields also.

I would like to say one thing more. In the agricultural sector, shortage of power is the main problem. Power supply in all the States of the country is disproportionate to the demand. I would like to say about Bihar particularly. Power generation there is not in keeping with the available capacity, as a result of which we cannot meet our requirements. You should pay attention towards it because Bihar does not lag behind any other State in so far as doing service into the country is concerned. If the Finance Minister does

not pay attention to its difficulties, it will naturally create resentment among the people of Bihar and will dampen their morale. The people of Bihar are ever ready to work hand in hand with full determination.

Bihar is industrially backward. I do not want to increase your difficulty by presenting a detailed picture of our industrial backwardness before you, but I consider it my duty to draw your attention to the problems being faced by the common people of Bihar.

Thakur Paper Mills in Samastipur has been lying closed for years together. You are aware that Samastipur is situated in the northern part of Bihar to which Satya Narain Babu and Lalit Babu belonged. In their absence, the development of Samastipur has come to a standstill whether it be in the matter of railways or industries. The people of Bihar, particularly Samastipur will always be ready to make their humble contribution in the bold steps proposed to be taken by our Prime Minister for taking the country forward.

I would like to say something about irrigation facilities in our State. The Minister of Irrigation is not here at the moment. I would like to point out to the Finance Minister that many tube-wells with larger diameter have been dug by the Centre for layer-testing. They are lying idle because attention was not paid in the first instance to the correct diameter required. If these tube-wells could be handed over to the State Government, the major problem of irrigation in Bihar can be solved, otherwise these tube-wells will be lying unused.

Our river water goes waste. If we utilise the river water, we shall be doubly benefited. An ordinary tube-well costs Rs. 2 lakhs. With this very amount, people can get double benefit if irrigation are implemented by harnessing these rivers. We can have better crop with the use of river water as compared to tube-well water. There are five main rivers and some tributaries in Bihar, namely the Ganga, the Gandak, the Kosi, the Vaya, the Balan the Bainti, etc. Their waters should be utilised for irrigation purposes. The tube-wells lying out of order in Bihar should

be repaired immediately. The Central Government should provide financial assistance to the State Government for this purpose.

Now, I would like to draw your attention towards educational policy. The children of Central Government employees get good education in Central schools. Along with this, the Government should pay attention towards the education of children of the people living in villages. We are going to formulate an educational policy under which children of both the poor and the rich will have uniform education. I would request speedy implementation of the same. You must ensure that all children get uniform education in the schools in accordance with this policy because you are determined to eradicate poverty from the country.

I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister who has been managing the affairs of the country with great patience and courage. Along with him we are also determined to put our shoulders on to the wheel as the steps taken by him and the sentiments expressed by him have inspired confidence in us. Today we can say :

*Yug Yug ka tam dur hua,
Navprabhat vihansne wala hai
Sadiyon ke pichhrepan ka
Kala itihās badalne wala hai.*

With these words I congratulate the Finance Minister on presenting the Budget which will radiate the homes and hearths, towns and villages and farms and barns. We are all ready to work hand-in-hand with you.

[English]

SHRI G. S. GHOLAP (Thane) : I am delivering my first speech in the House today. The subject of my first speech happened to be the budget of the year. I thank the hon. Members who are hearing my speech.

I support the Budget.

Everybody has appreciation for the Budget because concessions are given to many and progressive steps have been taken for the development of the nation.

The Central Government has appointed a Pay Commission with a view to increase

the salaries of the Central Government employees. This has created a problem in the States. The State Government employees also are now agitating and are now going on strikes demanding more salaries. Is the Central Government going to give some financial help to the State Governments so that the State Government's also can increase the salaries of their employees. Is there any such relationship between the Centre and the States ?

As regards bonus, we are under the impression that bonus is given to the producers, those who produce more. It should be given to the workers in the factory. Now, the Central Government is also giving bonus to the Government servants. What the State Governments are to do in this regard towards their employees ? The State Governments employees also going on strike demanding bonus. There is going to be a dispute between the State Governments and their employees regarding bonus.

I would, therefore, request the hon. Minister that this problem should be solved through mutual consultations between the Centre and the States so that there can be coordination between the Centre and the States.

Regarding the development of the hill areas which happen to be generally the forest areas, we have passed an Act in 1980 under which not a single inch of land can be given for any purpose whatsoever without the matter being referred to the Central Government.

It takes two or even three years for the Central Government to clear the file. How is it possible to develop a backward area or an adivasi area in such circumstances ? They want land. So, I request that the power of giving land be delegated to the State Cabinet or the State Chief Minister so that the Chief Minister can give the land on condition that they will provide the money from out of their project to develop forests on other forest land. I request that the power of the Central Government to give land for public purpose be delegated to the State Government.

Bombay is a city where 80 lakhs of people are living. Out of these, 42 lakhs

are staying in 'Jhopadpatti'. What about water supply ? What roads? What about Railways ? All these problems have to be solved by the State Government, and it is not possible for the State Government to solve all these problems. Bombay is not a city of Maharashtra only; it is a city of the whole nation. Therefore, the Central Government should help the State Government by giving some grants or funds. Our Chief Minister has requested that an amount of Rs. 1,000 crores be provided for Bombay only. At least some amount should be provided. I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into it.

Regarding accidental death, some provision is being made. We are already following the same system in Maharashtra, in the case of accidental death, the person is entitled to get Rs. 2,000 Here an amount of Rs. 300 is being provided. It is good. It should not be 'death by accident' but it should be 'accidental death', and cases like snake-bite, lighting, electric shock, etc., where death occurs all of a sudden should be covered and an amount of Rs. 3,000 should be given. I think, that is the idea and Government will do that.

Regarding fishermen, they are required to pay sales-tax on the diesel that they use. But in the case of deep-sea fishing where the vessels used are big, they are exempted from payment of sales-tax on diesel.

Such an exemption is not given to small fishermen. This disparity should be removed, and the small fishermen also should get the exemption.

With these words, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM RATAN RAM (Hajipur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Budget presented by the Finance Minister for the year 1985-86. While supporting the Budget, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to some points. The Finance Minister has made a provision for expansion of power in the Central sector. The allocation therefor has been increased from Rs. 1,446 crores to Rs. 2,090 crores.

In so far as production of coal is concerned, Bihar produces 60 per cent of coal in the country but as to the electrification in the State, I am much pained to say that barring Kahalgaon, a small village in Bhagalpur district, no effective step has been taken in the Central Sector for electrification although the requisite facilities are available in Bihar. Electrification should, therefore, be given top-priority because it has become a part and parcel of life. Electricity has become a basic need in every field whether it is small scale industries, large scale industries or agriculture. As Bihar produces 60 per cent of coal, a thermal power station may be set up there in the Central Sector, particularly in the Chhota Nagpur area.

Under the 20-point programme the provision of Rs. 4,141 crores has been increased to Rs. 4,900 crores in the Central plan, *i.e.*, there has been an increase of 18.3 per cent. Welfare activities will be undertaken particularly in rural areas. I would like to thank the Finance Minister for this. Similarly, a social security Scheme has been introduced for the benefit of poor people killed in accidents. Such a step has been taken for the first time. I welcome this measure and congratulate him for providing Rs. 3,000 to a poor person, who works throughout his life and is not insured for some reasons and is killed in an accident. The hon. Minister also deserves congratulations for the decision taken in regard to imparting free education to girls up to higher secondary level. I would also like to congratulate the Finance Minister for introducing Crop Insurance Scheme which will benefit small farmers and marginal farmers. Most of the people in Bihar depend on agriculture. I would like to suggest that the increase made in the prices of diesel and kerosene oil may be reduced so that people can get some relief.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has held consultations with the big economists and industrialists. I would like to know whether he ever held consultations with the poor people also? I know that his answer would be in the affirmative..... (*Interruption*) I would like to say one thing. In your budget, to day. poverty. . . .

[*English*]

In the words of Henry George, "poverty is the open mouthed relentless hell which yawns beneath civilised society. And it is hell enough."

[*Translation*]

What is the recovery of direct and indirect taxes levied by you. I would like to quote figures pertaining to 1971:

[*English*]

The total amount was Rs. 4,658 crores and the amount recovered was only Rs. 537 crores.

[*Translation*]

In 1971-72 there was 88.47 per cent less recovery.

[*English*]

For the following years the figures were: 1972-73—86.24 per cent, 1974-75—88.24 per cent, 1975-76—84.75 per cent, 1976-77 86.94 per cent, 1977-78—88.68 per cent, and 1978-79-89.43 per cent.

[*Translation*]

This is percentage of recovery not made by you and still you impose 89.43 per cent income-tax. Statistics clearly show that you are not able to recover income-tax. You have challaned certain cases under COFEPOSA. I would like to know how much property has been seized and how many persons have been prosecuted. It is evident from the Government figures that prosecution has not been completed against any one.

[*English*]

Coming to administrative expenditure, it has increased thrice to fourfold. Only on overtime allowance, the expenditure, was Rs. 49 crores in 1976-77, Rs. 56.21 crores in 1977-78 and in 1978-79, was Rs. 72.09 crores.

[*Translation*]

Similarly, in the Budget for the year 1980-81, there was a provision of Rs. 72 crores. You know very well how much recovery of income-tax has been made by you. I am referring to administrative expenditure. (*Interruption*), it has increased fourfold. There is 89 per cent evasion of direct and

indirect taxes. Mr. Chirman, Sir, this is quite strange. If you allot such a limited time, how is it going to help? I want to tell you that you are not going to gain anything by raising taxes, because its burden would fall on the poor, who are already overburdened. The entire revenue which you mobilise through taxation is usurped by the middlemen and its benefit does not reach the villagers. Mr. Chairman Sir, as you are ringing the bell repeatedly, I would only submit that instead of raising the taxes, if you tone up the administration, it can benefit you considerably and crores of rupees can become available to you in the process. If you go on increasing taxes, it will not yield any result but on the contrary, it will lead to increase in black money which already exists in huge quantity in our country and is swelling by crores of rupees every year.

15.00 hrs.

STATEMENT *RE* DISAPPEARANCE
OF MR. IGOR GUEJA AN OFFI-
CIAL OF U. S. S. R. EMBASSY

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN) :
Sir, I would like to inform Hon.
Members about the latest development
relating to the disappearance last week of
Mr. Igor Gueja, Attache in the Informa-
tion wing of the Embassy of the USSR in
New Delhi.

An official of the USSR Embassy had reported to the Delhi Police authorities on the evening of Sunday, March 17, that Mr. Gezha had left his residence early that morning for the Lodhi Gardens for his customary walk, and not returned. The official expressed anxiety over this and conveyed the USSR Embassy's request for assistance of the Government of India in locating Mr. Gezha's whereabouts. The matter was also formally brought to the notice of the Minister of External Affairs, the next morning, by the USSR Embassy.

An intensive search was launched by the Police authorities to ascertain the

whereabouts of the missing Soviet diplomat. All possible measures in this regard had been taken by them over the last week, but had not yielded any results.

Meanwhile, the USSR Embassy had been conveying its anxiety that something untoward may have happened to Mr. Gezha. They also indicated on the night of March 23rd, the possibility that he might be in the premises of the US Embassy in New Delhi.

In view of the gravity of the apprehensions expressed by the Soviet Embassy and Government's own serious concern to establish the facts of the case, we then asked for an urgent clarification in this regard from the US Embassy.

In response to our query, the US Embassy conveyed of the Minister of External Affairs yesterday March 24 that "an employee of the Soviet Embassy Information Department in New Delhi had sought and been granted political asylum by the US Government at a point outside India", and further, that "he is safe and well in the USA". This information was thereafter conveyed by us the same day to the USSR Embassy.

We have made known our serious concern to the US Government about this incident and asked them to let us have full details surrounding it. Government of India are also examining all aspects of the case as to how an official of the Soviet Embassy could have left India clandestinely, in the circumstances mentioned above.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) :
Mr. Chairman, I want to seek a small clarification from the hon. Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not permissible under the rules at this stage.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : You should also follow some precedents and not strictly the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The rules of the House prevail over the precedents and the rule on this point is very clear.

15.05 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1985-86—
GENERAL DISCUSSION

AND

SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS
FOR GRANTS (GENERAL),
1984-85— Contd.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, with my short experience in the Finance Ministry, I feel that the Finance Minister is like a punch bag and on the first sight, perhaps, there is an instinctive desire to give him a punch. Well, to be punched is my professional habit to get a pat, even from my friend, Mr. Indrajit Gupta is my exceptional luck. Well, whether it is a punch or pat, I will be grateful for both because at least so far as they are convinced that there is a substance for what I have presented to the House in the Budget.

Sir, I am grateful to all the hon. Members, those who have complimented, those who have criticised and by their wisdom I have impressed. I also want to put on record the guidance I have received and the backing from the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, in formulating many of the ideas in this Budget. Sir, I had the occasion to witness the reaction of the hon. Members sitting on the opposition benches earlier also. Usually it used to be, when the budget, came, that there is nothing new in it. In this Budget, they say that there is nothing old in it. My difficulty is that my friends sitting on the Opposition benches are never in the present. I have heard with rapt attention the speeches, their logic is good, their rhetoric is even better. There is only one thing amiss, that is, their arithmetic. They have a very simple prescription, that is, 'increase the plan size, decrease your imposts, be tardy on borrowing and presto, your deficit will come down.' I know. Some of the hon. Members on the Opposite would spring up and say that 'you have forgotten a very important ingredient', as some of the hon. Members were pointing out, Mr. Daga was saying

that they have suggested methods to reduce expenses and I have forgotten it and surely they would hasten to say it in my cars, of course, after adjusting overdrafts of the States and also providing for some of the major projects in the constituencies! This may be their arithmetic of wishes, but certainly it is not the arithmetic of the wishes that runs the Finance Ministry. It is very hard fact that we are faced with and that is what I want to share with the hon. Members of this House.

Sir, it has been said that it is a risky budget. Indeed, I have taken risks. I could not have come to the Parliament with a riskless budget. For that budget would also have been a listless budget. We were given the resource constraint, faced with four options.

First is to cut plan size and thereby risk development.

Second is to administer stiffer dose of taxation thereby leading to further tax evasion and after a point it will lead to inflation itself.

Third is to go in for heavier borrowings running the risk of unserviceable debts in the future.

Fourth is that in the background of ample foodgrain stocks and comfort table foreign exchange reserve, to go in for a manageable deficit and carry out he needs of tax reforms and also maintain the thrust of development for projecting the plan. It is the fourth option that we have taken. Certainly, anybody was at liberty to take any other alternative, but certainly that alternative would have meant cutting of the Plan or a stiffer does of taxation. Within these parameters, I do not think there can be a practical solution. Some risk has to be taken and that is what we have done. It is not so much of the deficit of the Plan, but I think, it is a little deficit in the understanding of the total situation and its complexities.

The Prime Minister had said that the economic philosophy of the Government would be embodied in the Budget. This is what we have precisely done. It is not mere juggling of figures, it is an expression of faith, and every faith has its concomi-

tant dangers and we have braced ourselves to face the dangers too.

We do recognise that Budget is a very important fiscal tool, and while it affects the economy, the economy is more basic than the Budget, and so we addressed ourselves to the economy, to its growth and giving it an impetus compatible with the national priorities we have in view.

A point has been made that there has been a departure from the past. True, we had a past and we should be proud of it. It is in very difficult conditions that our political leadership steered the country towards not only political independence, but also economic independence, and the perceptions are as valid today as they were ever. It was a response to a situation then as also after independence. We had constraints of foreign exchange. There were compulsions of development. We could not overnight develop new markets, we could not overnight increase the exports of our traditional items. Foreign resource flow was not on terms which we would have liked according to our national priorities. We did decide at that moment for import substitution and rightly did so. For that we did have a protective regime, very frankly so and it was right. And in this protective regime, import substitution became the symbol of our industrialisation and our progress. It led to a demand-led growth of industry and what we have as an industrial infrastructure is due to the foresight of our political leadership then.

As about the anxiety of having industry and basic industries in public sector, it was a correct strategy that we built the public sector and that is our concern even now. I must dispel all such doubts and I want to quote Jawaharlal Nehru on this :

“The basic strategy governing planning is to industrialise and that means the basic industries given the first place.”

There was a reason for developing basic and heavy industries, and I am sure, Shri Indrajit Gupta will agree with me, it was a correct strategy. Firstly, because it re-structures the colonial structure of the economy, where it was basically geared to supply raw material to the developed

countries and having some consumer good industries. The colonial regime was against installing of any heavy industries in the developing world or those which were under it. That is why we were suffering and it was a right direction and right push. It was also necessary that we kept multinationals out of the country. Because, had this gap been there of the heavy industry, not developed by our own strength, sooner or later, we would have succumbed to the pressure for the resources, technology and the support. We have sagacity. But today, in this process, this also has happened. This protective regime has created islands of high profits. Also, it has led to a protective market, where cost inefficiencies did not hurt the industry very much and it could afford a high cost in an inefficient regime also.

Now, it is time to take a second look as to how we can correct this position. It is not a question of a break from the past, but it is a question of response to the future, that is at stake. It is only in this light that we have to assess what we have to do. And even at the present situation, we have to take stock again and see in what direction we have to go. There is still the foreign exchange constraint. Sir, we know the developed countries are starving the developing countries of concessional flows now. Our ODA and IDA are being stopped and they are pressing us more and more towards commercial borrowings, which is high cost money. The rate of oil production which we are getting now is coming to the plateau, not being at that high rate. In the coming years, our main foreign exchange saving oil will not be able to keep the same momentum. IMF loans start falling due. In this context, we should see that from now this is what we are going to be faced with. We should tighten our belts and not go the way of some South American countries. Petroleum products are a heavy drain on our foreign exchange and it is a bulk item of imports. It is for this sake that we have decided to give a single to the country that this form of energy, which we have to shift from, which we have to conserve should not be wasted. We should not be wasteful about it. The imposts on crude oil should be seen in that light. Sometimes sacrifices have to be made,

Also, the incentives that have been given for exports, are not for this. It is in this lightly that they have been granted for leather or tea, because basically they are also employment giving industries, where large sections of people are employed. So, there they can contribute to the foreign exchange earnings, which we need so badly.

Sir, the second economic reality is that we are in a resource constraint situation, that is, rupee resource constraint. Revenues now meet non-plan expenditure. Non-plan expenditure does not mean wasteful expenditure. 70 per cent of it includes defence, interest payments, contractual obligations of the loans that we have taken and I mean loans taken within the country also, bonds, savings and small savings etc., and subsidies for fertilizers and food. This year, we will have the Finance Commission, about Rs. 1200 crores. Now revenue is just balancing our non-plan, plan by and large resting on borrowed money, we have to be very very careful about the return from every rupee that we spend. Because borrowed money is at high cost, it is going to give a return of one per cent or two per cent and the cost of the money is going to be seven or eight per cent, sooner or later, the financial system will be in a very difficult situation. So, when we say that the public sector has to contribute to the common weal, it is not relegating the public sector; in fact, we are committing ourselves to a public sector, a healthier and more useful public sector.

Much has been made about concessions to industries, and giving away to the private sector. Just now, Mr. Unnikrishnan mentioned that privatization of initiative was being done. I will read passage :

“The following are the major defects of the structure :

No clear distinction has been drawn between the functions of the Government and those of enterprises. Barriers exist between different departments or regions. The State has exercised severe controls over enterprises. No adequate importance has been given to commodity production, the law of value and regulatory role of the market. And there is absolute egalitarianism in

distribution. The enthusiasm, initiative and creativeness of enterprises and workers as staff members have, as a result, been seriously dampend, and the socialist economy is bereft of much of the vitality it should possess.”

This is not a document from our text. It is from the Third Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China. (*Interruptions*) I was just quoting it because of the charges being made that this Government is moving to the Right.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : It is. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You sort out your ideological differences. There will be friends here and there. (*Interruptions*)

AN.HON. MEMBER : Why are you comparing with China ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All right; what do you call it a capitalist country ? (*Interruptions*) The statistics quoted by the Chinese Government show that the number of workers in individual business allowed as part of the new policy of encouraging individual initiative was increasing by leaps and bounds. The total, for the end of 1984, was nearly 3 million after registering an increase of 27% over 1983. The corresponding increase in the number of industrial workers was less than 3% in other sectors.

There is a basic point. We all know that every morning—whether we are Members from this side or that—many young people come to our place. Ninety per cent of them come with applications for employment. Is it not our experience that out of 200 applicants, even if we can get one boy employed, we feel happy as Members of Parliament ? What are the answers, and what should be our response ? The fact is that the bulk of the unemployed youth are coming from the agricultural sector. They are hunting for jobs. (*Interruptions*)

Let us understand the problem. In this case, it is very clear that the agricultural

sector is unable to absorb them, and that is why we visualized these things. They can also be absorbed partly in our public sector; and may be, some in Government jobs like Clerks, officers etc. But still there is a balance. Where do we place them? What opportunities do we provide? Is it not by giving an impetus to industry and to the Services sector that we can give some jobs to these people—and to the small industries? I agree; that is why a provision for small industries has been made. When the Corporate sector gets an impetus, the small scale sector is very much there. So, that has been the basic thinking; and there is no mincing of words about it. We do feel that this will give a positive response, and also help to curb unemployment.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : Your Economic Report says that it is short of Rs. 3 crores.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I agree. Hon. members have expressed that poverty, third reality of the economy—our foreign exchange constraint or rupees resource constraint—the third economic reality on which we cannot close our eyes, is the effect of poverty; and any scheme has to be employment giving and for income distribution. It is in this context that we have to frame our various responses we have. As I know I will find out. When it comes to the private sector, how much is the private sector private with so much public money in the private sector? But to make it sick where so much of our public money is there is not socialism. We have an interest, it is our interest that where so much public money is committed, that sector also remains. It also supports as the public sector supports. This sector, outside the public sector, this private sector, which we may call, also supports the public sector. The basic commodities, products which are being produced in the public sector, be it steel, be it aluminium, be it any product, after the basic product has been made, if there is no other sector to absorb the product of the public sector, that is not healthy and growing. How can we make our public sector healthy? I think these are the complexities to which we should address ourselves and not to make it rhetoric; that will not take us anywhere. The data show

that between 1960 and 1980, the labour force in industry rose from 11 per cent to only 13 per cent while in the low income developing countries during the same period it has increased from 7 per cent to 11 per cent; and for middle income developing countries from 15 per cent to 21 per cent. In the 6th Plan, while we have made achievement in the field of agriculture, power and other things, but we have still a step less to reach our target in the industrial sector. It is time than we should give a push and reach our target, that has been the basic thing behind the proposals which we have in the budget.

Much has been said about licences being given up and all being given away to the private sector and free enterprise,

SHRI K. P UNNIKRISHNAN : MRTP!

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : MRTP etc. are the patent words. He has not mentioned FERA. But what has now happened with the system which is working? Let us look at it. Somebody has said, entrepreneurship consists very largely of working around government regulatory mechanism. This plethora of controls—we have a discretionary control, not non-discretionary control, discretion-ary control which has various terms. Getting a licence means access to institutional finance perhaps at a conventional rate of interest—our scarce foreign exchange resources of the service of the public sector. That paper licence itself is money and many just keep it and keep new enterprise prices up. It is time not for more control but exposure to competition and that can set the people right. They have a vested interest in the control. Just like in a railway compartment those who are in the compartment, those who have got the licence and permits do not allow those who are on the platform, they bolt it. So, the large businers and various houses have it, whatever they may complain, go on complaining.

We should expose them to competition internal, and external, and in my Budget speech I said that.

SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): He is saying that what was pursued by them earlier was wrong.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I am in that area. While we take out the element of competition, build the structure of licensing permits, we take away that element of competition which finally works against lower prices for the common man.

SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN : So what you were doing all these years was wrong.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was not wrong, in that context, We have to take a look at it now.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Licence-permit Raj was built by your Government.

SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It was necessary at that time. In the present context, we have to see what options we have. Had we been critical we have to think what would have been our stake. We had to resort to fiscal control at that time because that was the situation of the growth of the economy. Now, we are in a better position. We have to take a second look.

About the small scale sector, we have said that we have taken care of small scale sector. Now, this small scale sector, when it used to be Rs. 70 lakhs they were not getting the benefit of excise concession; we said, that it may be now up to Rs. 35 lakhs and it can go up to Rs. 75 lakhs and progressively more. That is how we have taken care.

Big companies can get the money. But the small companies if they wanted money, they had a difficulty. They were insisting on interest. We have now tried to give a little more interest, and with a little more capital they can complete with the big companies.

Even advertising, let us see. The big companies are spending on advertising. They can live with it because they have heavy turnover, while new entrants—whatever be the amount of expenditure—could not get money—without some concessions. That is why we took this measure.

Now, about tax structure reforms, it has been said that it is all to the white collared people, about this tax exemption limit that has been given; that it is for the better people. Mr. Datta Samant said it—I do not know whether he is here or not.

AN HON. MEMBER : He is here.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : He said that it has all gone to white-collared people and at the same time he recommended that . . .

DR. DATTA SAMANT : You are confused. These middle class workers are benefited. Some of my workers are benefited. I am not referring to them. I am referring to five to six millions of unorganised workers, poor workers, for whom there is nothing. Whatever you give raising it from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000 it goes to some only; but it should be increased to more than Rs. 20,000. What you have given is all right but it should be increased to Ra. 20,000 or 25,000.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: In the some breath he says that it should be raised to Rs. 25,000. If we go upto Rs. 18,000 it goes to white-collared people, and if we raise it to Rs. 25,000 it will become "blue-collared" ?

The general approach has been for growth, productivity, savings, and better compliance of taxes. The approach was to lower the taxes, but take away the exemptions. What was happening is, we had a high marginal tax rate, but many exemptions. So virtually we had big companies paying no tax at all. They took the benefits of all the exemptions. We have snatched away all those exemptions, in back doors and windows through which they used to run away. But at the same time, we made it a tax rate which would be reasonable and which would be complied with. What was happening ? With unreasonable tax rate we were only getting the rate, but not the taxes, and tax rate became a mere slogan.

We mean business when we say that this is to be taxed and we are going to

take it and there shall have to be no escape. It is not that we have gifted away concessions to the corporative sector. After all these calculations, if you look at the Budget, we are going to extract Rs. 251 crores from the corporate sector. We are not gifting away concessions to the corporate sector as you have been talking about.

I do not want to take the time of the House on personal taxation, because it is in the same light that we have brought it down.

About compulsory deposit scheme. Mr. Krishna Iyer said that it was an irritant. We have removed that irritant. It was our commitment also. This has been the light of our taxation proposals. You may ask: If you have made these concessions, where will you get the revenue from? I will get the revenue exactly from the concessions themselves. By having better tax compliance I will get the revenue. That is the fundamental assumption of these changes.

It has been said that this Budget is pro-rich. It is pro-rich because we are going to have special courts to deal with the tax evaders. It is pro-rich because anybody taking loan or advance of more than Rs. 10,000 without cheque and commit an offence, we are going to lock him in from six months to seven years. It is pro-rich because the right to go and disclose income and get scotfree has been snatched away. It is pro-rich because we have given notice to bad managers that if they ruin industries, they will not have any access to institutional finance. It is pro-rich because the statutory liquidity ratio which would have gone to the private sector, we have increased to 1 per cent and made it available to the public sector side. I would say that these are solid facts.

When Shri Indrajit Gupta said that this Budget was transparent, I thought, it would be transparent to this level. The Budget is transparent but I cannot make the vision transparent if it is cloudy.

One thing we have made. I would seek the comments of the hon. Members to have a long term fiscal polity co-terminous

with the Plan, because the economic reality is not segmented. And if it is not segmented, our response also cannot be segmented. The policies of trade, financial, agriculture and industry should integrate as one gignatic effort to fulfil the Plan. Today in the Plan we have to deal with economic aggregates like savings, employment, investment. And they have inter-relationship. But it is not backed by solid commitments on credit, fiscal policy, import and export controls or licensing regime. I think this is what we are aiming at and I hope, by the time the Plan document comes, we will be able to come with a long term fiscal policy co-terminous with the Plan. In this I will be initiating a wide debate after this Budget session in which I would request hon. Members also to contribute so that we are able to formulate for the national good a direction and policy that will be usefull.

Talking about some of the problems, I do not have to go into details about resource position. A point was made by Shri Madhav Reddy Ji when he started the debate that the States are being squeezed of resources. It is the first time in five years that an increase of 34 per cent Central assistance has been given to the States. Last year it was 13 per cent and during Janata regime it was only 22 per cent as an average. In 1979-80 it was very much less. I do not remember the figure. The borrowings have been doubled from ten per cent to 20 per cent, and while this has been done, we are being charged that we are squeezing the States of the funds. I did not want to trade poverty for publicity though I could have. Instead of giving a 40 per cent rise in Central assistance, since last year it was 13 per cent, this year I could have given 15 per cent rise and said I have increased the rate and, thus, I could have a 20 per cent rise in the Central Budget which, today, I am being criticised, is only 7 per cent. I could have done that but our interest in the States is not only newspaper deep, it is deeper, and today we are guilty because we have given trust to the States. We wanted to push agriculture, irrigation, education, our poverty programmes, and today I am in the docks because I have trusted that the States can do it, and allocated more funds to the

States. Are the states anti-poor? When Mr. Panja mentioned West Bengal, there was some comment from that side. In the first four years of the Sixth Plan, the State Government's plan expenditure was Rs. 1,796 crores—a little more than 51 per cent of the total outlay, and out of these Rs. 1,796 crores spent by the West Bengal Government, Rs. 1,700 crores came from Centrally administered resources or through overdrawals from the RBI. The State Government's budgetary and public sector contribution to this expenditure in four years was an insignificant amount of Rs. 96 crores only. And we are charged, "Why is your deficit growing? Why you have unmanageable deficit? Why you are running to inflation?" Now, what is this situation, can any one underrate this? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What have you taken out of West Bengal? [*Interruptions*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I can soften my words, I can soften my tone, but I cannot soften the facts which are there (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Finance Minister finish first. . . [*Interruptions*].

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Mr. Chairman, my only request to you is that this debate should not degenerate into a tirade against West Bengal . . . (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: I will say no more about West Bengal... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order, order. Please resume your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: Sir, our budget is said to be in favour of the better off, for the rich, because the duty on motor car has not been reduced from 11 per cent . . . (*Interruptions*) and West Bengal Government has reduced sales tax from 11 per cent to 8 per cent. Now this revolution is in tune with the revolution . . . (*Interruptions*). Before we utter something, we should see . . . (*Interruptions*) should be removed,

This budget has been said to be anti-poor. It has been said to be anti-poor, because we have raised the allocation for the 20-Point Programme by 18.3 per cent, it has been found to be anti-poor because we have brought a social security scheme to stand by a bereaved family, which has nothing to look forward to; it is called anti-poor because we have brought in crop insurance for the farmer, who had no such relief earlier; it is anti-poor because we have raised the bonus calculation from Rs. 750 to Rs. 1600 for the workers; it is anti-poor because we have given the workers' dues the position equal to secured debts; it is anti-poor because we have increased the retrenchment allowance from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000, which we have exempted... (*Interruptions*) it is anti-poor because we have committed ourselves to increase the workers' participation in management, it is anti-poor because we have ... (*Interruptions*)

The only point that has been made is the reduction in allocation for IRDP and NREP schemes. Hon. Members from this side have also mentioned it. As I have said on the floor of the House, we will make a response to it. Many States have been pleading that they could not finalise their plan. In many of the schemes, 50 per cent of the contribution has to come from the States. This could not be discussed. I said on the floor of the House that the anti-poor programme will not suffer from this reduction at all. That is the commitment of the Government.

Shri Reddy mentioned about the reduction in the hill area programme. We have made a provision of Rs. 170 crores, which is higher than that of previous year. For the Scheduled Castes component plan, the Central Plan allocation, which was Rs. 140 crores in the 1984-85 budget estimates, has been increased to Rs. 165 crores. For the tribal areas programme the allocation has been increased from Rs. 126 crores to Rs. 140 crores. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned that the power goes to the private sector. I do not know if he has forgotten Lenin's maxim about power.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is different power, not electric power.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: Much has been said about inflation and

its impact. When the second oil hike came with the increase in the prices of petroleum products, the Janata Party was here and many of the members of the opposition were in the Government. At that time, they did not make any adjustment of the oil prices. Finally, they were caught in inflation. They did not raise the price of oil and they just kept quiet. Finally, they were caught with an inflation rate of 22 per cent.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When ? Which year ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In 1979-80.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Janata Party was not there then. It was thrown out because of your conspiracy.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Who was there if Janata Party was not there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : When you refer to June 1979, why don't you talk of 1977, 1978 and 1979 ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was thrown out because so many defections took place.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: Apart from poor performance in power and railway, there was a fall in the national income by 4.8 per cent, there was a fall in industrial production by 1.4 per cent and the whole fiscal system was collapsing at that time. We were compelled to increase petroleum prices by 50 per cent when we came to power. We did it boldly and the inflation rate did not go up. Inflation rate was reduced to 16.7 per cent from where you had at more than 22 per cent. It was further brought down to 2.4 per cent. We took a bold step and adjusted the economy to realities and we got the better of it.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You had your say. Please hear the reply of the Hon. Minister.

SHRI B. K. GADHVI (Banaskantha):

The then Finance Minister, Shri H. M. Patel is here. You can ask and verify from him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do you consider the new prices which have been announced by the public sector oil company to be fair in relation to the duties which you have increased ? One is getting you Rs. 600 crores and the new prices are getting you Rs. 900 crores.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: What about the dollar exchange rate which has taken Rs. 1,000 crores ? You have put a question about the effect of the rise in dollar exchange rate on the IMF loans, but on this question you are not applying it. Rs. 1,000 crores is because of the rise in the dollar exchange rate and that has been neutralised.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Poojary had referred to it the other day.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Now I come to a very mundane thing—soap. I would like to explain this point because there is some misunderstanding an soap. Toilet soap valued less than Rs. 7800 per metric tonne this being charged at five per cent *ad valorem*. We have raised the limit. Now five per cent will be levied right upto Rs. 10,000 per metric tonne. So the lower rate has been increased. But on the costlier household soap—and if all Members of the Opposition use costlier household soap—I have a right to get something. That has been increased to 15 per cent. It is true. I may inform the House that 80 per cent of the production of household or laundry soap would qualify for the concessional rate of 5 per cent. So, the poor man and the washerman are not going to be hit.

There was little misconception about TV. The point was made that impost on TV has been left out while it has been imposed on Bidi. Here we are recovering from the initial purchaser and the manufacturer himself, but the only thing that we have is that we have relaxed the problem of running about for its licences. It is not that TV has been left scot free and we have imposed on Bidi.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : About Bidi there should be concession.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: How much ? You see, smoking is injurious to health. I do not know whether the Hon. Member is interested in Bidi or in cigarette.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am interested in neither. What I am interested in is poor people.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: All right. There has been the large consensus among Members from this side also. Everyone has been demanding that this impost should not be on Bidi. So, we are going to remove the extra burden we had put on Bidi.

(Interruptions)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about kerosene ? *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Anyway, Sir, I am grateful for this applause from the House. But it has cost me about Rs. 10 crores.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a poorman's entertainment.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): It is a matter of happiness that the hon. Finance Minister has taken care of bidis...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: Sir, hon. Members have expressed their concern about the farmers and the farm sector. The House may remember that our farmers are the backbone of our economy. It is from their contribution that we derive strength for our economy. We have decided now to exempt all agricultural implements including power-operated implements which fall under item 68 from the levy of excise duty.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about diesel engine and tractors ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, for the farm sector, I propose to exempt excise duty specified for poultry equipments, namely, incubators poultry feed mix and grinders. So, these are for the farm sector and for the farmers.

On diesel and kerosene, I have already told you the reasons. I need not repeat out the background of this increase and the rationale behind it. But, hon. Members, with a view to giving relief to the farm sector and the poor section of the people who use diesel and kerosene, we have decided to reduce the prices announced on the 16th March, 1985 in respect of high speed diesel and kerosene by 7 paise per liter.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about *pan masala* ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : About *pan masala*...

SOME HON. MEMBERS ; No.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAPSINGH: Sir, I will go by the feelings of the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Order please.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I have to recover this from somewhere. While these concessions have been made, my hon. friend from South has come and shown something as *pan masala*. That problem, I will look into it separately. But about the *pan masala*, the general consensus is, it should remain.

[Translation]

AN HON. MEMBER : You may increase the impost on *pan masala*... *(Interruptions)*.

[English]

AN HON. MEMBER : What about betel importers ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Betel importers will not be affected, I will tell you.

Sir, I have to recover it somewhere. Somehow, I don't have the knowledge of mathematics which my hon. friends on the opposite have. I have to recover it from somewhere. I propose therefore to raise the excise duty on cigarettes; *(Interruptions.)* The rates of duty on cigarettes are proposed to be increased by one paise per cigarette. In the case of cigarette whose adjusted sale price is more than Rs. 3 per packet of 10, the increase

will be higher. No change is being effected in cheaper varieties of cigarettes costing about 60 paise per packet of 10. The measure is estimated to yield an additional revenue of Rs.9 5 crores. The copies of Notifications will be placed on the Table of the House.

I thank all the hon. Members who have participated in the debate on the General Budget... (*Interruptions*).

16.00 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN : please allow the Finance Minister to reply.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You cannot cook without salt, On salt, the Railway Minister would be responding There was no tax increased on salt. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What about cooking gas ?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1984-85.

The question is :

“That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof :

Demand Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 82, 83, 85, 86, 88, 89, 91, 96, 100, 101, 104, 105, 108 and 109.”

The motion was adopted.

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 1984-85 voted by the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant voted by House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	35,85,000	...
2.	Agriculture	19,30,01,000	...
3.	Fisheries	1,62,00,000	...
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,000	...
7.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	10,27,000	...
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	119,59,34,000	...
Ministry of Commerce			
10.	Ministry of Commerce	19,15,000	...
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	3,000	...
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	22,98,55,000	141,35,89,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Communications		
17. Capital Outlay on Posts and Telegraphs	...	49,00,00,000
Ministry of Defence		
18. Ministry of Defence	45,47,17,000	2,000
19. Defence Services—Army	393,64,00,000	...
21. Defence Services—Air Force	62,61,39,000	...
23. Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	39,60,00,000
Ministry of Education and Culture		
25. Education	69,57,000	10,00,000
26. Department of Culture	4,75,75,000	...
27. Archaeology	1,80,00,000	...
Ministry of Energy		
31. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	3,000	...
Ministry of External Affairs		
32. Ministry of external affairs	8,79,27,000	...
Ministry of Finance		
33. Ministry of Finance	1,67,24,000	...
34. Customs	5,56,90,000	15,65,05,000
35. Union Excise Duties	7,71,83,000	...
36. Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	9,41,48,000	...
37. Stamps	...	1,50,50,000
38. Audit	13,79,24,000	...
39. Currency, Coinage and Mint	8,76,50,000	...
40. Pensions	19,57,07,000	...
41. Opium and Alkaloid Factories	...	8,54,000
43. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	5,000	168,05,92,000
44. Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...	13,45,00,000
Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies		
45. Department of Food	253,21,22,000	22,90,62,000
46. Department of Civil Supplies	...	1,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
47. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	5,00,000	...
48. Medical and Public Health	4,17,06,000	12,22,94,000
49. Family Welfare	10,12,88,000	...
Ministry of Home Affairs		
50. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,49,12,400	...
52. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms	1,83,03,000	...
53. Police	82,98,19,000	7,68,21,000
54. Other Administrative and General Services	54,17,48,000	4,60,60,000
55. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	5,42,17,000	...
56. Delhi	34,54,22,000	5,000
57. Chandigarh	5,04,94,000	...
58. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,12,86,000	1,61,68,000
59. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	44,99,000	...
60. Lakshadweep	2,47,35,000	84,69,000
Ministry of Industry		
61. Ministry of Industry	20,15,000	...
62. Industries	37,03,79,000	...
63. Village and Small Industries	...	2,53,75,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
64. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	21,34,000	...
65. Information and Publicity	6,47,19,000	...
66. Broadcasting	13,42,21,000	5,16,87,000
Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation		
68. Department of Labour	16,77,000	...
69. Labour and Employment	57,18,06,000	7,00,000
Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs		
71. Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs	23,58,000	...
Ministry of Planning		
75. Planning Commission	59,43,000	...

1	2	3
Ministry of Rural Development		
76. Ministry of Rural Development		1,000 ...
Ministry of Shipping and Transport		
77. Ministry of Shipping and Transport		47,11,000 ...
78. Roads		8,64,90,000 10,98,52,000
79. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping		4,000 4,000
80. Road and Inland Water Transport		1,000 12,12,50,000
Ministry of Steel and Mines		
82. Department of Steel		138,98,24,000 449,97,46,000
83. Department of Mines		1,000 24,55,00,000
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation		
85. Meteorology		36,59,000 ...
86. Aviation		... 1,000
Ministry of Works and Housing		
88. Ministry of Works and Housing		18,76,000 ...
89. Public Works		1,87,18,000 ...
91. Housing and Urban Development		1,65,00,000 2,00,01,000
Department of Electronics		
96. Department of Electronics		1,000 1,000
Department of Science and Technology		
100. Survey of India		3,47,70,000 ...
101. Grants to Council of Scientific and Industrial Research		8,50,00,000 ...
Department of Supply		
104. Department of Supply		4,75,000 ...
105. Supplies and Disposals		25,00,000 ...
Parliament, Department of Parliamentary Affairs, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission		
108. Department of Parliamentary Affairs		3,35,000 ...
109. Secretariat of the Vice-President		1,85,000 ...

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1985-86. The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper, be granted

to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1986, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 106.”

The motion was adopted.

List of Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 1985-86 voted by Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	78,57,000	...
2.	Agriculture	41,38,40,000	3,71,00,43,000
3.	Fisheries	4,47,80,000	1,64,01,000
4.	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	22,71,77,000	7,18,01,000
5.	Co-operation	2,41,80,000	38,98,67,000
6.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	14,81,000	...
7.	Payments to Indian Council of Agricultural Research	24,73,19,000	...
8.	Department of Rural Development	1,88,22,14,000	7,52,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers			
9.	Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers	2,06,31,51,000	27,27,83,000
Ministry of Commerce and Supply			
10.	Ministry of Commerce and Supply	57,33,000	...
11.	Foreign Trade and Export Production	1,35,87,38,000	18,20,58,000
12.	Textiles, Handloom and Handicrafts	43,75,32,000	36,62,97,000
13.	Supplies and Disposals	2,54,05,000	...
Ministry of Communications			
14.	Ministry of Communications	92,46,000	7,12,33,000
15.	Overseas Communications Service	7,54,20,000	2,23,33,000
16.	Postal Services	1,31,59,16,000	5,91,33,000

1	2	3
17.	Telecommunication Services	2,43,73,33,000 1,51,59,83,000
	Ministry of Defence	
18.	Ministry of Defence	79,48,33,000 26,91,87,000
19.	Defence Pensions	84,74,79,000 ...
20.	Defence Services—Army	7,97,84,70,000 ...
21.	Defence Services—Navy	1,00,32,50,000 ...
22.	Defence Services—Air Force	2,80,32,23,000 ...
23.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	... 1,54,25,33,000
	Ministry of Education	
24.	Ministry of Education	60,87,000 ...
25.	Education	82,05,17,000 8,40,000
	Ministry of Invironment and Forests	
26.	Department of Environment	4,73,79,000 ...
27.	Department of Forests and Wild Life	8,44,85,000 ...
	Ministry of External Affairs	
28.	Ministry of External Affairs	33,90,92,000 7,11,33,000
	Ministry of Finance	
29.	Ministry of Finance	2,18,90,000 6,000
30.	Customs	13,21,19,000 6,91,66,000
31.	Union Excise Duties	16,15,68,000 ...
32.	Taxes on Income, Estate Duty, Wealth Tax and Gift Tax	18,05,77,000 ...
33.	Stamps	7,25,61,000 1,12,75,000
34.	Audit	21,96,24,000 ...
35.	Currency, Coinage and Mint	26,76,79,000 16,36,41,000
36.	Pensions	26,63,87,000 ...
37.	Opium and Alkaloid Factories	24,14,18,000 1,18,58,000
38.	Transfers to State Governments	7,65,83,49,000 ...
39.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Finance	1,70,80,37,000 5,71,55,08,000
40.	Loans to Government Servants etc.	... 20,68,50,000
	Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies	
41.	Department of Food	2,08,46,30,000 19,11,49,000
42.	Department of Civil Supplies	91,73,000 1,33,84,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare		
43. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	33,31,000	...
44. Medical and Public Health	52,67,88,000	17,90,53,000
45. Family Welfare	88,94,33,000	1,86,33,000
Ministry of Home Affairs		
46. Ministry of Home Affairs	1,25,85,000	...
47. Cabinet	1,23,54,000	...
48. Police	97,45,71,000	6,40,32,000
49. Other Administrative and General Services	46,65,97,000	6,99,91,000
50. Rehabilitation	25,30,56,000	1,29,33,000
51. Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	65,66,39,000	36,69,76,000
52. Delhi	67,67,51,000	46,82,19,000
53. Chandigarh	11,19,44,000	6,24,58,000
54. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10,63,06,000	6,18,60,000
55. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1,37,62,000	98,33,000
56. Lakshadweep	3,14,81,000	55,52,000
Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs		
57. Ministry of Industry and Company Affairs	1,85,91,000	16,000
58. Industries	17,92,08,000	51,14,00,000
59. Village and Small Industries	34,10,25,000	25,50,67,000
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting		
60. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	27,21,000	...
61. Information and Publicity	7,72,19,000	30,50,000
62. Broadcasting	28,70,10,000	20,45,14,000
Ministry of Irrigation and Power		
63. Department of Irrigation	29,77,31,000	4,41,34,000
64. Department of Power	38,49,31,000	2,80,76,11,000
Ministry of Labour		
65. Department of Labour	30,31,000	...
66. Labour and Employment	29,99,40,000	18,66,000

1	2	3
Ministry of Law and Justice		
67. Ministry of Law and Justice	5,46,11,000	...
68. Administration of Justice	17,86,000	...
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs		
69. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	8,24,000	...
Ministry of Petroleum		
70. Ministry of Petroleum	42,71,000	45,23,31,000
Ministry of Planning		
71. Planning	1,28,25,000	...
72. Statistics	4,46,83,000	...
Ministry of Science and Technology		
73. Department of Science and technology	10,70,50,000	5,75,000
74. Survey of India	7,09,16,000	1,67,000
75. Meteorology	5,19,69,000	1,22,30,000
76. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	26,30,58,000	45,00,000
77. Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	20,09,41,000	40,00,000
Ministry of Shipping and Transport		
78. Ministry of shipping and Transport	1,01,14,000	...
79. Roads	38,44,17,000	45,49,94,000
80. Ports, Lighthouses and Shipping	17,20,24,000	21,07,48,000
81. Road and Inland Water Transport	2,25,27,000	26,50,02,000
Ministry of Social and Women's Welfare		
82. Ministry of Social and Women Welfare	21,26,97,000	11,08,000
Ministry of Steel, Mines and Coal		
83. Department of Steel	2,43,11,000	1,17,32,83,000
84. Department of Mines	20,47,79,000	50,24,16,000
85. Department of Coal	24,74,48,000	1,77,50,01,000
Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation		
86. Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation	22,64,000	...
87. Aviation	10,95,57,000	15,13,50,000

1	2	3	
88. Tourism		3,03,40,000	2,23,63,000
Ministry of Works and Housing			
89. Ministry of Works and Housing		37,17,000	...
90. Public Works		20,61,10,000	11,57,22,000
91. Water Supply and Sewerage		50,16,66,000	...
92. Housing and Urban Development		6,00,77,000	14,46,85,000
93. Stationery and Printing		10,31,32,000	...
Department of Atomic Energy			
94. Department of Atomic Energy		22,41,000	...
95. Atomic Energy Research, Development and Industrial Projects		32,46,76,000	71,94,39,000
96. Nuclear Power Schemes		75,94,03,000	32,96,20,000
Department of Culture			
97. Department of Culture		5,44,67,000	...
98. Archaeology		2,65,83,000	...
Department of Electronics			
99. Department of Electronics		9,32,50,000	8,40,83,000
Department of Ocean Development			
100. Department of Ocean Development		4,32,43,000	11,66,000
Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms			
101. Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms		2,54,85,000	...
Department of Space			
102. Department of Space		24,59,26,000	18,36,44,000
Department of Youth Affairs and Sports			
103. Department of Youth Affairs and Sports		5,60,60,000	21,66,000
Parliament, Secretariats of the President and Vice-President and Union Public Service Commission			
104. Lok Sabha		1,89,70,000	...
105. Rajya Sahba		66,49,000	...
106. Secretariat of the Vice-President		1,88,000	...

16.03 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO.3) BILL, 1985*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I introduced† the Bill.

I beg to move† :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85 be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1984-85 be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : The hon. Minister was good enough to make some announcements of certain concessions. I would like to raise the issue of public sector undertakings, particularly of Visakhapatnam. It is a huge public sector undertaking whose outlay is to the tune of Rs. 8,300 crores.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have not given any notice.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : At the stage of the Appropriation Bill, we can make submissions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please refer to Rule 218(6) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : At the final stage, we can discuss. Rs. 8,300 crores are given...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please go through the rules.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : At the Appropriation Bill stage, we can participate in the discussion and make final observation in the matter.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Have you given notice ?

SARI S. M. BHATTAM : Notice is not necessary.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless you give notice, how can I call you to speak ? You must give notice. Then if I call you, you can speak. I would just invite your attention to Rule 218(6) of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha.

SARI S. M. BHATTAM : You have to allow me to participate in the discussion at this stage. This is my legitimate demand.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must give prior intimation. So far as the Appropriation Bill is concerned, there is a specific rule. Please go through it.

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25-3-1985.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I do not know it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 1985*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year, 1985-86.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I introduce† the Bill. Sir, I beg to move† :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 1985-86, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : Sir, at this stage I may be allowed to speak. I have given in writing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have invited your attention to the rule. The rule is rule of the House, and unless the rule is amended, I cannot help. I cannot break the rule.

The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill. . . .

SHRI H. M. PATEL (Sabarkantha) : Although you draw our attention to the rule. I wish to point out that it has always been the practice of the Speaker to permit any observations on Appropriation Bill, whether there is notice or not. It is a discretion that is exercised, and the discretion is always exercised in favour of giving permission rather than otherwise.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Unless the House agrees, the rule cannot be suspended. Only if the whole House agrees, any rule can be suspended. If the House agrees, I can do it. Anyway, I will allow the hon. Member to seek clarification at the time of Third Reading.

The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill be passed.”

Mr. Bhattam.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I was on the point that the public sector undertakings are being given a very raw deal. I have been particularly referring to the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant. This year a provision of only Rs. 215 crores has been made as against Rs. 650 crores given last year. As against the total estimated cost of about Rs. 8,300 crores, this year only

*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 25-3-1985.

†Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

a meagre amount of Rs. 215 crores has been given whereas the undertaking requires at least a thousand crores of rupees for this year. That being so, the project can never be completed within the time schedule given. Is it proper. Can the provision for a public sector undertaking be so severely slashed like this? Will the hon. Minister kindly consider this and make adequate provision for this?

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the Third Reading of the Bill, he can speak either on the general policy or about the implementation of the Bill. He cannot raise any specific issue in the Third Reading.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He wants to seek some clarification. It is all right.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : I particularly invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to this and request him to look into this aspect. The period of gestation of public sector undertakings has got to be necessarily reduced so that they can be completed within the stipulated time schedule. Otherwise, there will be cost escalation. Originally, the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant was estimated to cost Rs. 2,839 crores, but now it has gone up to Rs. 8,300 crores. At this rate, we will not be able to complete the project at all. Kindly do consider this and make adequate provision for this. This is my submission.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : In the President's address and also in the Finance Minister's Budget speech the Government has assured that the textile policy concerning all textiles—powerloom and handloom also will be decided by the Government. Already in Bombay, Ahmedabad, Delhi and Kanpur 3 lakh textile workers are out for the last 6 to 7 months. The Government is categorically assuring every time that they are going to announce the textile policy. This is a major important issue. Therefore, I would like to know from the Government when it will be announced and how soon it will be announced and what will be the relief because the workers are literally dying in all the cities. Even in Delhi 4 mills are closed. On this issue I would

like the Minister to clarify the Government's stand.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) : The hon. Minister for Finance was telling that this Government is giving utmost priority for agriculture. But even now the farmers in rural areas are suffering for want of credit and they are compelled to take credit at higher rates from the money-lending people. Will the Finance Minister increase the amount that will be made available through NABARD by at least another Rs. 200 crores?

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHURY (Katwa) : The hon. Minister has given some concessions on diesel and kerosene. But the remaining larger increases in petroleum prices are going to affect the fares of buses and transport. Now the States are under compulsion to agree to an increase in the bus fares and it is going to cause a lot of hardship to the commuters.

Now I would like to know whether you will be considering giving some subsidy on this account so that the State Governments can give that subsidy to the bus-owners if possible and convince them not to hike the bus fares.

SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER (Bangalore South) : What are the criteria on which central assistance is given to the drought-affected areas? In Karnataka State out of 135 taluks there are drought conditions in 103 taluks and the Karnataka Government has submitted three memoranda requesting for assistance of nearly Rs. 255 crores whereas the Central Government has given only Rs. 32.5 crores. The hon. Chief Minister of Karnataka has been repeatedly reminding your good self and all the Members from Karnataka—we have received copies of that—that so far the Central Government has given only Rs. 30 crores. The State has to incur increased expenditure and when it is forced to take an overdraft, of course, the Central Government accuses the State Government I want to know the criteria on which such assistance is given.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARILAL VYAS (Bhilwara) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want

to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that the nationalised banks are charging compound interest, many times more than the principal, on loans advanced to the farmers. Rs. 15,000 are being realised against a loan of Rs. 3,000, whereas there is a provision in the Civil Procedure Code that recovery of more than double the amount of principal cannot be made. Similar provision also exists in the Act relating to money lending, but in the absence of any rules in this regard in the banks, the farmers are being subjected to loot and their lands are being auctioned. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would formulate rules to protect the poor farmers from this loot?

SHRI BALKAVI BAIKAGI (Mandsaur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would also like to draw the attention of hon. Finance Minister to an important point. The hon. Finance Minister has been kind enough to remove the extra excise duty on bidi. I thank him for that. This is the first Government of which we have hopes they have raised the duty on soda while they have not touched wine. May I know the reasons behind it? Wine is an item on which you can increase excise duty, but you have spared it.

[English]

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman and Nicobar Islands) : Sir, I also want to seek a clarification from the hon. Finance Minister. The State governments have revenues for resources but so far as the Union territories are concerned particularly like Andaman and Nicobar Islands—we are completely dependant on the Central Government for our shipping services and other things. I would like to know whether the case of Union territories like Andaman and Nicobar will be considered favourably.

SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY (Krishnagiri) : Sir, I want a clarification in regard to bonus. Previously the Bonus Act of 1965 was having the lower limit of Rs. 750 and upper limit of Rs. 1600. The trade unions in this country were agitating and submitted lot of memoranda and had also taken up the matter with the Prime Minister, Shri Rajivji that the lower quantum of Rs. 750 should be

raised to Rs. 1600 and Rs. 1600 limit should be raised to Rs. 2500. I would like to know whether the hon. Finance Minister will reconsider this issue and concede the demands of the trade unions.

PROF. N. G. RANGA : Mr. Chairman, Sir, as has been pointed out by my colleague from the Congress side, I would like to say that so far as Agricultural credit is concerned today the cooperatives and banks go on charging penal rates for failure to pay the loan on the due date fixed by the banks. As far as ordinary private moneylenders are concerned we have Debt Relief Act but in regard to banks and cooperatives there is no such legislation at all. So, consideration has to be given to this particular point as to at what stage and in what manner peasants can be given relief from such penal rates. The peasant should not be made to pay twice the amount loaned to him. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to give special consideration to this.

KUMARI MAMATA BANNERJEE (Jadawpur) : I want to say that a large section of our sick industries in West Bengal has been closed down. Many workers are now in starvation. I want to know what is the government policy regarding this serious matter. It is a very serious matter. Sir, many workers will be unemployed. West Bengals economy will be ruined.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA (Robertsganj) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is heartening to know from the hon. Finance Minister that States' share in the matter of budget allocation in the plan sector is being increased by 39 per cent. But allocations from the Centre to tribal welfare sector, scheduled caste welfare sector, backward classes welfare sector and desert development sector have been comparatively lower. In this connection, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister whether he would write to the States to allocate funds from their own resources for these sectors?

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, due to insufficient rains this year, drinking water is not available in many cities and villages

in our State. I belong to Madhya Pradesh. There are 45 districts in this State, out of which 25 are drought affected. Conditions of severe famine exist there due to non-availability of drinking water. I would like to know whether the hon. Finance Minister would make some arrangement to provide drinking water in these districts ?

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : This question has already been raised.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Again it will become a debate. You can ask only the clarifications, if any.

SHRI ASUTOSH LAW (Dum Dum) : Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Finance Minister will consider that the scheme for pensioners will be at *pari passu* with the workers in case of the company in liquidation.

[Translation]

SHRI G. BHOOPATHI : Rice at the rate of Rs. 2 per kg. for the poor in Andhra Pradesh.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : That point was already made.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : The first point made was that the public sector is being neglected and allocation for the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has been low. I may assure the hon. Member that the public sector is not being neglected and the allocation for Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is in accordance with the resources available and in the context of the resources we have. About the textiles, a point was raised by Mr. Datta Samant as to when the policy would be announced. I could share his concern that sickness is the main problem in this industry. We have seen the two sides of the sickness in Bombay and a very concerted policy keeping in view the balance between handloom, powerloom and organised sector, employment of the workers, sickness and fibre policy will be decided. Now, the Textile Advisory Body

has made its recommendations, a Group Committee was formed which had given its recommendations and an Expert Committee and also given some recommendations. They will be processed and we will come up with a policy at the earliest.

About the agricultural credit to be raised to Rs. 200 crores, I cannot raise it because it is the public money. About the bus fare, it is being asked, 'if subsidies are being given, we could afford to leave it untouched but why the rate is raised?' I may point out that so far as the fares are concerned, it is the Corporations which decide. The autonomous body can take the decision.

About drought conditions in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. I think these are the discussions for deciding about the special assistance with reference to the special difficulties of the States. When the plans are discussed, the Planning Commission would discuss these things and some adjustments might be made. But immediately now I will not be able to say how much assistance would be given.

About bank loan interest that it should not be more than double, I think nobody asked that it should be doubled. One thing is necessary; that is, that it should be paid in time. The other thing is that all this money which we receive by way of taxes go to the bank deposit as public money which will be loaned. But if it is not returned, some day the bank will go hunting after the debts. I must tell very frankly that we have to tone up the recovery and it is the important thing for banking system. Otherwise some other poor people will be deprived if the money is not recovered in time.

Now, a point raised was : why not tax be levied on alcohol ? Now, there is industrial alcohol and there is potable alcohol. I think the hon. Member is referring to the potable alcohol. That is a State subject and we cannot consider that here. About bonus, it was Rs. 750 and now it is raised to Rs. 1600. The question was : why not we raise it to Rs. 25,000 ? I think this is what we have done at the moment and we cannot consider raising the limit further.

Regarding our policy about sick indus-

tries, even in the Budget we have made an announcement about this, and that is that if the net worth is eroded by fifty per cent, the company will have to call the General Body, and only then it will have the right to manage the factory or the enterprise, and if it erodes hundred per cent of net worth, then it will have to go and they will have no right to manage it and we will have to take action against those people, who for selfish purposes or surreptitiously make these industries sick... (*Interruptions*).

As regards shipping facilities in certain Union Territories, this, I think, will come in the Demands of the Shipping Ministry.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA : But the finance has to be allocated by you.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But I cannot allocate finance in advance before it comes.

About the drinking water etc. these are schemes which come under the State sector. General allocation is made to the States and the States take up these schemes.

About the pension being equivalent to the wages when the units are closed, I have made a note of it and I will explain the position to the Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

16.33 hrs.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1985; ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 1985; ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE (GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE) AMENDMENT BILL, 1985

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up items Nos. 14, 15 and 16 together.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE AND SUPPLY (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979 be taken into consideration.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : On behalf of Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962 be taken into consideration.”

I also beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) Act, 1957, be taken into consideration.”

All those Bills which have been moved today arise out of the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. The report of that Commission along with Memorandum as to the action taken was laid on the Table of the House on 24th July, 1984, as required under Article 281 of the Constitution.

In terms of article 280(3) on the Constitution, the Commission is required to make recommendations in regard to :—

- (i) the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds to taxes which are to be, or may be, divided between them and the allocation between the States of the respective shares of such proceeds;
- (ii) the principles governing the grants-in-aid under article 275 of the Constitution; and
- (iii) any other matter referred to the Commission in the interests of sound finance.

The recommendations of the Commission are implemented in the case of income tax and grants-in-aid by an order of President, while those in the case of Union duties of excise, additional duties of excise and the estate duty are implemented by Parliamentary legislation. The remaining recommendations are imple-

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

mented by executive orders. The three Bills which I have moved for consideration are for giving effect through Parliamentary legislation to the Government's decision on the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission contained in the final report in regard to distribution of net proceeds of Union excise duties, additional excise duties and Estate Duty on property other than agricultural land.

Before I deal with each of these three Bills, I would like to say a few words about the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission. Hon'ble members are aware that the Eighth Finance Commission was appointed by President's Order in June, 1982 to make recommendations for a period of five years 1984-85 to 1988-89.

The Commission submitted an interim report for the year 1984-85 on 14th November 1983. The Government accepted the recommendations of the Commission as contained in the interim report and implemented these for the year 1984-85. On 30 April 1984, the Commission submitted its final report to the President, covering the entire five year period of 1984-85 to 1988-89. The Government decided to continue to adhere to the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission made in the interim report for the year 1984-85 and to implement the final report of the commission for the four years 1985-86 to 1988-89 only.

The report of the Commission along with the Explanatory Memorandum as to the action taken thereon by the Government was placed taken Table of this House on 24th July 1984. The reason for non-acceptance of the final report of the Commission for the year 1984-85 have been succinctly given in paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Memorandum.

The Report and the Government's decisions thereon were extensively debated in this august House on 8th and 9th August 1984. It is, therefore, needless for me to go into various aspects of the recommendations made by the Commission and Government's decisions thereon. However, I would like to highlight some of the important recommendations of the Commission.

The total transfer of resources to the States under the recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission as indicated by the commission is Rs. 39,452 crores for the five year period 1984-89 as compared to the transfer of Rs. 20,843 crores envisaged by the Seventh Finance Commission over the preceding quinquennium 1979-84, involving a step up of about 89 per cent. The scheme of transfer confers a surplus of Rs. 26,775 crores on twelve States. On the other hand, grants-in-aid of Rs. 1691 crores have been recommended to cover deficits of eleven States. Additional grants-in-aid have been recommended for the deficit States to provide for sanction of dearness allowance for State Government employees on par with the Central Government employees. Grants of Rs. 967.33 crores to seventeen States have been recommended for upgradation of standards of administration and for tackling special problems. The Commission also recommended as grant-in-aid Centres' contribution of Rs. 602 crores over the five year period 1984-89 representing half of the 'margin money' payable to all the 22 States for financing of relief expenditure.

While the share of States in income tax has been retained at 85 per cent, their share out of Union excise has been increased from 40 per cent to 45 per cent. The extra 5 per cent of the States' share of Union excise is earmarked to 11 deficit States, to be distributed in proportion to their assessed deficits. For the first time, a uniform formula for distribution of States' share of Union excise and bulk of income-tax has been recommended. The quantum of the annual compensatory grant in lieu of the tax on railway passenger fares has been enhanced from Rs. 23 crores to Rs. 95 crores.

Debt relief of Rs. 2285.39 crores to States through consolidation and re-scheduling of outstanding Central loans, and by way of write-off is recommended for the five-year period 1984-89. Besides, a relief of Rs. 117.08 crores by way of moratorium on repayment is recommended to be continued in respect of repayment of small savings loans in 1984-85. The Commission adopted a normative approach in the matter of assessment of receipts

and expenditures of both Central and State Governments, keeping in view the scope for better fiscal management, better asset-maintenance and economy in expenditure consistent with efficiency. It also kept in view the need ensuring reasonable returns from investments in irrigation and power projects, transport undertakings, industrial and commercial enterprises and the like.

With a view to reduce regional imbalances between the States, the Commission vested its scheme of devolution with a redistributive role through progressive devolution formula, based on inverse of per capita income and distance from the highest per capita income-State. Interestingly, this factor has been taken into account by the Commission even in the matter of debt relief to States.

Now, let me give a brief resume of the three Bills which I have moved today. The first Bill provides for sharing and distribution of basic excise duties. As stated earlier, the Eighth Finance Commission has recommended that 45% of the excise-duties on all commodities should be paid to States during the period 1984-89. Of this, 40% are recommended for distribution to all the twenty-two States, while the remaining 5% are earmarked for distribution exclusively to the eleven deficit States in proportion to their assessed deficits. The estimated transfer on this account to the States during the four years 1985-86 to 1988-89 is of the order of Rs. 18,920 crores.

The second Bill, *viz.* the Estate Duty Amendment Bill seeks to formalize the decision of the Government to adhere to the recommendations of the Finance Commission contained in the interim report for the current year. As mentioned in the Budget Speech, Estate Duty Act will be replaced in due course. Through the passage of this Bill, the payments made to the States in 1984-85 on provisional basis in terms of the interim report of the Commission, will be treated as final.

The third Bill seeks to give effect to the recommendations for the distribution of the net proceeds of the additional duties of excise levied on sugar, tobacco and textile fabrics. As the House is aware,

these duties are being levied from 1957 with the consent of the State Governments, and are in lieu of the sales tax levied by them on these commodities. The scheme provides for the distribution of the entire collections other than the portion of the proceeds attributable to Union Territories, among the States in accordance with the principles recommended by the Finance Commission. The Eighth Finance Commission has recommended that the proceeds of the duties may be distributed among the States on the basis of equal weightage to the State Domestic Product and population. Transfers to the States on this account during the four years 1985-86 to 1988-89 are estimated to be about Rs. 3,318 crores.

Apart from basic excise duties, additional excise duties and estate duty for the distribution of which among the States the three Bills have been moved to-day, States will also get 85% of the net proceeds of income tax under Article 270 of the Constitution. It is estimated that the States will get Rs. 5,706 crores over the next four years. Besides, grants-in-aid of the order of Rs. 2,937 crores are also payable to States under Article 275 of the Constitution over the next four years. All the statutory and legal formalities will be completed before the close of the current financial year for transfer of tax shares and payment of grants-in-aid to the States from 1985-86.

There are several other recommendations of the Commission which need to be implemented through executive orders. These are at various stages of processing in consultation with the concerned Ministries/Departments and other agencies. Two such recommendations to which I would like to invite Hon. Members' attention are regarding grants-in-aid to States in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares and debt relief. The Commission has enhanced the railway fares grants from Rs. 23.15 crores to 95 crores per annum. This recommendation has been referred for acceptance to the Railway Convention Committee of Parliament. As regards debt relief and write off of Central loans, necessary provision has been made in the Central budget and

formal orders will be issued in due course.

Hon. Members may recall that the Government have decided to abolish the surcharge on income-tax as stated already in the Budget speech. The Eighth Finance Commission made a recommendation to this effect in its report. Thus, it may be seen that the Government have implemented this major recommendation at the first available opportunity. Similarly, as recommended by the Finance Commission, the Government have decided to increase the stamp duty on bills of lading and letters of credit, the proceeds of which will entirely accrue to the States. I am happy to state that on the suggestion of the Finance Commission, the Government have also constituted an Expert Committee to review the apportionment of cost of collection between income tax and corporation tax.

In conclusion, may I reiterate our Government's commitment to place the Union-States' financial relations on an even keel in order that balanced regional development is promoted as an integral part of the overall national growth. Our decisions on the recommendations of the Finance Commission reflect our firm commitment to the objective of harmonious federal fiscal reductions which is an essential prerequisite for accelerated and balanced economic growth.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN (Murshidabab) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose all these three Bills. The report of the 8th Finance Commission was presented in the House on 24th July, 1984. It contained recommendations for the period from 1984 to 1989. The Central Government with held the recommendations for 1984 without consulting the State Governments. As a result thereof, none of the States could get 40 per cent share of excise duty earmarked for 22 States. During this year, West Bengal had a total deficit of Rs. 325 crores. You have also withheld the separate allocation of 5 per cent for 11 States as provided in the final report. West Bengal's share in it for 1984-85 is 19.081 per cent, which comes to about Rs. 90 crores. Rajasthan's share was 1.940 per cent; even this has not been

given to Rajasthan. Rajasthan would not be getting any funds from 1985 to 1989. As per recommendations of the Eighth Finance Commission, the funds were to be allocated in the first year, not after that. West Bengal's share of five per cent in respect of special aid has been successively reduced in 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. It was 19.081 per cent in 1984-85, 16.273 per cent in 1985; for 1986, it is 11.934 per cent, for 1987, it is 7.935 per cent and for 1988 it has been kept at 0.5 per cent. The share of excise duty for the State has been reduced whereas it has been increased in respect of other States. For 11 States, grant-in-aid was kept at Rs. 2,200 crores. Out of it, the share for first year was Rs. 644.39 crores and West Bengal's share in it was Rs. 142.11 crores which was not given at all. It is repeatedly said in the House that West Bengal draws overdrafts. This is true. But, at the same time, you should remember that the total overdrafts come to Rs. 215 crores whereas the amount which was not given in the first year was Rs. 325 crores. Since you did not allocate this amount, we had to take overdraft worth Rs. 215 crores. If this overdraft is adjusted against this amount, you owe some money to us. Our friends from West Bengal on that side make much hue and cry about the overdraft.....(*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI (Howrah) : We make suggestions only.

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : What I want to say is that if this amount of Rs. 325 crores, which has been withheld is adjusted against Rs. 215 crores, our Government would get Rs. 110 crore.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSHI : If you provide work to the poor and do not indulge in irregularities, I will extend my full support to you..... (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN : No side talk please. (*Interruptions*) If there is going to be side talk, that will not form part of the record. (*Interruptions*).

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :
Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now, an hon.
Member from West Bengal has said that
he would extend his support.

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur) : For all Members of West
Bengal, let there be a third chamber.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN :
When they talk of helping us, I want to
remind them that *per capita* income of
West Bengal is more than the All India
average. Whereas the *per capita* national
income is 13.40, the *per capita* income in
West Bengal has risen to 16.06 per cent.
There is no misuse of money there.....
(Interruptions).....It is a fact. You have
withheld grant-in-aid and share of railway
freight due to West Bengal for the first
year. I would request you on behalf of
my State to release that money. At the
same time, I want to say that the Estate
Duty abolished by you was the States'
share. Now, the abolition of this duty,
is bound to be reflected in some way in
the State. In these circumstances, I would
suggest to the Central Government that
the recommendations of the Eighth Finance
Commission for 1984-89 should be accep-
ted *in toto* and the amendments made by
the Government should be withdrawn.
With these words, I resume my seat.

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY
(Hindupur) : The Eighth Finance Commis-
sion's Report was submitted to Parliament
as early as in 1984 itself, immediately after
the Budget proposals were passed. But the
Central Government kept pending allot-
ment to the State a sum of Rs. 2000
crores. So, the States were deprived of
this amount for a period of one full year.
The Central Government kept this amount
with it for the whole year and now, they
are coming forward with these allotments.
Had the States got this sum a year ahead
as per the recommendation of the Commis-
sion, they would have gone for many more
developmental schemes. The Finance Mini-
ster was very very eloquent in saying that

this would increase the quofa of the States
from 35 per cent to 39 per cent. This is
only a myth, because the amount which had
been kept pending with the Central Govern-
ment for the past year out of the increased
quota, had deprived the States from
implementing many of the developmental
activities. Thus the act of the Finance
Minister or the previous Government in
keeping over these Rs. 2000 crores,
amounted to some discrimination to the
State. So, the Finance Minister taking
credit that he has increased the share of
the State Governments by 39 per cent is
not correct and he does not deserve any
credit for it.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :
Some of the points raised by the hon.
Members, who contributed their views,
are out of the purview of these Bills. In
fact, one point that has been made is that
the Finance Commission has not taken in
to consideration all that aspect.

Here is a body which is a statutory
body, an independent body, and this
consists of experts. This body has recom-
mended the share that has to flow from
the Central Government. Here I may tell,
for the information of the hon. Member
that so far as the Central Government is
concerned, their resources are also sub-
jected to vigorous test and scrutiny and
this body has acted as an independent,
impartial body. This body has not taken
any side and it has considered all the
implications, all the aspects of the economy
and the available resources, and then
they have given the recommendation
which is a judicious recommendation.
Here I can say that this Report has been
discussed thoroughly in this House last
year. Not only the hon. Members from
this side but from the other side have
also contributed to the debate and all the
points raised by the hon. Members have
been answered and have also been publi-
shed outside the House. The State
Governments also know about it. So, I
need not add anything more so far as the
points raised here today are concerned.

Keeping in view the relationship between
the States and the Centre, the States have
also got a duty to tap the resources but
I am told, and in this House also it is said,
that there is a deficit so far as the

Karnataka Government is concerned, there is a deficit so far as the West Bengal Government is concerned and so far as Andhra Pradesh Government is concerned, no new taxes have been levied this year. Here, I want to make it very clear that the State Governments should know that they have also got the responsibility to tap the resources. It is not the duty of the Central Government alone. But they do not want to become unpopular, they only want the Central Government to become unpopular. They do not want to levy any taxes, they do not want to create any misunderstanding, they want to be very popular among the people of their State. But this is not the case with the Central Government. Central Government is an agency which has got more responsibility and, so, they have raised resources. Therefore, it is the duty of the State Governments also to raise resources.

17.02 hrs.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

I do not want to add anything more as I have covered all the points in my opening speech. I have also mentioned about the share of the States and a detailed speech has been given in the beginning itself. So, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Union Duties of Excise (Distribution) Act, 1979, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

UNION DUTIES OF EXCISE (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. The question is :

“That Clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now the question is :

“That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

THRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : Sir, I beg to move.

“That the Bill, be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill, be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

ESTATE DUTY (DISTRIBUTION) AMENDMENT BILL

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Estate Duty (Distribution) Act, 1962, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

**ADDITIONAL DUTIES OF EXCISE
(GOODS OF SPECIAL IMPORTANCE)
AMENDMENT BILL**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Additional Duties of Excise (Goods of Special Importance) 1957, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will now take up clause by clause consideration. The question is :

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.]

17.08 hrs.

**COMPULSORY DEPOSIT SCHEME
(INCOME-TAX PAYERS)
AMENDMENT BILL, 1985**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI
JANARDHANA POOJARY) :** I beg to move* :

“That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

This short and simple Bill seeks to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 with a view to postponing by one year the repayment of instalment and the payment

of interest, which will otherwise fall due in the financial year 1985-86.

As stated by the Finance Minister in the budget speech, the scheme of compulsory deposit by income-tax payers is being discontinued from 1st April 1985. This is being done in fulfilment of the promise made in our Election Manifesto. However, keeping in view the overall ways and means position, it is considered desirable to provide that repayment of instalment in respect of earlier deposits and payment of interest due in the financial year 1985-86 should be postponed by one year.

I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members two important points. Firstly, the unpaid amounts will continue to earn interest. Secondly, the proposal contained in the Bill does not affect the other provisions of the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974 relating to the repayment of deposits in cases of extreme hardship, or in cases of persons attaining the age of 65 years. The amounts which would otherwise fall due for payment in the financial year 1985-86 will be paid with interest in the financial year 1986-87.

Considering the relief extended to the income-tax payers by way of discountinuation of the requirement of making deposits as well as the reduction in the income-tax rates, I hope that the sacrifice which I am asking for may not cause much inconvenience.

Sir, I trust that this Bill will receive the support of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, considering the fact that the workers are opposed to the Compulsory Deposit Scheme, the abolition of this scheme is a very good move. But, while taking the money from the workmen, the Government had made a commitment

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

and assured the workers that the money will be repaid on a particular day. The postponement of the payment may not cause serious hardship, but I am seriously concerned because this is a Government of the people and it has made a certain commitment to the people while accepting the money.

That is a very important point, because by this you are collecting money from the public and the workers. You are collecting money from the public in so many ways. Even the State Governments are collecting money by way of long-term deposits and short-term deposits. And whatever dates are given for repayment, so far as my knowledge does, the Government has always honoured those dates since Independence. While cancelling such a scheme, if you make a little black-spot by delaying its payment by one year, the Government will lose much on its credibility and by making timely payment it will not lose much monetarily. And if the Government makes these payments now and takes loans from the Banks, I think the Government will be more benefited. Therefore, I would request the Government that instead of making this one-year delay for payment, if there is a shortage of money, you take a loan from the banks. Interest rate payable to the public will be saved. The interest charged by the banks will be more or less equal. So, by this way you will honour the commitment made to the middle class and educated class of people. And subsequently if the Government asks money from the public, there will be no hesitation on their part. Therefore, I say that your commitment made to the people should be honoured. Therefore, I again request the Government to withdraw this Bill and see that the money is repaid immediately. In case of shortage of money you can take loans from the banks and other institutions.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The Hon. Member has made a point, but here we have to take into consideration other points also. The Government has reduced the taxes on income and the people will get benefit of these reduction in taxes. Moreover this CDS scheme itself if being abolished. That means they need not pay this contribution next year.

There is some reason for postponing the repayment. There is constraint on our resources. When the payment of instalments is postponed, it will earn some interest and there will be some interest on interest. The Hon. Member, as the leader of the labour class knows we have to meet the requirements of the weaker sections. We have started welfare schemes and we have to look after our defence, maintain our development activities. The Hon. Member knows when we are giving so many concessions to the people, the people will not mind waiting for another year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Compulsory Deposit Scheme (Income-Tax Payers) Act, 1974, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That Clause 2 stands part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

17.14 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION *Re.*
CONTINUANCE OF PROCLAMATION
IN RESPECT OF THE STATE OF
PUNJAB

NATIONAL SECURITY (AMENDMENT)
BILL

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1985-86 — GENERAL
DISCUSSION

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON
ACCOUNT (PUNJAB), 1985-86,
AND
SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR
GRANTS (PUNJAB), 1984-85

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We now take up items 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22 together.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : I beg to move :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated October 6, 1983 in respect of the State of Punjab, issued under article 365 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months will, effect from April 6, 1985.”

Sir, as the House would be aware...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can move the Bill also.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM (Visakhapatnam) : The National Security (Amendment) Bill is a different one. This is regarding Proclamation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Earlier it has been agreed that item Nos. 18 to 22 may be discussed together. That is why I announced that these items would be discussed together. These are all relating to Punjab.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : But the Statutory Resolution is to be discussed separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You will be discussing everything.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : There must be some rationale or some procedure. You always insist on some procedural aspects.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The point is, whichever point you want to raise you can raise during the course of your speech. You can speak either on Resolution or Bill or both. You can speak on anything covered in these items.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : As far as the Bill is concerned, it is a different matter. But is the Minister not to move the resolution : first ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Let him move the Statutory Resolution regarding Proclamation first. Items up to 22 may be taken up together. The Government have no objection, if the statutory resolution is taken up separately. We have absolutely no objection.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was discussed in the Business Advisory Committee and it was decided that all the items might be taken up together. And the time allotted is 3 hours. That is why all the items have been taken up together. You could have pointed this out in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : In all fairness, I must point out that the Business Advisory Committee considered this matter and the hon. Deputy Speaker is right that the Business Advisory Committee decided that all these matters would be taken up together and three hours would be devoted to them. That was the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : It was decided. It was adopted by the House. You are now going back.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : We are not going back. (*Interruptions.*) The question is only of procedural aspect which I am pointing out.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You could have told that when we had adopted this report of the BRC. You could have pointed out at that stage. Allotted time for discussion will be three hours. They were all clubbed together.

SHRI R. P. DAS (Krishnagar) : This Resolution can be discussed separately.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can raise the matter and you can focus on the Resolution when you speak. These items are more or less related to Punjab. That is why, we have clubbed together. When the Minister is replying, he will reply to everything definitely.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : The question is that within three hours, the whole thing has to be finished. The procedure of each item will have to be followed. Every item will be put before the House formally and approved but within a period of three hours.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is why we are taking all the items together. We are discussing all the items together.

(Interruptions.)

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : If this becomes a precedent and if things are done in the same fashion in future also, I think it will lead us to certain complications. That is not being appreciated. We have no objection personally.

Technically, it is a procedural lapse, a serious lapse. How can you club a Statutory Resolution, a Bill and the Budget, all the three items, together to be discussed in the House ? Has it been done before at any time ? Is there any such precedent in the past ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I may tell the hon. Members that previously also there have been so many such instances where these items have been taken up and discussed together in the House. But at the time of taking vote, we take up every item separately. This can be conveyed to the Business Advisory Committee for the future. This may be kept in view for the future. You are members of the Business Advisory Committee. We will see it next time.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : You have to give a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will put it before the Business Advisory Committee. I will convey the feelings of the hon. Members to the B.A.C.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Procedurally, each item is to be taken up separately,

The idea of the Business Advisory Committee was that within 3 hours all these three items should be completed.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : The discussion should be separate.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There may be a combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution approving the Proclamation issued by the President in respect of a State and a Bill for the delegation of legislative powers of the State. There is a provision like that. We will take up these items separately at the time of voting. For the future, the feelings of the members will be conveyed to the Business Advisory Committee. We will see.

The hon. Minister may also move the Bill listed at item No. 19.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Resolution moved :

“That this House approves the continuance in force of the Proclamation, dated October 6, 1983 in respect of the State of Punjab, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President, for a further period of six months with effect from April 6, 1985.”

Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the National Security Act, 1980, in its application to the State of Punjab and the Union territory of Chandigarh, be taken into consideration.”

Motions moved :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Punjab, on account for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1986

in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands 1 to 41."

"That the respective Supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the State

of Punjab to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1985 in respect of heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against :

Demand Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 38 and 40."

List of Demands for Grants on account (Punjab) for 1985-86 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

Demand No.	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant on account to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	
1.	State Legislature	58,91,000	...
2.	Council of Ministers	42,94,000	...
3.	Administration of Justice	2,80,68,000	...
4.	Elections	61,40,000	...
5.	Revenue	7,54,37,000	...
6.	Excise and Taxation	3,24,10,000	...
7.	Finance	41,58,33,000	...
8.	Public Service Commission	10,21,000	...
9.	Civil Secretariat	2,74,51,000	...
10.	District Administration	4,01,19,000	...
11.	Police	28,00,94,000	...
12.	Jails	2,54,17,000	...
13.	Stationery and Printing	2,26,80,000	14,20,000
14.	Miscellaneous Services	3,22,80,000	...
15.	Rehabilitation, Relief and Resettlement	6,37,000	...
16.	Education	1,11,13,33,000	...
17.	Technical Education, Science and Technology	1,78,62,000	28,00,000
18.	Medical and Public Health	43,56,27,000	50,000
19.	Housing and Urban Development	1,32,21,000	6,02,80,000
20.	Information and Publicity	1,28,51,000	...

1	2	3
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	45,29,000	10,00,000
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	4,92,72,000	8,52,000
23. Social Security and Welfare	14,77,16,000	37,50,000
24. Planning and Statistics	87,15,000	...
25. Co-operation	4,73,20,000	8,55,14,000
26. Agriculture	20,45,08,000	2,05,90,000
27. Soil and Water Conservation	1,85,17,000	...
28. Food	1,01,30,000	4,57,44,20,000
29. Animal Husbandry	6,57,88,000	...
30. Dairy Development	33,46,000	...
31. Fisheries	56,28,000	...
32. Forest	8,56,06,000	4,50,000
33. Community Development	28,70,88,000	...
34. Industries	5,84,30,000	3,94,00,000
35. Civil Aviation	32,27,000	2,50,000
36. Roads and Bridges	12,18,30,000	23,27,50,000
37. Road Transport	37,27,82,000	6,00,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	6,75,29,000	20,81,80,000
39. Irrigation, Drainage and Flood Control	34,42,86,000	27,03,37,000
40. Buildings	30,01,67,000	9,15,98,000
41. Loans and Advances by the State Government	...	1,31,37,69,000

List of Supplementary Demands for Grants (Punjab) for 1984-85 submitted to the vote of the Lok Sabha

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant to be submitted to the Vote of the House	
1	3	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
3.	Administration of Justice	87,53,000	—
5.	Revenue	2,59,25,000	—
7.	Finance	9,64,08,000	...

1	2	3
9. Civil Secretariat	54,42,000	...
10. District Administration	27,80,000	...
11. Police	6,61,07,000	...
16. Education	22,35,57,000	...
17. Technical Education, Science and Technology	75,04,000	...
18. Medical and Public Health	3,27,64,000	...
19. Housing and Urban Development	23,42,000	...
20. Information and Publicity	20,82,000	...
21. Tourism and Cultural Affairs	1,73,000	...
22. Labour, Employment and Industrial Training	58,74,000	...
23. Social Security and Welfare	34,96,000	...
25. Co-operation	49,88,000	...
28. Food	31,54,000	...
29. Animal Husbandary	12,08,000	...
31. Fisheries	4,99,000	...
32. Forest	9,21,000	...
34. Industries	10,31,000	4,72,000
35. Civil Aviation	10,60,000	...
36. Roads and Bridges	...	1,20,00,000
38. Multipurpose River Projects	40,64,000	2,66,61,000
40. Buildings	1,63,91,000	11,80,000

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : Sir, as the House is aware, in view of the prevailing situation in Punjab, the Proclamation under article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab was issued on October 6, 1983 on the recommendation of the Governor and the State Legislative Assembly was kept under suspended animation.

The Proclamation issued by the President was to continue up to April 5, 1984. However, as there was no sign of improvement in the situation, the Proclamation was continued for a further period of six months from April 6, 1984 with the approval of Parliament. The term of the

Proclamation was to expire on October 5, 1984. The situation in the State continued to be uncertain and it became necessary to extend the term of the President's rule. As according to the then existing Constitutional provisions, the Proclamation could not be continued beyond the period of one year, Article 356(5) of the Constitution was amended by the Constitution (Fortyeighth) Amendment Act, 1984 for further continuance of the Proclamation issued on October 6, 1984 in respect of the state of Punjab up to a maximum period of two years.

Consequently, the term of the Proclamation was extended with the approval of

Parliament for a further Period of six months with effect from October 6, 1984. The Proclamation ceases to be in force after April 5, 1985. The Government are constantly reviewing the situation in Punjab and we wish that an elected Government would take office as soon as the situation so Permits. Though the situation in the State has improved during the Past few months, yet the extremist elements continue to indulge in sporadic acts of violence and anti-national activities. The authorities are vigilant and it will take some time more before complete normalcy is restored in the State.

As the hon. Members are aware, a Cabinet Sub-Committee consisting of three senior Ministers which has been formed to study the Punjab problem and to look at the alternatives for a peaceful settlement as early as possible is currently looking into various aspects of the matter. A number of Akali leaders have been recently released in furtherance of the above objective.

It is hoped that this gesture on the part of the Government will lead to the creation of a more congenial atmosphere in the State and will evoke positive response from Akali leadership. However, the situation needs to be closely watched.

Having regard to all the aforesaid circumstances and considerations, it is necessary to continue President's rule in Punjab for a further period of six months after the expiry of the present term.

I may reiterate Government's intention for that President's rule will not be continued even for a day beyond what would be absolutely necessary.

In view of the position explained, I request the hon. House to approve this resolution.

About the second one, as the House is aware, the National Security Act, 1980 in its application to the disturbed areas of Punjab and Union Territory of Chandigarh was amended in 1984. The provision of Section 14A as inserted in the National Security Act, 1980 specifies the circumstances under which and the classes of cases in which persons may be detained for periods longer than three months but

not exceeding six months without obtaining the opinion of the Advisory Board.

These provisions are of a temporary nature as they apply at present only in the case of persons detained before 3rd April, 1985.

Hon. Members are aware of the situation in the State and I, therefore, do not consider it necessary to dwell any further on it. The circumstances which had necessitated the insertion of Section 14A in the Act in 1984 by and large continue to exist. To enable the authorities to immobilise anti-national and anti-social elements in the disturbed areas of Punjab and Chandigarh, it is necessary to amend the provisions of Section 14A of the Act so as to bring within the purview persons who may be detained on or after 3rd April, 1985 but before 3rd April, 1986.

The Bill seeks to amend National Security Act, 1980 accordingly. I may assure the August House that the Bill is primarily meant to check the activities of the anti-national, anti-social and communal elements in the disturbed areas.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : I request to give some statistics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now Shri S. M. Bhattam will speak. You can speak after Shri S. M. Bhattam speaks.

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : When Government is moving motion through a Bill, they have to explain. They can give statistics of how many persons are killed.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : If the hon. Member cared to listen to the speech I have made, he would have been satisfied on the point that he is raising. If he wants any statistical information, I have the full statistical information with me. I can give the information provided I must know what kind of information he wants. If you are interested in knowing what is the total number of deaths and other crimes committed during 1984-85, I am prepared to give. But you must raise your point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You can raise whatever point you want.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : From statistics regarding incidents due to extremist activities during the period 1-1-84 to....

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Deoria) : I am on a point of order. This is the first time in a parliamentary democracy that I am hearing that the aims and objects of the Bill have not been explained. If the hon. Members want to have any information, it will be through the debate. Here is a peculiar situation. I do not know what procedure you have adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is what I explained to the Members. But the Minister has come forward to furnish the figures. I cannot stop him.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN : I wanted to cut short the entire discussion which was going on. I am giving these statistics regarding incidents due to extremist activities during the period 1-1-1984 to 30-6-1984 : murders—number of incidents 220, number killed 273, persons injured 217, explosions—66, number of persons killed 10, persons injured 107; damage or arson—137, persons injured 3; others 404, number of persons killed 77, number of persons injured 132; the total for this period comes to number of persons killed 360 and number of persons injured 459.

Total from 1-7-1984 to 28-2-1985: murders—total number of incidents 53, number killed 38, persons injured 44; explosions—total number is 23, number killed 5, persons injured 74; arson—63, person injured 1; others—total number of incidents 360, number killed 38 and persons injured 33.

SHRI S. M. BHATTAM : During to course of some discussion previously in Rajya Sabha, I do remember very well the various points made out by the hon. Minister for Home while answering to the various questions raised by some of the Members at that time. Similarly on different occasions the question cropped up during the discussion in the Congress Parliamentary Party and later outside in Punjab also when the Prime Minister visited Punjab. I would like, at the outset, to say that this matter was discussed both in the Upper House and also in the

Congress Parliamentary Party and outside in Punjab, but not in this House so far. This is the status to which this House is reduced and which I would like to bring particularly to your notice, Sir, because you are presiding over an august body, the honour and prestige of which you will have to uphold and maintain. I tried to bring it up in some form or the other for discussion, but all avenues were blocked. I gave notice of a Short Notice Question, I gave notice of a Calling-Attention Motion, we wanted a separate discussion on the Punjab issue, but none of these things came up before the House. Now the deadlock continues, the stalemate continues, and the Minister has been forced to come up before the House by virtue of efflux of time—because the proclamation is bound to lapse in the month of April. That is how the House is seized of this matter. It is for the first time in the recent times that this has come up before the House. It is indeed a very sad state of affairs, and I make this observation with a heavy heart.

I would, at the same time, like to bring to your kind notice that any important decision pertaining to the policies must be made, while the Parliament is in session, only on the floor of the House and not elsewhere. But that practice is not kept up, and it is very unfortunate. If we are not to look to the Chair, who else will safeguard and uphold the rights of the House and the prestige of the House? Therefore, I would request you once again to reconsider whether it is appropriate at all for a Minister—he will have to be pulled up however high-placed he may be, including the Prime Minister—to make a speech pertaining to matters of important policies outside the House and not inside the House. The papers continuously for 3 to 4 days talked of a series of economic measures going to be announced by the Prime Minister during his ensuing visit to Punjab and the nature of the measures are also indicated. That being so and when it is a matter of public discussion and at the ministerial level and even at the party level the matter was being discussed, we are kept in the dark and we are not aware of the situation. What I mean to say is that the House is not at all taken into confidence. It is unfortunate. I am not speaking in terms of the Opposition

being taken into confidence and holding discussion with the Opposition parties. I am not at that point at the moment. The House as such should be taken into confidence. They should divulge the stand which they want to take and which they have taken now. They should from time to time place before the House the developing situation.

I do remember the Government has constituted a Cabinet Sub-committee. What has happened to that Sub-Committee? How many times has it met? What are the decisions taken by that committee? It was reported sometime back in the Press that while the hon. Minister giving a reply in the other House has said that this Committee has decided to visit Punjab and collect public opinion on various issues concerning the State of Punjab. What has happened to that proposal? Is it a fact-finding committee? Or are they just beating about the bush again? On what matters do they want to collect evidence? Are they going to collect evidence from all and sundry? What exactly are they meant to do? We are not exactly aware of it.

Instead of dilating on that point, I would request the hon. Minister to enlighten the House as to what specific steps which the Committee or the Sub-Committee has taken so far and what is the nature of inquiry they want to conduct during the proposed visit when it takes place and if at all it takes place? Are they going to extend invitations to various political parties and or those people who come voluntarily when they declare their intention to visit? What is the *modus operandi* they want to adopt? All these things will have to be made very clear. It is redundant, it is superfluous. Such a visit will not yield anything tangible and substantial and it will not yield anything beneficial for the purpose of achieving anything concrete. This is my initial apprehension which I am only mentioning. I am not criticising. I am not saying that you do not do that. My apprehension is that it will not at all yield any benefit. Then are you contemplating and going in for a negotiated settlement or something else you have in mind? A negotiated settlement alone can bring about a peaceful solution to the vexed problem of Punjab which has

been plaguing this country for the last 3 years. So, now how can negotiations take place? Who should take the initiative? What first gesture should they make? No doubt the Government has taken the first step, namely, the release of Akali leaders. Some leaders are still behind the bars. They think a conducive atmosphere has been created by such release. I do admit and I do congratulate the Government for having released them and for seriously attempting to achieve a solution to the Punjab problem. But after releasing some leaders, why not follow it up? Why not releasing the rest of the people? Why should they still rot in jails? By doing this thing if the Government think that any negotiations will yield any fruitful results, my apprehension is that will not contribute to any successful negotiated settlement so long as they keep some people behind the bars and want to continue negotiations with other sections of the people who are released. There is no half-way house, Either you release them lock, stock and barrel or the entire situation remains as it is. Therefore, there is no prospect of any congenial atmosphere for the purpose of conducting negotiations. This is my first point.

It is reported in the Press that the Prime Minister while addressing the Congress Parliamentary Party had stated that Government may also consider and is, in fact, considering actually the question of releasing the rest of the leaders. Of course, the reply of the hon. Home Minister when asked on this point in the Rajya Sabha was different. He said that there are certain cases against some persons and as long as those cases are pending the Government will not be able to move in the matter. That was the position he took the other day when he was replying on the Floor of Rajya Sabha. Subsequently the Prime Minister is credited to have said that he is actually considering the question of release of leaders? So, where do we stand now? What is the final position with regard to other leaders? If their release really contributed to the congenial atmosphere should we not follow it up so that a more congenial atmosphere for the purposes of achieving satisfactory and peaceful solution is reached at the earliest?

The Prime Minister is also credited to have said a number of times that he hopes to achieve a solution to Punjab very soon. That is what he has said? I am very happy about it that he is determined to achieve a solution. Not only this he said for that purpose if necessary an inquiry would be made into the orgy of violence both in New Delhi and other places after the assassination of the late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi. This appeared in the weekly *Sunday* when its correspondent interviewed the Prime Minister. Later the Home Minister said provided this will help achieve a composite solution to the problem then we will be prepared to consider this. Sir, the point is that the government are prepared to consider the question of instituting an inquiry into the orgy of violence which has shaken both Delhi and other parts of the country after the assassination of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, I think, this step is very necessary and essential with a view to give confidence. It is a question of crisis of confidence. The mutual misunderstanding and all this should disappear. After all supposing they form a Ministry you will not be able to ignore them. After all they are valiant freedom fighters who contributed to the freedom of this country. We will not be able to hoodwink them or continue to permanently alienate their sympathies. If government institutes a judicial inquiry, I hope it will certainly promote a better understanding and necessarily help expedite reaching a proper solution to the problem of Punjab. The government will have to give serious consideration to this.

Sir, the Prime Minister was also good enough to say—this again we get from the Press based on his speech delivered to the Congress Parliamentary Party—even Anandpur Saheb Resolution was not insisted on as pre-condition for having negotiation. No pre-condition was attached. Only he takes objection to certain clauses. That is correct. Those clauses which are injurious for the maintenance of unity and integrity of the country are objected to. It is rightly so. Any solution should be found and can be found only within the four corners of the Constitution. I do not think that any solution can be found outside the scope of the Constitution. The Constitution is

one and the country is one and it cannot be disintegrated, it cannot be bifurcated and there can be no divisive forces and secessionist forces to which we will have to bow. Our party will not agree to this solution at all and we will not contribute to this. So, it is very good that the Prime Minister has stated very clearly and categorically that he is prepared not to raise and emphasise the question of withdrawal of Anandpur Sahib Resolution for the purpose of arriving at a solution. It is very good that he has said this and therefore having said this, he has said one thing more. He is also prepared to withdraw the army. Of course, this was contradicted, different versions appeared in the press. One set of office-bearers gave one version and another set of office bearers gave different versions. He is prepared to withdraw the army and restore normalcy there and see that democratically elected body comes to office, democracy is restored and elected representatives take full charge of the situation in Punjab. Sir, the intentions are very good, motive is very good, the approach is basically very sound. That being so, what is the next step? Having said all this, what is the next step which you are going to take in furtherance of the goal which you are having in mind. Nothing is clear in the Statutory Resolution. The Minister wants the extension for six months, but the Bill—NSA—moved for consideration and for passing is for extension for one year. Why? And because he himself is not sure of what is going to be done, let him come forward—when he is not sure—with an extension for one year. Why should it be for six months? But I don't want this to be extended at all. The sooner we do it the better it will be for us. In this context, I may quote a line in Telugu—आलस्यम अमृतम विपर्ययम्. It means even in the case of 'Amrit', if it is delayed it becomes poison. So, let there not be further delay and procrastination. Unless you apply your mind to this and find a solution to this, the dangerous evil of communalism is going to engulf the country and overtake all and ultimately create a situation which will be very difficult for us to control. Already there is alienist thinking between Sikhs and Hindus. There is a perpetual animosity, I am sorry to say 'perpetual', it cannot be and it is wrong to say so. After all we

come from the same stock, same group. We are one, we are bound to be one. But why this kind of animosity? The entire Sikh community wherever they are—they may be in Punjab, they may be in other parts of the country—feel a sort of alienation and this is a very dreaded evil and we will have to annihilate this evil. You will have to create confidence in them and unless you do that, they will not feel secure. After all, what are the demands? The demands are religious ones and they are all almost conceded. But where there are certain demands which are territorial, they do not defy solution. Only the political problems defy solution. Now, how does the Government want to solve the political problem? How does the Government want to solve the law and order problem?

If you employ the army or BSF and increase the number of petrols, is it going to solve the problem? Has it solved the problem? This may be done when required; I do not say it is wrong. Let these forces be withdrawn at the appropriate time. Let the Home Minister decide what is the appropriate time, but I would once again say that these measures will not yield dividends, will not lead to desired results.

On certain occasions, draconian laws, which have been called black laws, have been promulgated, but they were found necessary under the circumstances. All right, you do that and continue them for some time, but that is not going to result in a solution. In spite of those laws, the activities of the terrorists have been continuing and you are not able to curb them. Even yesterday, a leader of the BJP has been shot dead at Chandigarh; a student leader has also been shot dead. And we are unable to check these terrorist activities. In fact, it is not happening in Punjab, but in other parts of the country as also in other countries. Terrorist activities are there. These have got to be dealt with with a heavy hand. We will not be a party to such activities by anybody. We do not mince words and we depreciate them with all the force at our command. But, at the same time, you can find a solution of the problem only by a negotiated settlement. There is no other alternative to this.

While concluding, I would urge the hon. Minister that he should come forward with specific steps in this direction. It is a question of holding discussions with the persons concerned. Whether he consults the opposition parties or not, that does not matter. The Prime Minister at one time stated that Akalis alone do not present the majority opinion, there are other people also. Who are the other people, with whom he is going to discuss the problem? For all practical purposes, we shall have to take it that a solution has got to be reached necessarily with Akalis and nobody other than Akalis.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of the Home Minister to a reported speech which his esteemed predecessor, the Home Minister, seemed to have made during the course of a Consultative Committee Meeting some time ago. He went to the extent of stating that the Congress Party would be even prepared to form a coalition Government with the Akalis. Whatever agreement they are able to reach with Akalis, whatever possible adjustments they are able to make with them, it is upto them. Once again, I would request the Home Minister to take suitable steps and create a congenial atmosphere to find a permanent solution to this problem, by involving all parties concerned, and all sections of the people.

The Prime Minister recently made an announcement about Punjab. I have to object; they are all very well intentioned; they are all laudable intentions. Whether it is the development of industries in Punjab, or development of major projects in Punjab, that is all good; they may not be there in the Budget. That does not matter. As regards Vizag Steel Plant, they say there are financial constraints, and money is not available. But something has got to be done. Of course, there is no comparison between the two. However, I hope that better counsels will prevail with the Government and they will be able to see wisdom and make sufficient allotment for Vizag Steel Plant. But as I said, they do not stand on the same footing. The Prime Minister has made an announcement about some major economic relief in Punjab. It is very good giving such concessions.

Therefore, I congratulate the Government. Before I conclude, once again I take objection that similar announcements are being made, not on the floor of the house, but outside, on the back of the House, which I think is detrimental not only in the interests of the democratic functioning in the country, but also to the very prestige of the House itself.

SHRI RAJ MANGAL PANDE (Dcoria): Sir, it is a very simple Bill and does not need much of discussion Sir. Everybody knows that disruptive forces have been at work in this country for some time now. Initially even when people could not realise the situation, our late Prime Minister who realised the situation told in the Parliament and also outside about internal disturbances and external aggression from other countries neighbouring our border. Then we have some apprehension. Initially our political opposition parties took it as a political trickery, but subsequently they were proved wrong. Subsequently the whole country knows as to what transpired and ultimately our military had to take action. It is known to everybody. Now, the situation has not lessened even a bit.

We thought that our unilateral action in releasing the Akalis and talking to them in a harmonious spirit might soothe their feelings and even the statement made by the Prime Minister making certain announcements regarding the Coach Factory and other things is also in this direction only. I do not think that it is a policy matter. It is to soothe their feelings under such situation so that the people of the Punjab may feel that they are part of this country and that its development is a part of the national development. The Government should do its best to heal up the wounds that were somehow or other created by animosity between two classes of people.

Therefore, this Bill, which has given power for three months, now gives power for six months more to detain a person so that until the situation is harmonised and to the extent the situation in Punjab absolutely gets back to normalcy, things will not come to a pass.

This is a very simple Bill in the sense that any person who could be detained upto the 3rd of April 1985 or even before 3rd of April 1986, he could be detained, because the order that was passed earlier had lapsed. So, it is in the interest of the nation that this Bill be passed. The passing of the Bill will really go a long way to help the situation in soothing the hurt feelings. My friend on the other side has spoken that unilateral action will not only depend on giving some concessions, but also soothing the feelings of the Akalis with whom some kind of settlement or under-hand deal is being organised. I do not know what design he has in his mind. I am very frank to submit that things cannot go one-sided. Our Prime Minister has made it perfectly clear that the talks will be held within the ambit of the Constitution. We are prepared to go to the farthest limit so far as the other demands are concerned, as far as, they do not hurt to hinder the dignity or integrity of our country. Therefore, Sir, there is nothing to hamper the talks between the Akalis and our leader, provided they have an intention. But at the same time, I do not think that they have softened their attitude even a bit. They said that their Anandpur Sahib Resolution is their as much as it was some time back. What is there in that resolution? Pre-eminence of the Khalsa *raj*. How can we give pre-eminence to Khalsa *raj* in the Indian democracy, when other States are as much to be recognized? And people there are as good as people in any other State. If we recognize one State, what is the guarantee that the other States will not raise their heads? So, it is against the integrity of the country, and no Government worth its name will accept that kind of a situation.

MR. DUPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Pande, you can continue tomorrow. We now adjourn.

18.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 26, 1985/ Chaitra 5, 1907 (Saka).